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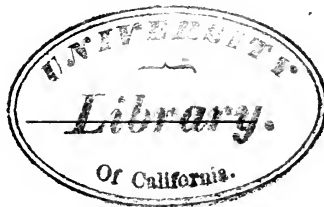
TEN YEARS
OF
THE WORLD'S PROGRESS:

BEING A

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WORK OF THAT TITLE: EMBRACING A COMPRE-
HENSIVE RECORD OF FACTS IN THE ANNALS OF NATIONS
AND PROGRESS OF THE ARTS FROM 1850 TO 1861.
WITH SOME CORRECTIONS AND
ADDITIONS TO THE
FORMER PAGES.

EDITED BY

G. P. PUTNAM, A.M.



NEW YORK:
G. P. PUTNAM, 532 BROADWAY.
1861.

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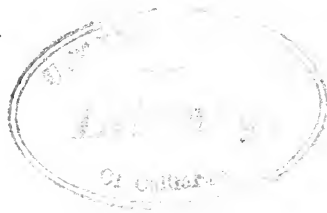
NOTE TO THE REVISED EDITION (1861).

THE fact that nearly 10,000 copies of this manual have been called for would seem to indicate that such a volume is essentially desirable.

In the preparation of the supplementary pages of the present edition (1850-61) the Editor has been largely indebted to the ninth edition of Haydn's Dictionary of Dates (Lond. 1861) and to the recent volumes of the American Almanac. Many interesting and important facts and statistics have also been derived from original sources. Great pains have been taken to include in this edition the largest amount of useful information, posted up to the day of its publication, and arranged for convenient reference.

THE PUBLISHER.


589 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, *March 20, 1861.*

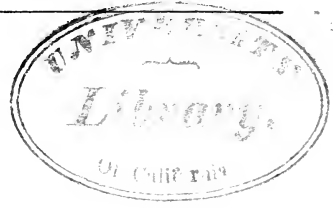


THE WORLD'S PROGRESS,




1850—1861.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
		<p>1846. The Oregon Treaty with Great Britain, settling the North-Western Boundary, signed at London, June 18.</p> <p>Commodore Sloat takes possession of California, July 6.</p> <p>New Tariff bill passed, establishing <i>ad valorem</i> duties.</p> <p>Battle of Monterey, September 23.</p> <p>Tampico occupied, November 14.</p> <p>1847. Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22.</p> <p>Battle of Sacramento, Feb. 26.</p> <p>Vera Cruz surrenders, March 29.</p> <p>Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18.</p> <p>Battle of Contreras, August 20.</p> <p>Armistice, Aug. 24.</p> <p>Hostilities renewed, September 7.</p> <p>Battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8.</p> <p>Battle of Chapultepec, Sep. 12.</p> <p>Mexico surrenders, Sept. 14.</p> <p>1848. Treaty of Peace with Mexico, signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 22.</p>	<p>1847. Severe famine in Ireland. Large supplies of food sent from the United States.</p> <p>The Bogue forts in China taken and destroyed, April 26.</p> <p>1848. Civil war in Ireland.</p> <p>John Mitchell, tried and condemned to transportation, May 26.</p>
	The cultivation of the Tea plant commenced by J. Smith, near Greenfield, South Carolina.	Postal convention between the United States and Great Britain.	
	Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, opened July 29.	First deposit of California gold in the mint, Dec. 8.	Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland, July 25.
	Emigration from Europe to America during this year, 300,000.		Smith O'Brien arrested and condemned, Aug. 5.
			Return of Ross's expedition, Nov.

A D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1847	Reform Banquets in Strasbourg, Chartres, &c.	1847. Austria takes possession of Cracow.	1847. Prussia:—Frederic William grants a constitution, Feb. 5.
	Michelet's Lectures interrupted by the ministers, Dec.		Hayti:—Soulouque, President, March 2.
	Abd-el-Kader captured, Dec. 22.		Algiers—Abd-el-Kader made a prisoner to France, Dec. 22.
1848	Debate on the Reform Bill, Feb. 8.	against the	1848. Sardinia:—Charles Albert protests encroachment of Austria, and calls out an army of 25,000 men, Jan. 10.
	Proposed Banquet at Paris, abandoned, Feb. 21		Naples:—Rebellion at Palermo, Jan. 12.
	REVOLUTION COMMENCED, Feb. 22.		Sardinia:—Charles Albert proclaims a constitution, Feb. 8.
	Barricades erected, Feb. 23.		Bavaria:—Disturbances on account of Lola Montes—the king abdicates in favor of his son,
	Louis Philippe abdicates and flies, Feb. 24.		—Maximilian II.  — March 22.
	Provisional government established.	Charles Albert	enters Milan, March 23.
	Lamartine, Provisional President, Feb. 24.		Denmark:—Revolt of Schleswig-Holstein, March 26.
	French Republic proclaimed, Feb. 26.		Sicily declared independent, April 3.
	Meeting of the National Assembly, May 4.		Holland receives a constitution, April 17.
	Bloody Insurrection in Paris, June 23-25.		Poland:—Unsuccessful revolt at Cracow, April 25.
	Cavaignac, military dictator, June 24.		Sicily:—The Duke of Genoa elected king, July 10.
	Paris in a state of siege.		India:—Insurrection in Ceylon, Aug. 16.
	New Constitution adopted, Nov. 4.	The Ban Jellachich appointed governor of Hungary, Oct. 3.	Armistice signed between Denmark, Prussia and Sweden, Aug. 26.
	Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, elected President, Dec. 10.	Insurrection at Vienna, Oct. 6.	India:—The British make an unsuccessful attempt on Moultan.
		1848. The Emperor leaves the city. The Hungarian army advances within 6 miles of Vienna, Oct. 11.	Sicily:—Messina bombarded and taken, Sept. 2.
		Windschgratz appointed commander of the imperial army.	Hungary:—Kossuth appointed President of the Defence Committee, and Dictator, Oct.



A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1849	A <i>new planet</i> discovered by <i>Gasparis</i> , at Naples.	1849. <i>Zachary Taylor</i> , 12th President.	1849. <i>Moulton</i> , in India, taken Jan. 3.
	Magnetic Telegraph lines in	use in the United States in 1849, 10,000 miles.	
	<i>Tubular Bridge</i> in Anglesea, England.	Rail Roads 6,000 "	
	<i>Magnetic Clock</i> , invented by <i>Dr. Locke</i> , at Cincinnati.		
	Emigration from Europe to	America, during this year, at the rate of 1000 a day.	
1850	Great agitation on the <i>Slavery Question</i> in the United States Congress.	1850. <i>John C. Calhoun</i> died at Washington.	1850. The war in <i>Lahore</i> finished, and the <i>Punjab</i> annexed to the British crown.
	The <i>Pekin Monitor</i> , a new paper, printed in China	Attempted invasion of Cuba:—600 adventurers under <i>Lopez</i> , repulsed at <i>Cardenas</i> , May.	
	The Sultan of Turkey, grants permission to the Jews to build a temple on Mount <i>Zion</i> .	Death of Gen. <i>Taylor</i> , July 9.	
	A University founded at <i>Sydney</i> , New South Wales.	Millard <i>Fillmore</i> , 13th President.	
		California admitted, 31st State.	
		Texas boundary settled, by the payment of 10,000,000 dollars to Texas.	
		New-Mexico and Utah admitted as Territories.	
		Bill for the arrest of fugitive slaves passed by Congress.	
		Slave trade in the District of Columbia abolished.	
	<i>Deaths in 1850:</i>		
	U. S. A.	EUROPE.	
	<i>A. Judson.</i>	<i>Wordsworth.</i>	
	<i>S. M. Fuller.</i>	<i>Jeffrey.</i>	
	<i>M. L. Davis.</i>	<i>Neander.</i>	
		<i>Zschokke.</i>	
		<i>Berzelius.</i>	
		<i>Balzac.</i>	
			A British fleet blockades the ports of Greece, to enforce the alleged claims of British subjects.
			Sir Robert Peel dies July 2.
			<i>Haynau</i> , "the Austrian butcher," chastised by the draymen in London, Sept.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		<p>The Emperor issues a proclamation against the city.</p> <p>Kossuth with-</p>	<p>draws his army from Vienna, Oct. 27.</p> <p>Rome:—Mazzini's proclamation, Oct. 29.</p> <p>Prussia:—The king prorogues the Assembly, Nov. 9.</p> <p>—The Burgher Guard of Berlin refuse to give up their arms. The city in a state of siege, Nov. 12.</p> <p>Rome:—Count Rossi, the Pope's prime-minister, assassinated, Nov. 16.</p> <p>India:—Great battle near Ramnuggur, Nov. 22.</p> <p>Rome:—The Pope escapes in disguise, Nov. 24.</p> <p>Hungary declared independent, Dec.</p> <p>1849. India:—Moulton taken by the British, Jan. 3.</p> <p>Italy:—The Grand Duke of Tuscany flies. Provisional Government proclaimed, Feb. 9.</p> <p>Rome:—Republic proclaimed, Feb. 9.</p> <p>Sicily:—A new Constitution conceded by Naples, March 6.</p> <p>Sardinia:—Charles Albert defeated by Radetsky, March 21—again totally defeated at Novarra, March 23, he abdicates the throne in favor of his son,</p> <p>—Victor Emanuel.  —</p> <p>India:—The Punjaub annexed to the British Empire, March 29.</p> <p>Italy:—Insurrection in Genoa, April 1.</p>
		<p>The Imperialists take possession of Vienna, Nov. 2.</p> <p>Ferdinand abdicates, Dec. 2.</p> <p>—Francis Joseph </p> <p>1849. A new Constitution promulgated March 4.</p> <p>Brescia taken by Haynau, March 30.</p>	
		<p>Russia comes</p>	<p>to the aid of Austria against Hungary, April 26.</p> <p>Rome:—The French army arrives under the walls of Rome, April 23.</p>
		<p>Haynau takes</p>	<p>command of the Austrian army in Hungary, June.</p> <p>Rome surrenders to the French, July 2.</p> <p>Garibaldi leaves the city, July 3.</p> <p>Rome:—The government placed in the hands of the Pope's commissioners, Aug. 3.</p>
		<p>Görgey traitor-</p>	<p>ously surrenders to the Russians, Aug. 11.</p> <p>Kossuth escapes into Turkey.</p> <p>Venice capitulates to Radetsky, Aug. 22.</p> <p>1850. Rome:—The Pope returns, April.</p> <p>Greece disputes the claims of Great Britain for losses of British subjects: is forced to submit.</p> <p>China:—The Emperor Tau-Kwang, dies:</p> <p>—Sze-hing  succeeds.</p>
1860	Louis Philippe dies in England.		

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1850	<p>On the subject of the Mobbing of Marshal Haynau during a visit to a London Brewery, notes pass between Austria and Great Britain, terminating in a threat of retaliation on the part of the latter, Sept.—Nov.</p> <p>A Memorial for the annexation of Canada to the U. S. received in five hours the signatures of 800 merchants, landowners, and professional men, in Montreal, Oct. 10.</p> <p><i>Woman's Rights</i> Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23.</p> <p><i>North-West Passage discovered</i> by Capt. McClure (Br. Navy) in the Investigator, Oct. 26.</p> <p>The British Consul at Charleston calls the attention of the Governor of South Carolina to a law of that State, under which British seamen (colored) are imprisoned when they enter her ports for trade or in distress, Dec.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1850:</i></p> <p>U. S. A. <i>J. C. Calhoun</i>, Senator, U. S. <i>Sam. Miller</i>, D. D. <i>Z. Taylor</i>, President, U. S. A.</p>	<p>1850. CALIFORNIA admitted as a State, Sept.</p> <p><i>Fugitive Slave Bill</i> passed, Sept.</p> <p><i>Disunion Meetings</i> held at Natchez (many present opposed to disunion); at Yazoo City (resolutions proposed voted down), Oct. 7; at Nashville (this convention passed resolutions recommending a congress of slaveholding States), Nov. 19.</p> <p>Union Meetings held at Mobile, Dayton, and New York, in Oct.; at Philadelphia and Manchester, N. H., in Nov.; and at Bath, Me., in Dec.</p> <p>The Advance and Rescue, American vessels in search of Sir J. Franklin, completely fastened in the ice, Sept. 13. In their northerly drift reach lat. 75° 23', Oct. 1.</p> <p>Conventions held to amend the Constitutions of the States of Indiana (Oct. 7), Virginia (Oct. 14), Maryland (Nov. 4), New Hampshire (Nov. 6).</p> <p>Lopez and others tried at New Orleans for engaging in an expedition against Cuba, Dec. 17.</p> <p>Webster replies to Hülsemann on the rights of neutral nations, Dec. 21.</p>	<p>1850. Great excitement and agitation in England respecting a dispute on doctrine between the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. Dr. Gorham, one of his clergy. The Privy Council's decision in favor of the latter afterwards ratified by the Courts.</p> <p>Searches for Sir J. Franklin—the North Star returns to Spithead unsuccessful, Sept. 28. The Prince Albert arrives at Aberdeen with the intelligence that traces of his party had been found at Cape Reilly and Beechy Island, at the entrance to Wellington Channel, Oct. 1.</p> <p>Appointment by the Pope of several Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops in England, causes great excitement, and an indignant letter from Lord J. Russell, the premier, Nov.</p> <p>English forces defeated by the Caffres in South Africa, with considerable loss, and obliged to retreat to their fort, Dec. 29.</p>

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1850	<p>President creates his uncle Jerome a Marshal of France, Jan. 1.</p> <p>800 Soldiers drowned at Angiers by fall of a bridge, Apr. 15.</p> <p>French Ambassador recalled from London, in consequence of a difficulty connected with an English claim on Greece, May 16.</p> <p>New Electoral Law, restricting the right of suffrage, passed, May 31.</p> <p>Arrangement with England on the Greek dispute, June 21.</p> <p>Dotation Bill, giving the President 2,160,000 francs (\$405,000) per annum, passed, June 24.</p>	<p>1850. Prussia:—The King takes the oath required by the Constitution, Feb. 6. Attempt to assassinate him, May 22.</p> <p>Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, to maintain the German Union, Feb. 27.</p> <p>Wurtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the King of Prussia, and announces a league between Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria, March 15.</p> <p>Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league, June 30.</p> <p>Treaty of Peace between Prussia and Denmark, July 2.</p> <p>A Congress of Deputies from the States included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel, July 12.</p> <p>Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfort, Aug. 25.</p> <p>Difficulties occurring in Hesse-Cassel, between the Elector and his people, in regard to the mode of taxation, Austria and Prussia respectively send armies to the Electorate, to take opposite parts in the struggle, Sept.—Nov.</p> <p>Austrian ultimatum delivered at Berlin, directing that Prussia evacuate Hesse in eight days, dissolve the Erfurt League, and recognize the Diet, etc., replied to by the Prussian King's signing the order calling out the whole military force of the monarchy, Nov. 6.</p> <p>The Russian Ambassador at Vienna announces that the Czar "would consider the continuance of the Prussian policy in the Electorate as a <i>casus belli</i>," Nov. 11.</p> <p>Treaty of Amnesty announced at Berlin, Dec. 3.</p> <p>France protests, and Great Britain remonstrates, at Vienna, against the proposed extension of the Germanic Confederation beyond the Alps, Dec.</p>	<p>1850. Denmark: Bloody but indecisive battle of Idstedt, between the Danes and Schleswig-Holsteiners, July 25.</p> <p>Yucatan: — Battle, near close of the year, between the Whites and Indians; latter victorious; 300 Whites killed.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1851	<p>Jas. Richardson, the African traveller, dies at the village of Unqurta, six days distant from Kouka, the capital of Bornou, March 4.</p> <p>A Company of Gipsies from England arrive in Cecil county, Maryland, U. S., bringing with them all their wandering habits and peculiarities, March.</p> <p>According to the evidence of Mr. Baines before a Committee of the House of Commons, there were in Great Britain 13,193 places of worship dissenting from the tenets of the Established Church, to which may be added Roman Catholic Chapels, 597, minor sects and Jews, 550; total nonconformist churches, 14,340.</p> <p><i>Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations</i> Inaugurated by Queen Victoria, May 1.</p> <p>Wylde's monster globe erected in London; employed 300 men nearly 30 days in fitting up the interior.</p> <p>Daguerre, the discoverer of the <i>Daguerrean</i> or <i>Photographic Art</i>, dies, aged 61, July 10.</p> <p>The Oath of Abjuration (Jew) Bill passes the British House of Commons, with only verbal protests from the objecting minority, July 8; but is refused a second reading in the House of Lords, July 17.</p>	<p>1851. General Quitman of Mississippi arrested for alleged violation of the neutrality law of 1818, by setting on foot a military expedition against Cuba. He resigns his office of Governor, Feb. 3.</p> <p>Erie Canal Enlargement Bill defeated in the N. Y. Senate by the withdrawal or resignation of 12 democratic members, Apr. 16; but afterwards passed by a new Legislature.</p> <p>Minot's Ledge Light-house, Boston Harbor, carried away. It was last seen standing about 3 o'clock, P.M., April 16.</p> <p>Arrest of a notorious band of desperadoes in Michigan, Apr. 21.</p> <p>Initial point of the Boundary between the United States and Mexico established on the right bank of the Rio Grande del Norte, in 32° 22' north latitude, and 219.4 meters from the center of the bed of the river, by the American and Mexican Commissioners, and a monument erected recording the same, April 24.</p> <p>President issues a proclamation, warning all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States not to aid or engage in any expedition against the Island of Cuba, Apr. 25.</p> <p>Convention of Delegates from the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina meets at Charleston, May 5; and adjourns after resolving that, "with or without cooperation, they are for a dissolution of the Union," May 8.</p> <p>Erie railroad opened from New York city to Dunkirk, 469 miles, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, etc., May 15.</p> <p>Riot, with loss of life, at Hoboken, N. J., between Germans and "short-boy" rowdies from New York, May 26.</p> <p>Serious conflagrations in California. San Francisco alone suffers by them in May and June to the amount of \$12,000,000.</p>	<p>1851. A strong force of Caffres attacks Fort White, Cape of Good Hope—repulsed, loss 20 killed. The Caffre chief, Hermannus, with a body of Caffres and Hottentots, attacks Fort Beaufort, but is repulsed, he and his son killed, his band completely routed. 3,000 Caffres attack the Colonists and their allies near Fort Hare; driven back with the loss of 100 killed, Jan. . Col. Somerset captures and burns Fort Armstrong, 90 Caffres killed, 230 taken prisoners, Feb. 23. The Hottentots of the Theopolis Mission Station in Lower Albany, join in the insurrection, May 31. They are defeated in actions with the English troops on the 3d and 5th of June.</p> <p>The Russell Ministry resign, Feb. 22; but afterwards resume office, the Earl of Derby not having succeeded in forming a Cabinet.</p> <p>The Prohibited Affinity Marriage Bill lost in the House of Lords, Feb. 25; Lord Campbell and the Ecclesiastical Bench voting against it.</p>

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851	<p>Ministry resign, Jan. 3. Presidential Dotation Bill, proposing an additional grant of 1,800,000 francs, rejected in the Assembly, Feb. 18.</p>	<p>The Austrian Government and the Ottoman Porte come to the following settlement respecting the Hungarian Refugees: Full and entire amnesty conditioned on their not attempting to enter Hungary. Eight excepted, among them Kossuth and Bathiany, Feb. 17.</p> <p>Charles L. Brace, an American, arrested and imprisoned in Hungary, on a charge of "being a member of the democratic committee, an agent of Ujhazy and Cretz, and of traveling with revolutionary writings, to spread revolutionary movements," May 23.</p> <p>Inauguration of Rauch's colossal statue of Frederick the Great at Berlin, May 31.</p> <p>The Germanic Diet, in answer to Lord Palmerston's protest against annexing the non-Germanic provinces of Austria to the Germanic Federation, says, "That no foreign interference should be allowed in a purely German question." July 17.</p>	<p>1851. Denmark:—The Government of Schleswig-Holstein yields to the Commissioners of the Germanic Confederation, Jan. 10.</p> <p>The Austrians complete their military possession of Hamburg Jan. 31; and the new government issues its proclamation, declaring its resumption of the seigniorial rule of the King of Denmark, Feb. 2.</p> <p>Danish mining operations in Greenland produce large quantities of copper ore, yielding about 60 per cent.</p> <p>Australia:—Discovery of large gold fields near Bathurst, Feb.</p> <p>East Indies:—Fort of the celebrated pirate Sultan of Soloo destroyed by the Spanish Government of Manilla, Feb. 23.</p> <p>Hawaii:—The difficulties between the Hawaiian and French Governments are arranged according to the terms of a "mutual declaration," published at Honolulu, signed by the minister of foreign relations and M. Perrin, the French commissioner, March 25.</p> <p>New Granada:—Congress adjourns. It passed a law abolishing slavery in the republic, to take effect January 1, 1852. May 29.</p> <p>Italy:—An earthquake destroys Melfi, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, about 100 miles S. E. of Naples, and other towns in its vicinity. Seven shocks occurred within 24 hours. Melfi was separated by a ravine from Mount Volture, upon which are many extinct craters. Not less than 3,000 persons are said to have perished. July 14.</p> <p>Ecuador:—Gen. Diego Novoa, President of the Republic, seized and put on board a government vessel by Gen. Urbina, who assumes the administration of the Government. July 17.</p>
	<p>The Sub-Committee of the Assembly appointed by the Committee of Revision to authenticate petitions, reports, that up to July 1, the petitions had been signed by 1,123,165 persons, thus classified: For revision, 741,011; for revision and prolongation of powers, 870,511; for prolongation of powers, 12,103—July 5.</p>		
	<p>The question of revision of the Constitution again taken in the Assembly, when a minority was declared 97 less than the three-fourths required by the Constitution, July 19.</p>		

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1851	<p>The lord mayor of London, with several of the aldermen and common council men, the royal commissioners of the Exposition of Industry, etc., and the executive committee of the royal commissioners, leave England for France, by invitation of the prefect of the Seine. They are entertained with dinners, balls, sham fights, and reviews of troops—Aug. 1.</p> <p>The inauguration of the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, in Russia, takes place Sept. 1.</p>	<p>1851. "Vigilance committee" at San Francisco hang a man for stealing, June 10, and another, July 11.</p> <p>Gov. McDougal of California issues his proclamation, warning the citizens of the State against "vigilance committees," and calls upon all persons to aid in sustaining the law, July 21.</p> <p>Nicaragua route, between New York and San Francisco, opened, Aug. 12.</p> <p>The people of Litchfield county, Connecticut, celebrate the 200th anniversary of its settlement, Aug. 13 and 14.</p> <p>Great riot in New Orleans, growing out of the Cuban expedition. Houses of Spanish residents attacked. The Spanish consul is obliged to ask protection, and is placed in the city prison for safety, Aug. 21.</p> <p>Riot, with loss of life, at Christiana, Pa., upon an attempt to arrest a fugitive slave, Sept. 11.</p> <p>U. S. brig Dolphin sails on an expedition to run a line of soundings for telegraphic purposes across the Atlantic, Oct.</p> <p>Cotton-planters' convention (300 members) meets at Macon, Ga. Its object being to prevent fluctuations in the price of cotton. Little harmony of views or concord of action manifested. Oct.</p> <p>U. S. steam frigate Mississippi sent to Turkey for Kossuth, receives him on board in the Dardanelles. The French government refuses to allow Kossuth to pass through France. The Mississippi proceeds on her voyage with Kossuth's companions, reaching New York Nov. 10.</p> <p>Kossuth arrives at New York in December. Overtures are offered him in the principal cities of the Union. He has an interview with the President, Sept. to Dec.</p>	<p>1851. "The great aggregate meeting" of Roman Catholics, from all parts of the United Kingdom, for the inauguration of the Catholic defense association, is held at Dublin, Aug. 19.</p> <p>The American yacht "America," at the regatta at Cowes, wins "The cup of all nations," Aug. 22.</p> <p>Kossuth arrives by English steamer from Gibraltar, at Southampton, Eng. Overtures are offered him in various parts of the country. He leaves for the United States, Nov.</p> <p>The submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais completed, Oct. 17. Opened for public use Nov. 18.</p> <p>A fourth presidency contemplated for British India, and a proposal made to remove the seat of government from Calcutta to Lahore, Nov.</p>

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851	<p>REVOLUTION: L. N. Bonaparte by a <i>coup d'état</i> seizes the reins of government; dissolves the national assembly; declares a state of siege; arrests the principal red-republicans and socialists; constitutes an entire new ministry. The President orders an instant restoration of universal suffrage; an immediate election by people and army of a President to hold office for ten years, to be supported by a Council of State and two houses of Legislature. The revolution creates an intense excitement. The vote of the army shows a large majority for L. N. Bonaparte. Resistance to the usurpation is shown in various parts of France, but the overwhelming power of the army, and a "state of siege" in 33 departments, crushes all opposition. The election, under various controlling influences, results in the confirmation of L. N. Bonaparte as President for ten years, by a vote of about seven out of eight millions. Dec. 1-20.</p>	<p>1851. Marshal Radetzky, by proclamation from Monga declares the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to be in a state of siege, July 19.</p> <p>By cabinet letters, the Emperor of Austria declares that his ministers "are responsible to no other political authority than the throne," that "the Reichstadt is to be considered as the council of the throne," and the minister president is to take "into ripe and serious consideration the possibility of carrying out the Constitution of March 4, 1849." Aug. 20.</p> <p>Louis Kosuth and 35 of his countrymen sentenced to death <i>in contumaciam</i>, at Pesth, for not appearing after citation, Sept. 22.</p> <p>The question of the admission of Jews to judicial office in Prussia, brought to a partial termination by their permission to study law. Oct.</p>	<p>1851. Russia:—Her troops repeatedly defeated by the Circassians. June.</p> <p>Nicaragua:—Gen. Munoz, ex-minister of war, deposes President Pineda, and sends him and most of his cabinet prisoners to Tigre Islands and elects Albanaez President. The Senate assembles at Grenada, and elects Montenegro President. Aug. 4.</p> <p>West Indies:—Volcanic eruptions from eight craters in the mountains of Martinique, Aug. 5.</p> <p>Cuba:—Expedition against Cuba under General Lopez, 500 strong, sails from New Orleans Aug. 3, and Key West 10th; effects a landing at Cubanos. 11th; is routed on the 20th. Lopez is taken, 29th, and publicly <i>garoted</i>, Sep. 1. His followers shot or condemned to ten years' labor in Spain. The funeral obsequies of the Spaniards and Cubans who fell in the contest with Lopez, are celebrated with great pomp at the Cathedral in Havana. \$70,000 are subscribed by the inhabitants of Havana, for the benefit of their widows and children, Sept. 9.</p> <p>Mexico:—General Mariana Arista inaugurated President, Jan. 15; Canales, Carvajal, and others, issue <i>pronunciamientos</i> against the general government. Some fighting follows, with varied success. Sept.—Oct.—Nov.</p> <p>Greece:—Lord Palmerston's note to the Greek government produces a great sensation at Athens. Nov.</p> <p>Chili:—Earthquake at Valparaiso—the most violent since that of 1822, few lives lost, but great destruction of property, April 2. Insurrection at Santiago, suppressed after two hours' street-fighting, April 20. Rebels under Cruz defeated by Bulnes at Longomilla, Dec. 8.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.				
1851	<p>The town of Lagos, on the coast of Africa, destroyed by an English force, with a loss of thirty killed, and 69 wounded, because the native chief refused to sign a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade in his dominions. The chief is deposed, and another substituted in his place, Dec. 26-27.</p>	<p>1851. Principal room of the library of Congress destroyed by fire, together with paintings, statuary, models, and about 35,000 volumes of books, Dec. 24.</p>					
	<p><i>Deaths in 1851.</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="192 521 239 537">U. S.</td> <td data-bbox="306 521 389 537">EUROPE.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="153 545 275 678"> <i>J. J. Audubon,</i> <i>S. Olin,</i> <i>J. F. Cooper,</i> <i>T. H. Gallaudet,</i> <i>S. G. Morton.</i> </td> <td data-bbox="285 545 415 732"> <i>J. Pye Smith,</i> <i>Bexley,</i> <i>Joanna Baillie,</i> <i>Codrington,</i> <i>Sheil,</i> <i>Lingard,</i> <i>Daguerre,</i> <i>Soult,</i> <i>Oersted,</i> <i>Jacobi.</i> </td> </tr> </table>	U. S.	EUROPE.	<i>J. J. Audubon,</i> <i>S. Olin,</i> <i>J. F. Cooper,</i> <i>T. H. Gallaudet,</i> <i>S. G. Morton.</i>	<i>J. Pye Smith,</i> <i>Bexley,</i> <i>Joanna Baillie,</i> <i>Codrington,</i> <i>Sheil,</i> <i>Lingard,</i> <i>Daguerre,</i> <i>Soult,</i> <i>Oersted,</i> <i>Jacobi.</i>	<p>By joint resolution, the Governor of Georgia is authorised and requested to withdraw the block of marble contributed to the Washington monument by the resolution of the General Assembly of Febr'y, 1850, with the inscription, "The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was," and to cause another to be prepared of Georgia marble, with the State arms thereon, and to be sent to the monument, Dec. 31.</p>	
U. S.	EUROPE.						
<i>J. J. Audubon,</i> <i>S. Olin,</i> <i>J. F. Cooper,</i> <i>T. H. Gallaudet,</i> <i>S. G. Morton.</i>	<i>J. Pye Smith,</i> <i>Bexley,</i> <i>Joanna Baillie,</i> <i>Codrington,</i> <i>Sheil,</i> <i>Lingard,</i> <i>Daguerre,</i> <i>Soult,</i> <i>Oersted,</i> <i>Jacobi.</i>						
		<p>Immigration, June 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851, 558,000.</p>					
1852	<p>Immigration into California, U. S., from Asia is so large as to require special Legislation—April.</p>	<p>1852. Deputations from the various States, in behalf of the Irish exiles, wait upon President Filmore—Jan. 23.</p>	<p>1852. Lord Granville, by his note to the American minister, in relation to the firing into the American steamer Prometheus by the British man-of-war Express, states to Mr. Lawrence, for the information of his government, that her majesty's government entirely disavow the act, and has no hesitation in offering ample apology for that which they consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements. Jan. 10.</p>				
		<p>The Ohio State House entirely consumed by fire. Some of the papers saved, but a large mass of documents destroyed—Feb. 1.</p>	<p>Dr. Rae returns unsuccessful from his search for Sir John Franklin, down the McKenzie river, and from its mouth eastward, 500 miles. He was sent out in the spring of 1851 by the Hudson's Bay Company. Feb.</p>				
		<p>Señor Laborde, the Spanish Consul at New Orleans at the time of the Cuban riots, and who fled the city from fear of violence, arrives at New Orleans, is saluted, and resumes his duties as consul—Feb. 9.</p>					
		<p>Gold Medal presented to Henry Clay by citizens of New York. Feb. 10.</p>					
		<p>Memorial presented to House of Representatives of California, from 1,218 citizens of South Carolina and Florida, asking permission "to colonize a rural district with a population of not less than 2,000 slaves." Feb. 10.</p>					
		<p>Homœopathic College at Cleveland, Ohio, mobbed and interior destroyed, in consequence of remains of subjects, taken from the burial-ground, being discovered near the College. Feb. 16.</p>					
	<p>Extensive fires in the Antilles, March 2; California, U. S., June 17 and Nov. 2 (nearly destroying two cities); Canada, (at Montreal) July 8.</p>						

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851			<p>1851. China:—Imperial court seriously alarmed at the progress of the disturbance in the Southern provinces. June. A large portion of the Chinese part of Hong Kong destroyed by fire: from 470 to 500 houses destroyed, including all the printing offices and the finest edifices and public buildings. Many lives lost. Dec. 26-28.</p>
1852	<p>President Bonaparte orders the confiscation of the Orleans property, Jan. 22.</p>	<p>1852. The Emperor of Russia visits the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, May 8.</p>	<p>1852. Argentine Confederation:—General Urquiza, Commander of the liberating army, completes the passage of the Parana with 23,000 men, 50,000 horse, and 50 pieces of artillery, and prepares to approach Buenos Ayres, Jan. 8. Battle of Santos Lugares, (10 miles from Buenos Ayres,) between Urquiza with 30,000 men and 50 cannon, and the troops of Rosas, 25,000 men and 90 cannon: results in the total defeat of Rosas and his flight to England. During the night, the city is saved from pillage by detachments from the various ships of war of all nations in the harbor, Feb. 8. The allied army enters Buenos Ayres Feb. 18.</p> <p>—Urquiza, Director of the Argentine Confederation, deposed, Sept. 10.</p> <p>—The Chamber of Representatives of Buenos Ayres declares the river Parana open to the navigation of all nations, Oct. 13.</p> <p>Belgium:—Formation of a new ministry at Brussels, of the moderate party under M. de Brouckère, Nov. 1. The law against the liberty of the press is adopted in the Chamber of Representatives, Dec. 1.</p> <p>Cuba:—The police of Havana discover and capture the press of the paper, "The Voice of the People," with the materials and forms for the fourth number. The proprietors and employes are arrested, Aug. 23. The barque Cornelia, having cleared at Havana, is brought to and boarded at the mouth of the harbor, and the mail-bags rifled, Sept. 23. A few days after, the United States mail steamship Crescent City is refused permission to land her passengers and mails at Havana, and ordered to quit the port—Captain-General Cañedo objecting to the purser of the vessel, Mr. Smith, alleged to be the reporter of false news to the New York papers. On Oct. 14, the Crescent City again enters Havana harbor, with Mr. Smith as purser. Gov. Cañedo refuses to allow passengers or mails to be landed, and forbids all intercourse between the ship and shore. The Captain protests to the American Consul, and leaves the harbor.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		
1852	Great floods in the United States, March, April, Sept., and Dec.; in England, Nov. and Dec.; on the continent of Europe, Sept.	1852. Southern Rights convention at Montgomery, Ala., passes resolutions against making resistance to the compromise measures an issue of their party, and against intervention, March 5.			
	<i>Telegraphs</i> across the English Channel.	Riot during election at St. Louis, April 5.	1852. Submarine telegraph wires coated with gutta percha, laid across St. George's Channel from Holyhead, a distance of eighty miles, completing the communication between London and Dublin. June 1.		
	Earthquakes in Cuba August 2 and Nov. 26; in Manilla and adjacent parts, Sept. 16, Oct. 18; at Acapulco, Dec. 4; in the Eastern Archipelago, Nov. 27 and Dec. 21.	First national agricultural convention assembles at Washington, D. C., consisting of 151 members, representing 22 States, and the District of Columbia, organized by the choice of Marshal P. Wilder, of Mass., president. June 24.	Queen Victoria issues her proclamation against "Roman Catholic ecclesiastics" wearing the habit of their order, exercising the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort." June 15.		
	At Stafford House, in London, some English ladies, headed by the Duchess of Sutherland, adopt an address to the women of America on the subject of negro slavery. It subsequently receives 576,000 signatures. Nov. 26.	Convention for revising the Constitution of Louisiana, July 5.			
	<i>Punishment of Death</i> restored in Tuscany.	Kossuth continues to be feted in different cities, and finally quits the country under the name of Alexander Smith, July 16.			
	Fall in England of the protectionist ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli, after an existence of nine months—Dec. 20.	Henry Clay dies, June 29. Obsequies celebrated at New York with great pomp and magnificence, July 20.			
		Great Britain insists upon the convention of 1818, respecting North American fisheries, being carried out by the United States, and sends armed vessels to the coast of New Brunswick, etc. The United States government dispatches the war steamer Mississippi, with Commodore Perry on board, to the disputed fishing grounds; some sixty fishing vessels are boarded, and furnished with information and advice. July—Aug.			
		Commodore McCauley, commander of the United States naval forces in the Pacific, by proclamation, withdraws his protection from American vessels proceeding to the Lobos Islands for guano, Oct. 18. This difficulty with Peru settled by the withdrawal of American pretensions, Nov. 15.	Duke of Wellington dies, Sept. 14. His funeral obsequies take place in London with great pomp, Nov. 18.		
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Deaths in 1852.</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p style="text-align: center;">U. S.</p> <i>H. Clay,</i> <i>S. Notl,</i> <i>M. Stuart,</i> <i>D. Drake,</i> <i>J. H. Paine,</i> <i>H. Greenough,</i> <i>Amos Lawrence,</i> <i>Milledoler,</i> <i>J. Vanderlyn,</i> <i>D. Webster,</i> <i>J. L. Kingsley,</i> <i>J. P. Norton.</i> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p style="text-align: center;">EUROPE.</p> Thos. Moore, Schwartzenberg, Pradier, Wellington, Dr. Mantell, D'Orsay, Lee. </td> </tr> </table>	<p style="text-align: center;">U. S.</p> <i>H. Clay,</i> <i>S. Notl,</i> <i>M. Stuart,</i> <i>D. Drake,</i> <i>J. H. Paine,</i> <i>H. Greenough,</i> <i>Amos Lawrence,</i> <i>Milledoler,</i> <i>J. Vanderlyn,</i> <i>D. Webster,</i> <i>J. L. Kingsley,</i> <i>J. P. Norton.</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">EUROPE.</p> Thos. Moore, Schwartzenberg, Pradier, Wellington, Dr. Mantell, D'Orsay, Lee.	Daniel Webster dies, Oct. 24. Funeral solemnities celebrated at Boston with much state, Nov. 15.	Fall of the Protectionist ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli, after an existence of nine months, Dec. 20.
<p style="text-align: center;">U. S.</p> <i>H. Clay,</i> <i>S. Notl,</i> <i>M. Stuart,</i> <i>D. Drake,</i> <i>J. H. Paine,</i> <i>H. Greenough,</i> <i>Amos Lawrence,</i> <i>Milledoler,</i> <i>J. Vanderlyn,</i> <i>D. Webster,</i> <i>J. L. Kingsley,</i> <i>J. P. Norton.</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">EUROPE.</p> Thos. Moore, Schwartzenberg, Pradier, Wellington, Dr. Mantell, D'Orsay, Lee.				
		The United States declines the tri-partite convention respecting Cuba proposed by England and France, Dec. 1.	By a decree of the Governor General of British India, the province of Pegu is annexed to the British dominions, Dec. 20.		
		Immigration, 875,000.			

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1852	<p>President Bonaparte commences his tour through Southern France, Sept. 16. Visits the Chateau D'Amboise, and releases Abd-el-Kader, who had been a prisoner for five years, Oct. 10. Returns to Paris, making a pompous entry into the city, Oct. 16.</p> <p>A decree of the President convokes the Senate for Nov. 4, for the purpose of deliberating on the restoration of the empire. Oct. 19.</p> <p>The Senate decrees the re-establishment of the empire, subject to the ratification of the people, Nov. 7. The vote is taken throughout France and Algeria. Nov. 21 and 22; result—7,824,189 in favor of reestablishing the empire, against 253,145 negative, and 63,326 void ballots.</p> <p>The Senate goes in a body to St. Cloud, to announce officially the result of the election to Louis Napoleon, and hail him Emperor, Dec. 1.</p> <p>At the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, Louis Napoleon is publicly proclaimed EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, under the name of NAPOLEON III, Dec. 2.</p>	<p>A treaty of peace between the courts of Vienna and Rome is ratified, stipulating that the former shall maintain in the territories of the Pope, 12,000 infantry and 1,400 cavalry, for whom \$18,000 monthly are to be paid by the Papal government. Nov. 10.</p> <p>1852. The Emperor of Austria visits the King of Prussia at Berlin, Dec. 17.</p> <p>Prussia:—The bill for biennial parliaments becomes a law, Dec. 23.</p>	<p>1852. Greece:—Signing of a convention in London by the five powers, England, France, Prussia, Bavaria and Greece, in reference to the affairs of Greece. None but a prince of the Greek religion is hereafter to ascend the throne of Greece. Nov. 18.</p> <p>Hawaii:—Eruption of Mauna Loo; lasts several weeks. Feb.</p> <p>India:—The Burmese evacuate and burn Prome, Sept. 10. The British under Godwin take it with a loss of 38 men, Nov. 21.</p> <p>Italy:—The Grand Duke of Tuscany, refuses to give audience to an English Protestant deputation in favor of Rosa and Francisco Madiat, Oct. 25.</p> <p>—The punishment of death is reestablished in Tuscany, for treason, crimes against religion, murder, and robbery with violence, Nov. 10.</p> <p>—The Pope addresses a letter to the King of Sardinia, strongly adverse to the bill under consideration in the Piedmontese parliament, permitting marriages without religious ceremonies; it is consequently withdrawn by the ministry, Dec. 20.</p> <p>—At Rome, Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, U. S., formerly an Episcopalian, is received into the Catholic Church by the Pope, Dec. 26.</p> <p>Liberia:—President Roberts attacks and gains possession of the native chief Boyer's principal town, Jan 15.</p> <p>Mexico:—Carvajal attacks Camargo and is defeated, Feb. 21.</p> <p>The French Count Boulban de Rausset, who led an enterprise upon Sonora, is defeated at Hermosillo, and his expedition completely overthrown, Nov. 1.</p> <p>Spain:—A priest, aged 63, attacks with a dagger, and wounds the Queen of Spain, on her return from celebrating at the cathedral a <i>Te Deum</i> for the birth of her child, Feb. 2. He is tried, convicted, degraded from his priestly office, and suffers death from the garote, 7th.</p> <p>—Ninety-five Americans belonging to the Lopez expedition, who had been sent to Spain, arrive at New York, March 13, having been liberated by the Queen.</p> <p>—The Cortes dissolved by royal decree, for having elected De la Rosa, the anti-ministerial candidate, their president, Dec. 2.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1853	<p>Firmans accorded to all subjects of the Porte (not Mussulmans) confirming their religious rights, June 22.</p> <p>The first Norwegian railway opened July 4.</p> <p>The American expedition under Com. Perry arrives at Japan, July 8. On the 14th he lands and delivers to the Imperial commissioners the letter from the American President; a few days after leaves the island, to return in the spring.</p> <p>Over 60,000 pilgrims enter Aix-la-Chapelle, to visit the exhibition of the relics, July 17.</p>	<p>1853. Caloric ship Ericsson makes her trial trip to the Potomac, Jan. 11.</p> <p>Adverse decision of Napoleon, arbiter between the United States and Portugal, in case of the General Armstrong, read at Washington, Jan. 17.</p> <p>Franklin Pierce and William R. King declared duly elected President and Vice-President for four years from 4th March next, Feb. 9.</p> <p>W. R. King sworn in as Vice-President, at Cumbre, Island of Cuba, Consul Sharkey administering the oath, March 24.</p> <p>Second American Arctic expedition leaves New York, May 31.</p> <p>Important amendments to the city charter of New York, restraining the power of municipal officers in money matters, adopted by a vote of 36,672 in favor, 3,351 against, June 7.</p> <p>Crystal Palace at New York opened in presence of the President of the United States, etc., July 14.</p>	<p>1853. Mr. Ingersol, American envoy, feted at Liverpool and Manchester, Jan. 4-7.</p> <p>Sandilli and other Caffre chiefs send in their submission to General Cathcart, thereby closing the war, Feb. 10. Peace concluded, March 9.</p> <p>Doncaster church, built in 1070, destroyed by fire, Feb. 23.</p> <p>Warlike stores, supposed to be for Kossuth, seized, April 14.</p> <p>Mrs. H. B. Stowe, authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," received at Stafford House by many of the nobility and statesmen of England, May 7.</p> <p>Dublin Industrial Exhibition opened, May 12.</p> <p>The "striko" at Stockport ceases, and 20,000 men resume labor, having accomplished their object, an advance of ten per cent. in their wages, August 8. Similar strikes occur at Leeds, Kidderminster, and other cities.</p>

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1858	<p>The Pantheon at Paris reopened as the Church of St. Genevieve, Jan. 3.</p> <p>Russia, Austria, and Prussia, at last acknowledge Napoleon III. Emperor of the French, Jan. 11.</p> <p>Marriage of the Emperor and Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, celebrated at Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris. Amnesty granted to 4,312 political prisoners and exiles, Jan. 30.</p> <p>General St. Priest, and many other legitimists, secretly arrested in Paris, on the charge of political communication with the Count of Chambord, and some of having sent false intelligence to foreign journals, Feb. 5.</p> <p>Application is made by the French government to the English for Napoleon's will, Feb. 17. Subsequently granted.</p> <p>Funeral of Mme. Raspail at Paris, the occasion of a formidable socialist demonstration. 40,000 persons march in procession to Père la Chaise, March 13.</p> <p>Fleet sent to Turkish waters, March 20.</p> <p>A peace address, signed by 4,000 English merchants, bankers and traders, is presented to Napoleon III. at the Tuilleries, by Englishmen, March 23.</p> <p>A bill restoring capital punishment for attempts on the life of the Emperor, or to subvert the Imperial government, is passed, May 23.</p>	<p>1858. Austria offers herself as a mediator between the Turks and Montenegrins, Feb. 1.</p> <p>Attempt on the life of Emperor of Austria at the ramparts of Vienna, Feb. 18.</p> <p>Baden:—Prof. Gerwinus tried for high treason, in publishing his "Introduction to the History of 19th century." Sentence, ten months' imprisonment, and book to be destroyed, March 5.</p> <p>Prussia:—Democratic conspiracy discovered at Berlin, March 29.</p> <p>Austria recalls her minister from Berne, May 20.</p>	<p>1852. Switzerland:—The Canton of Ticino suppresses the order of Capuchin monks, and expels all of that order under 65 years of age, Nov. 25.</p> <p>Turkey:—War breaks out between the Turks and Montenegrins, Dec. 15.</p> <p>1853. Belgium:—A maritime congress assembles at Brussels, Aug. 23.</p> <p>—Marriage of the Duke of Brabant, heir-apparent of the throne, and the Arch-Duchess Maria, Aug. 23.</p> <p>Canada and New Brunswick:—Gavazzi lectures at Quebec and Montreal; riots ensue; military called out; June 6-9.</p> <p>—The first sod of the European and North American Railroad turned at St. Johns, by Lady Head, assisted by the Lieutenant-Governor, in presence of 25,000 persons, Sept. 14.</p> <p>China:—Nankin taken by the rebels; Tartar garrison (20,000) massacred; March 19. Amoy captured, May 19.</p> <p>Denmark:—Parliament prorogued, and a "fundamental" law issued, by which the government becomes hereafter an absolute one, July 19.</p> <p>Hawaii:—Small-pox rages, having carried off since May 1,805 out of a population of 60,000 persons, Aug. 31.</p> <p>Holland:—The first chamber adopts the much-disputed law on religious liberty, Sept. 8.</p> <p>India:—Battle of Donabew, in Burmah: Sir J. Cheape defeats Mea Toon, March 19.</p> <p>Italy:—An insurrection breaks out at Milan, but is vigorously suppressed by Radetsky, Feb. 6. The property of the Lombardo-Venetian refugees sequestered till they can prove they are not implicated in this outbreak, and 10,000 Ticinese expelled from Austrian Italy, Feb. 26. Protracted diplomatic controversies between Austria and both Sardinia and Switzerland, follow—Sardinia solemnly protesting, April 16.</p> <p>—The Pope prohibits the circulation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in his dominions, May 10.</p> <p>Guerazzi tried at Florence for high treason, and found guilty, June 11.</p> <p>—Conspiracy in Rome, 146 arrests, Aug. 15.</p> <p>—Order signed for immediate release of Miss Cunningham at Lucca, Oct. 9.</p> <p>—New church, built for the Waldenses, opened and consecrated at Turin, Dec. 15.</p> <p>Mexico:—New revolution; Arista resigns the presidency, Jan. 5.</p> <p>—Santa Anna having been elected President, is received in Mexico with great enthusiasm. April 17.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.												
1858	<p>A great national horse-show at Springfield, Mass., U. S., Oct. 19-21.</p> <p>The first Presbyterian Chinese church organized at San Francisco, U. S., Nov. 6.</p> <p>Duel between Soulé and De Turgot, American and French ministers to Spain, Dec. 18.</p> <p>Cholera prevails in Europe.</p> <p>Several new asteroids discovered, raising the number to 27, between the planets Mars and Jupiter.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1858:</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="129 1234 409 1445"> <thead> <tr> <th>U. S.</th> <th>EUROPE.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>C. B. Adams,</i></td> <td>Arago,</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Junius Smith,</i></td> <td>Von Buch,</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>W. R. King,</i></td> <td>Dacres,</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>E. Bates,</i></td> <td>Mrs. Ople,</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Sim. Greenleaf,</i></td> <td>Wardlaw.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	U. S.	EUROPE.	<i>C. B. Adams,</i>	Arago,	<i>Junius Smith,</i>	Von Buch,	<i>W. R. King,</i>	Dacres,	<i>E. Bates,</i>	Mrs. Ople,	<i>Sim. Greenleaf,</i>	Wardlaw.	<p>1853. Great heat throughout the country—thermometer every where, 100° Fah. Deaths from it in New York city in four days, 400, Aug. 11-14.</p> <p>Remaining portion of "Table Rock," at the Falls of Niagara, breaks off, Sept. 9.</p> <p>"Great Republic," vessel of 4,000 tons, largest merchantman in the world, launched at East Boston, Mass., Oct. 4.</p> <p>Captain Gunnison and party massacred by the Indians in Utah, Oct. 26.</p> <p>Inauguration of the Washington aqueduct. President Pierce turns the first turf, Nov. 9.</p> <p>A mob of men and women demolish the railroad track near Erie, Penn., Dec. 9, and repeat the outrage, Dec. 27.</p> <p>Yellow fever epidemic in the States bordering on Gulf of Mexico, carries off from 12,000 to 15,000 persons.</p> <p>Bedini, the Papal Nuncio, tries to influence the Roman Catholic laity to give up their church property to the Bishops, but does not succeed. He quits the country ignominiously.</p> <p>Immigration, 363,000.</p>	<p>1853. Naval Review at Spithead, in presence of the Queen, Aug. 11.</p> <p>Queen Victoria visits Ireland, Aug. 29.</p> <p>Deputation from the Protestant Alliance, headed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, waits upon Lord Clarendon, to state the case of Miss Cunningham, arrested at Lucca for distributing Italian Bibles, etc., and to urge the government to procure her immediate liberation, Sept. 23. A deputation of clergymen and others, headed by Sir Culling Eardley, wait upon Lord Clarendon and thank him and the government for the exertions which had been made, Oct. 27.</p> <p>Bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel erected in front of the Royal Infirmary at Manchester, Oct. 3.</p> <p>Captain Inglefield, of the Phoenix, arrives from the Arctic regions, with the news of the discovery of the North-west Passage, on Oct. 26, 1850, by Captain McClure of the Investigator, Oct. 7.</p> <p>The first stone of a Roman Catholic cathedral laid at Shrewsbury, by Bishop Brown—the young Earl of Shrewsbury giving £15,000 towards its erection—Dec. 12.</p> <p>The Dublin Exhibition building is formally opened as a winter garden, by the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess St. Germain, Dec. 15.</p>
U. S.	EUROPE.														
<i>C. B. Adams,</i>	Arago,														
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A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1853	<p>Plot to assassinate the Emperor, while on his way to the Opera Comique, discovered at Paris, July 7.</p> <p>A Roman circus of great size discovered at Tours, Aug. 31.</p> <p>The Duke de Nemours, on behalf of the entire Orleans House, effects a reconciliation with the Count de Chambord, Nov. 17.</p> <p>Inauguration of the statue of Marshal Ney, on the spot where he was shot, and the anniversary of his execution, Dec. 7.</p>	<p>1853, An Austrian war vessel in the port of Smyrna, seizes and attempts to carry off Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, traveling under an American passport, who claims protection of American flag. An American frigate places the Austrian under her guns, and Koszta's release is imperatively demanded, June 21.</p> <p>Austrian government protests against proceedings of Captain Ingraham at Smyrna, in a circular addressed to the European courts, Aug. 1, and through its envoy addresses a note to the American government on the same subject, Aug. 29.</p>	<p>1853. Persia:—Earthquakes destroy Shiraz, (12,000 lives lost,) May 9; and Teheran, July 11.</p> <p>Peru:—Difficulty at Chincha Islands between Peruvian commandant and American shipmasters, Aug. 17.</p> <p>Portugal:—Maria (Queen) dies, Nov. 10.</p> <p>Spain:—New and stringent law against liberty of the press published, Jan. 2. Queen Isabella, in commemoration of her birth-day, orders three screw-frigates to be constructed, to be called after the three queens from whom she derives the crowns of Castile, Arragon, and Navarre, Oct. 10.</p> <p>Switzerland:—Insurrection in Friburg by the Jesuit party speedily suppressed, April 22.</p> <p>Venezuela:—Earthquake at Cumara; 600 persons killed, July 15.</p>
		<p>EASTERN AFFAIRS.—WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—Prince Menschikoff sent by the Emperor of Russia with demands which are rejected by the Porte, May 21, June 15. The Russians cross the Pruth, 120,000 strong, June 21-28.—The Porte addresses a protest to the Russian cabinet against the occupation of the Principalities, July 14. The Conference of Vienna draw up the celebrated "Vienna note," for the joint acceptance of Russia and Turkey, July 26. Russia at once accepts; Turkey requires modifications, Aug. 20; which Russia will not accede to, Sept. 14. Military congress at Olmutz, Sept. 20. The note is dropped, Sept. 30. Turkey declares war against Russia, Oct. 3. Hostilities commenced on the Danube, Oct. 30. Turks capture Fort St. Nicholas in the Black Sea, Oct. 31. Turks defeat Russians at Oltenitz, Nov. 4. Russia declares war against Turkey, Nov. 11. The Anglo-French fleet enters the Dardanelles, Oct. 4, and the Bosphorus, Nov. 15. Turks beaten and massacred at Sinope by Russians, Nov. 30. The Vienna Conference continues its efforts to effect an arrangement between the belligerents, Dec. Decided manifestation of the people of Constantinople in favor of war, Dec. 21. Russians uniformly victorious in Asia. The religious fanaticism of both parties is aroused.</p>	

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1854	Deputation of "Friends" presents to the Emperor of Russia a peace memorial, Feb. 10.	1854. The steamer San Francisco founders at sea; 240 U. S. troops washed overboard; the rest of 700 rescued by the Three Bells, Kilby, and Antarctic, Jan. 5.	1854. Parliament opened by Queen, who expresses a desire that exertions for an amicable settlement of the Eastern difficulties should be persevered in, Jan. 31.
	Complete equality before the law secured to all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, by treaty, March 12.	Astor Library opened for use of the public, in New York city, Jan. 9.	
	Commercial treaty concluded between the United States and Japan, March 23.	Outrages on the railroad near Erie, Pa., renewed by mobs of women, Jan. 17, 31.	
	In Turkey, the possessions of the Mosques to be declared the property of the State from March 27.	Skirmishes between U. S. troops and Apache and Utah Indians, March 5, 30.	The Queen reviews the fleet on its departure for the Baltic, March 11.
	The first railway is opened in Brazil, the Emperor and Empress being present at the inauguration, April 30.	Certain sections of the "Maine Liquor Law" decided to be unconstitutional in Massachusetts, March 13.	
	The changes introduced in the Ottoman Empire by the influence of the Allied Powers, amount to a revolution in its social condition.	Miss Dix's bill for ameliorating the condition of the indigent insane, vetoed, April 20.	A day of humiliation and prayer observed, April 26.
	Marked increase in the numbers and prosperity of Christians in Turkey; Mohammedan population, except in Bosnia, rapidly dying out.	Great flood in the Connecticut river, hundreds driven from their dwellings, May 1.	Launch of the "Royal Albert," the Queen christening the vessel, May 13.
	Cross raised in a Catholic burying ground belonging to the French, in Turkey.	Mass meetings at Boston, Feb. 23; New Market, N. H., Feb. 27; New York, May 13, against the Nebraska bill, which, however, becomes a law, May 30.	
		Riots in Michigan, April 17; at Boston, (attempt to rescue a fugitive slave,) May 26; at New York and Brooklyn, (papist interference with street-preaching,) May 28, June 4, 11.	Crystal Palace at Sydenham opened by the Queen, June 10.
		San Juan, Nicaragua, bombarded and burnt by the U. S. sloop-of-war, Cyano, July 13.	

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1854	The Emperor and Empress attend the first agricultural exhibition ever held in Paris, June 9.	1854. Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Austria and Prussia, signed April 20.	<p>1854. Brazil:—San Salvador destroyed by an earthquake, causing a loss, in less than one minute, of 200 lives, and \$4,000,000 of property, April 16.</p> <p>Canada:—Parliament House at Quebec burnt, including government library and philosophical apparatus, Feb. 1.</p> <p>India:—The Ganges Canal, a work of vast magnitude opened, April 8.</p> <p>—Day of humiliation and prayer for success of the British arms, observed at Bombay and all over India, by the natives, as well as the Europeans, July 16.</p> <p>Italy:—Shocks of earthquake in the country between Florence and Rome, May.</p> <p>—Railway from Lusa to Turin inaugurated in presence of King and Queen of Sardinia, etc., May 22.</p> <p>Mexico:—Battle of Guaymas, between some Frenchmen under Count Raousset de Boulbon and the Mexicans, July 13. The Count is defeated, taken prisoner, and, Aug. 12, shot.</p> <p>Russia:—An imperial ukase calls out nine men in 1,000 souls in eastern portion of the Empire, May 9.</p> <p>Spain:—Earthquake at Fiana, crumbling down the greatest part of the Alcazaba, an ancient castle of the Moors, and causing large chasms in nearly all the streets, Jan. 13.</p> <p>—Strike at Barcelona; 15,000 artisans demand of the municipal authorities that the price of provisions be reduced, and wages increased, March 31.</p> <p>—The insurrection of the people at Madrid (July 17) triumphs, and the Rivas ministry resign, July 19. Espartero enters the city, and is received with great enthusiasm, July 29. 3,000 defenders of the barricades defile before the Queen's palace, her Majesty presenting herself on the balcony, July 31.</p> <p>—Doña Maria Christina, the Queen Mother, leaves Madrid for Portugal, under escort of troops, but against the will of the people. She was indebted to the State 71,000,000 reals, Aug. 28.</p> <p>Turkey:—Fire at Constantinople, 400 houses destroyed, Jan. 1.</p> <p>—Fire at Salonica, destroys 600 buildings, April 8.</p> <p>—Banquet given by the Sultan to Prince Napoleon, May 8.</p> <p>—Fire at Varna, destroys 180 houses and vast quantities of military stores, Aug. 10.</p>
	The Emperor reviews a division of troops about to proceed to the Baltic, July 12.		

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		
1854	<p>The Sultan issues a firman for the construction of a church at Scutari, Sept.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1854.</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="153 362 280 646"> <p>U. S.</p> <p><i>N. B. Blunt,</i> <i>Jacob Bur-</i> <i>nett,</i> <i>John Davis,</i> <i>Com. Downes,</i> <i>J. Harring-</i> <i>ton,</i> last sur- vivor of bat- tle of Lex- ington. <i>Mrs. E. Jud-</i> <i>son.</i> <i>Bishop Wain-</i> <i>wright.</i></p> </td> <td data-bbox="288 362 415 776"> <p>EUROPE.</p> <p>Anglesea, Bodisco, Cockburn, Forbes, Jameson, Maitland, Melloni, Montgomery, Paixhans, Pellico, Plunkett, Rubini, Schelling, Mme. Sontag, Mrs. C. South- ey, Talfourd, Wilson, St. Arnaud, Denman, Lockhart.</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>"Immaculate Conception of the Virgin" proclaimed as a dogma by the pope, Dec. 8.</p>	<p>U. S.</p> <p><i>N. B. Blunt,</i> <i>Jacob Bur-</i> <i>nett,</i> <i>John Davis,</i> <i>Com. Downes,</i> <i>J. Harring-</i> <i>ton,</i> last sur- vivor of bat- tle of Lex- ington. <i>Mrs. E. Jud-</i> <i>son.</i> <i>Bishop Wain-</i> <i>wright.</i></p>	<p>EUROPE.</p> <p>Anglesea, Bodisco, Cockburn, Forbes, Jameson, Maitland, Melloni, Montgomery, Paixhans, Pellico, Plunkett, Rubini, Schelling, Mme. Sontag, Mrs. C. South- ey, Talfourd, Wilson, St. Arnaud, Denman, Lockhart.</p>	<p>1854. Grisi and Mario, the two most renowned lyric artists of the old world, arrive at New York, Aug. 19.</p> <p>Extensive drought prevails several weeks.</p> <p>Cholera prevails, June-Nov.; yellow fever prevails, Aug.-Nov.</p> <p>Immigration, about 500,000.</p> <p>"Ostend Conference" between Buchanan, Mason, Soulé, Oct. 10, 11.</p>	<p>Law passed for the enlistment of foreigners in the British service, Dec. 22.</p>
<p>U. S.</p> <p><i>N. B. Blunt,</i> <i>Jacob Bur-</i> <i>nett,</i> <i>John Davis,</i> <i>Com. Downes,</i> <i>J. Harring-</i> <i>ton,</i> last sur- vivor of bat- tle of Lex- ington. <i>Mrs. E. Jud-</i> <i>son.</i> <i>Bishop Wain-</i> <i>wright.</i></p>	<p>EUROPE.</p> <p>Anglesea, Bodisco, Cockburn, Forbes, Jameson, Maitland, Melloni, Montgomery, Paixhans, Pellico, Plunkett, Rubini, Schelling, Mme. Sontag, Mrs. C. South- ey, Talfourd, Wilson, St. Arnaud, Denman, Lockhart.</p>				
1855	<p>1855. Panama railroad completed, first train on it Jan. 23.</p> <p>Financial <i>panic</i> in California, Feb.</p> <p><i>Suspension Bridge</i> at Niagara first crossed, March 14.</p> <p>Difficulty in Phila. about <i>slaves</i> of J. H. Wheeler of N. Carolina, July 18.</p> <p>Election <i>riot</i> at Louisville, Ky., between Americans and foreigners, Aug. 6.</p> <p>Passmore Williamson released from jail (where he had been three months in the Wheeler slave case), Nov. 8.</p>	<p>1855. Southern Commercial Convention at New Orleans, Jan. 8.</p> <p>Soulé quits Madrid Jan. 31.</p> <p>U. S. S. Waterwitch fired on, on the Paraguay, Feb. 1.</p> <p>U. S. Dist. Court in Wisconsin pronounces the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional, Feb. 8.</p> <p>Convention at Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 14.</p> <p>Walker (filibuster) takes possession of Granada, Oct. 16.</p> <p>Kansas: Convention at Topeka, Oct. 23.</p>	<p>1855. Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France, April 16.</p> <p>Death of Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief at Sebastopol, June 23.</p> <p>The Queen and Prince Albert visit the Emperor Louis Napoleon at Paris, Aug. 18.</p>		

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		<p>1854. Saxony:—The King thrown from his carriage at Innspruck, and killed, Aug. 10.</p>	<p>1854. Venezuela:—Slaves emancipated, April 25.</p>
		<p>EASTERN AFFAIRS.—The Anglo-French fleet enters the Black Sea, Jan. 4. Turks defeat Russians at Citate, Jan. 6. Negotiations for peace continue through the Vienna Conference, Jan. Russian ambassadors quit London, Feb. 6, Paris, Feb. 7. English and French ambassadors dismissed St. Petersburg, Feb. 16. England and France resolve to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities by the 30th April, Feb. 28. Russians cross the Danube, March. Treaty of alliance concluded between England, France, and the Porte, March 12. Anglo-French ultimatum forwarded to St. Petersburg. Russia refuses a reply. England and France declare war against Russia, March 28. Counter declaration of war by Russia against England and France, April 12. Convention between England and France, April 18. Odessa bombarded, April 22. Anglo-French fleet scours the Baltic, May, June. Austro-Turkish Convention, June 4. Russians raise the siege of Silistria, June 23, and re-cross the Danube, July 7. Russians defeated by Turks at Rutschuk, July 12 and 13. Are compelled to evacuate the Principalities and re-cross the Pruth, Aug. 16. Bomarsund capitulates to the Allied fleet and French army, Aug. 16. Austrian armies enter the Principalities, Aug. 20. Allies land in the Crimea, Sept. 14. Defeat the Russians at the Alma, Sept. 20. Commence the siege of Sebastopol, Sept. 28. Fire opened, Oct. 17. Battle of Balaklava. Russians repulsed, Oct. 25. Battle of Inkermann, Russians again repulsed, Nov. 5. Siege of Sebastopol progresses, Dec. 31.</p>	
	<p>1855. Subscriptions to the French loan of 500 millions of francs amount to 2,000 millions of francs, offered by 177,000 persons.</p> <p>Death of Don Carlos, claimant of the Spanish throne, March 10.</p> <p>Indust'l Exhibition opened at Paris, May 15.</p>	<p>1855. Russia: Death of the Emperor Nicholas I., March 2.</p> <p>—The allies take possession of Kertch and the Sea of Azoph, May 24.</p> <p>—The allies repulsed in an assault on the outposts of Sebastopol, June 18.</p> <p>—Kars invested by the Russians, June 23.</p>	
		<p>FALL OF SEBASTOPOL—The Malakhoff carried by the French, Sep. 8.</p> <p>Terrific attack of the Russians on Kars repulsed, Sep. 29.</p>	<p>Mexico: Santa Anna abdicates, Aug. 9. Carrara chosen to succeed him.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		
1855	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Deaths in 1855:</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p style="text-align: center;">U. S.</p> <p>S. H. Cone, Abbott Lawrence, John C. Spencer, T. R. Beck.</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p style="text-align: center;">EUROPE.</p> <p>Sir H. Bishop, Silk Buckingham, Jos. Hume, Miss Mitford, Nicholas I "Carrer Bell." Sir W. E. Parry. Lord Raglan, Saml. Rogers, Ans. Rothschild. Lord Truro.</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Launch of the stn. Adriatic (the largest yet afloat) at N. Y., April 7.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">U. S.</p> <p>S. H. Cone, Abbott Lawrence, John C. Spencer, T. R. Beck.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">EUROPE.</p> <p>Sir H. Bishop, Silk Buckingham, Jos. Hume, Miss Mitford, Nicholas I "Carrer Bell." Sir W. E. Parry. Lord Raglan, Saml. Rogers, Ans. Rothschild. Lord Truro.</p>	<p>1855. Proclamation against <i>filibusterism</i> by President Pierce, Dec. 8.</p> <p>British Arctic vessel <i>Resolute</i> found and brought to New London by an American whaler, Dec. 23.</p>	<p>1855. Visit of the King of Sardinia to England, Nov. 30.</p> <p>Captain McClure receives the reward of £5,000 for discovery of "the N. W. passage," and is knighted Nov.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">U. S.</p> <p>S. H. Cone, Abbott Lawrence, John C. Spencer, T. R. Beck.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">EUROPE.</p> <p>Sir H. Bishop, Silk Buckingham, Jos. Hume, Miss Mitford, Nicholas I "Carrer Bell." Sir W. E. Parry. Lord Raglan, Saml. Rogers, Ans. Rothschild. Lord Truro.</p>				
1856	<p><i>Personal Assault</i> on Senator Sumner of Mass., in the U. S. Senate by Brooks of S. Ca., May 22.</p> <p><i>Submarine Telegraph</i> cable laid from Cape Breton to Newfoundland, July 12.</p> <p>Burlinghame's acceptance of Brooks's challenge, July 21.</p> <p>Brooks and Keitt re-elected to Congress from S. C., July 28.</p> <p>Dudley Observatory inaugurated at Albany, Aug. 28.</p> <p>Preston S. Brooks, the assaulter of Sumner, publicly welcomed and presented with a cane, at Columbia, S. C., Aug. 29.</p> <p>Charles Sumner received in Boston with public honors, Nov. 3.</p> <p><i>N. Y. and Newfoundland Telegraph line</i>, 1715 miles, opened to St. John's, Nov. 10.</p>	<p>1856. N. P. Banks, jr., of Mass., elected Speaker of House of Representatives of U. S., after a contest of 9 weeks, by plurality of 3 votes, Feb. 2.</p> <p>Gubernatorial contest in Wisconsin, Jan.—Feb.</p> <p>Mr. Fillmore nominated for President by Amer. Con. at Phila., Feb. 22.</p> <p>Free State Legisl. at Topeka, Kansas, elect Reeder and Lane as delegates to Congress, Feb. 8.</p> <p>Kansas Investigation Committee appointed, March 19.</p> <p>Padre Vigil recognised as Minister from Nicaragua, May 14.</p> <p>President's message announcing difficulty with Brit. Gov. on <i>enlistments</i> in the U. S., May 29.</p> <p>Buchanan nominated for President by Dem. Con. at Cincinnati, June 7.</p> <p>Fremont nominated for President by Repub. Conven. at Phila., June 17.</p> <p>H. Repres. U. S. pass a bill admitting Kansas under Topeka Con., July 8.</p> <p>Topeka legislature dispersed by U. S. troops under Col. Sumner, July 4.</p> <p>John W. Geary confirmed as Gov. of Kansas, July 31.</p> <p>Whitefield and Reeder both rejected by H. Repres. as delegates from Kansas, Aug. 1.</p> <p>Extra session of Congress adjourned Aug. 30.</p> <p>Municipal election riot at Baltimore, 9 <i>k.</i>, Oct. 8.</p> <p>U. S. troops in Kansas arrest and disarm parties of emigrants from N. E., Oct. 10.</p> <p>Buchanan elected Pres. Nov. 4</p>	<p>Brit. fleet bombarded and partially destroyed Canton, China, Oct. 23.</p>		

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1855		<p>1855. Omar Pasha defeats the Russians at the Ingour, Nov. 5. Explosion of 100,000 lbs. of powder at Sebastopol, Nov. 15. Surrender of Kars to the Russians after a famous defence by Gen. Williams, Nov. 25.</p>	<p>1855. <i>Mexico</i>:—Alvarez resigns the presidency, and is succeeded by Comonfort, Dec.</p>
1856	<p>Peace Conference at Paris opened Feb. 25. Birth of an heir to the throne, March 16. <i>Treaty of Peace with Russia</i> signed at Paris, March 30.</p>	<p>1856. Preliminaries of Peace signed at Vienna, Feb. 1.</p>	<p>1856. <i>Costa Rica</i>:—Schlessinger and Walker's invasion defeated, March 20. — Walker defeats 3,000 Costa Ricans at Rivas, Ap. 11. <i>Panama</i>:—Riot on the Panama R.R., 30 passengers killed, April 15.</p>
	<p>Destructive floods near Lyons, &c., whole villages destroyed, June.</p>	<p>The Crimea wholly evacuated by the Allies, July 12.</p>	<p>Gunpowder explosion at Salonica, Turkey, 700 £. and <i>co.</i>, July 17.</p>
		<p><i>Russia</i>:—Alexander II. crowned emperor, Sept. 7. — <i>Railways</i> of 2600 miles contracted for by Government. Capital, 1000 millions of francs, Oct. 23.</p>	<p><i>Earthquake</i> in Egypt, Syria, and isles of Med. About 1200 lives lost, and many thousand buildings destroyed, Oct. 12.</p>
		<p><i>Naples</i>:—French and English ministers leave, Oct. 23.</p>	<p>Granada, city of, destroyed by Walker, Nov. 20-25.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.																										
1856	<p>Revival of the <i>African Slave Trade</i> recommended by Gov. Adams in S. Ca.</p> <p>Arctic discovery ship <i>Resolute</i> presented to Queen Victoria by Lieut. Hartstone for the U. S. Government, Dec. 30.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Deaths in 1856:</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>U. S.</th> <th>EUROPE.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>J. M. Berrien.</td> <td>Jno. Braham,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ogden Hoffman.</td> <td>vocalist.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Com Morris.</td> <td>Sir W. Hamilton,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. G. Perceval.</td> <td>physician.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jno. C. Warren.</td> <td>Von Biela, astronomer.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. M. Clayton, U. S. S.</td> <td>L'd Hardinge.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>George Steers,</td> <td>Father Matthew.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>naval architect.</td> <td>Hugh Miller.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T. Crawford,</td> <td>Sir Jno. Ross.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sculptor.</td> <td>Westmacott.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Louis M'Lane.</td> <td>Yarrell.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Pl. Delaroche.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	U. S.	EUROPE.	J. M. Berrien.	Jno. Braham,	Ogden Hoffman.	vocalist.	Com Morris.	Sir W. Hamilton,	J. G. Perceval.	physician.	Jno. C. Warren.	Von Biela, astronomer.	J. M. Clayton, U. S. S.	L'd Hardinge.	George Steers,	Father Matthew.	naval architect.	Hugh Miller.	T. Crawford,	Sir Jno. Ross.	sculptor.	Westmacott.	Louis M'Lane.	Yarrell.		Pl. Delaroche.	<p>1856. Barrier Forts, near Canton, China, destroyed by U. S. squadron, for an attack on an American boat, Dec. 6.</p> <p>Resolution against the Slave Trade passed by H. of Reps. U. S., Dec. 15.</p>	
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1857	<p>Geo. Peabody gives \$300,000 to establish a free <i>Literary and Scientific Institute</i> at Baltimore, Feb. 12.</p> <p>The Chief-Justice of the U. S. proclaims that <i>negroes have no rights</i> which white men are bound to respect, March 6.</p> <p>* <i>Dred Scot decision</i>," denounced by the Legislature of N. Hampshire, June 25.</p> <p>The <i>Atlantic Telegraph Cable</i> first joined at sea by the Niagara and Agamemnon, Aug. 5, but breaks Aug. 11.</p> <p>Loss of the Central America and 450 lives, Sept. 8.</p> <p>Mass meetings of unemployed workmen in N. Y., Nov. 2 and 10.</p> <p>Stm. Adriatic starts on first voyage to Liverpool, Nov. 28.</p>	<p>1857. Four members of H. of Representatives of U. S. from N. Y. and Conn. expelled for corrupt conduct, Feb. 19.</p> <p>Buchanan inaugurated President, March 4.</p> <p>Lord Napier recognised as British minister, March 16.</p> <p>The DRED SCOT DECISION delivered by Chief-Justice Taney, March 6.</p> <p>R. J. Walker accepts appointment as Governor of Kansas, March 26.</p> <p>Attempt to arrest Mayor Wood in N. Y. for an assault on the Street Commissioner, June 16.</p> <p><i>General Financial Panic</i> begins with suspension of Ohio Life and Trust Co., Aug. 24.</p> <p><i>Lecompton Convention</i>, Kansas, meets Sept. 7.</p> <p>Suspension of Philad. banks, Sept. 25 and 26, followed by general suspens. of banks in Pa., Md., D. C., R. I.</p> <p>Suspension of N. Y. city banks, Oct. 13-14, and Massachusetts banks same day.</p> <p>Payments resumed, Dec. 12.</p>	<p>1857. Treaty of Peace with Persia signed March 5.</p> <p>Palmerston Ministry outvoted on the Chinese question, March 5.</p> <p>New septennial Parliament meets, April 30.</p> <p>The Manchester <i>Art Exhibition</i> opened, May 5.</p> <p><i>Rebellion</i> in India begins May 9; King of Delhi proclaimed sovereign of India.</p> <p>HAVELOCK defeats the rebels under Nena Sahib, and recaptures Cawnpore, July 13.</p> <p>The Emp. and Empress toria, Aug. 6.</p> <p>Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, the new com.-in-chief, arrives at Calcutta, Aug. 14.</p> <p>Delhi taken after an assault of 6 days, Sept. 14.</p>																										

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
	<p data-bbox="77 1222 387 1247">of the French visit Queen Vic-</p> <p data-bbox="122 1352 387 1393">Emperors of France and Russia meet at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.</p>	<p data-bbox="387 821 653 881">1857. Austria:—Amnesty to political offenders in Lombardy, &c., Jan. 25.</p> <p data-bbox="387 1263 653 1336">Sweden and Norway:—Charles Louis, Prince-Royal, made Regent. Sep. 26.</p>	<p data-bbox="653 821 926 865">1857. Mexico: New constitution promulgated, March 11.</p> <p data-bbox="653 898 926 954">Costa Rica:—Walker surrenders Rivas, and agrees to leave Nicaragua, May 1.</p> <p data-bbox="653 1393 926 1461"><i>Nicaragua</i>:—Walker and his men surrender to U. S. ship Wabash, Com. Paulding, Dec. 8.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1857	<p><i>Deaths in 1857.</i></p> <p>U. S. EUROPE.</p> <p>C. Colton. Beranger. E. K. Kane. C. Bonaparte. W. L. Marcy. J. W. Croker. Thos. J. Rusk. Thos. Dick. Eli Smith. Marshall Hall. Earl of Ellesmere. Douglas Jerrold. W. Scoresby. Eugene Sue. And. Ure. Cavatgnac. Aug. Compte. Havelock. Chris. Rauch, sculptor.</p>	<p>1857. "Lecompton Constitution" adopted by Convention, Nov. 9.</p> <p>Walker resigns as Governor of Kansas, Dec. 15.</p> <p>W. Walker reaches N. Y. "on parole," and surrenders to U. S. marshal, Dec. 28.</p>	<p>1857. English and French ture the city, Dec. 23-30.</p>
1858	<p>Commercial failures in one year, ending Dec. 25, 1857, amount to 5,123: liabilities, \$291,750,000.</p> <p>Launch of the monster steamer <i>Great Eastern</i> at London, Jan. 31.</p> <p>Crawford's <i>Monument to Washington</i>, at Richmond, inaugurated, Feb. 22.</p> <p>Extensive and remarkable religious "revival" throughout the U. S. in February, March, &c.</p> <p>Gold mine excitement in Washington and Oregon territory.</p> <p>New "Divorce Court" opened in London, May 10.</p> <p>Donati's <i>Comet</i> seen in June and July.</p> <p>"Vigilance Committee" in N. Orleans, June 2.</p> <p>New <i>Prohibitory Liquor Law</i> voted in Maine, June 7.</p> <p>Turkish Admiral, Mehemet Pacha, and suite leave Boston, after an extended visit in the U. States, July 14.</p> <p><i>A Jew in Brit. Parliament</i>, July 26.</p> <p>ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. National Teachers' Association—1st Ann. Convention at Cincinnati, Aug. 11.</p> <p>Queen Victoria's message to Slaver Echo captured and</p>	<p>1858. Mr. Buchanan's "Kansas Message" to H. Reps., with Lecompton Constitution, Feb. 2.</p> <p>"Anti-Lecompton Democratic" meetings in Phila., N. Y., &c., Feb. and March.</p> <p>Bill to admit Kansas as a State, under Lecompton Const., passes the Senate, March 23.</p> <p>The House passes another bill.</p> <p>New Free State Convention of Kansas, at Leavenworth, March 25.</p> <p>The "English Kansas bill" passed both Houses of Congress, April 30.</p> <p>Minnesota State Government organized at St. Paul, May 23.</p> <p><i>Atlantic Telegraph</i> fleet sails from Plymouth, England, June 10.</p> <p>The President sends a message announcing peaceable settlement of <i>trouble in Utah</i>, June 10.</p> <p>Treaty of Peace and Amity with China, signed at Tien-Tsin, June 13.</p> <p>News of the completion of Atlantic Telegraph received with joyful demonstrations, Aug. 5.</p> <p>Magnificent celebration at New York, Sept. 1.</p> <p>The English bill voted on by the people of Kansas and rejected, August 9.</p> <p>Queen Victoria's message to President Buchanan sent and received, August 16.</p> <p>Slaver Echo captured and carried to Charleston, August 27.</p>	<p>1858. French and English the Governor, Yeh, Jan. 5.</p> <p>The Princess-Royal of England married to the Prince of Prussia, Jan. 25.</p> <p>Steamer <i>Great Eastern</i> first floated, Jan. 31.</p> <p>Resignation of Palmerston's Ministry, and accession of Lord Derby, Feb. 20.</p> <p>Eng. steam. Cyclops bombards Jeddah, July 25-26.</p> <p>Baron Rothschild takes his seat in H. of Commons July 26.</p> <p>Queen Victoria and Pr. bourg, Aug. 4.</p> <p>Queen Victoria and Pr. bourg, Aug. 4.</p> <p>Queen Victoria and Pr. bourg, Aug. 4.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
fleets	bombard Canton, and cap-	1857. <i>Naples</i> : Terrible earth-quake, 14,000 persons killed.	
troops	enter Canton and capture Attempt by Orsini and others to assassinate the Emperor with a hand grenade: 8 persons k. and 156 wounded, Jan. 14.		1858. Mexico:—Revolution. Comonfort gives up the Government to Juarez; Zuloaga proclaimed president by a H. of Representatives.
Albert	visit the Emperor at Cher-		Turkey:—Massacre of Christians at Jeddah—45 killed, June 15.

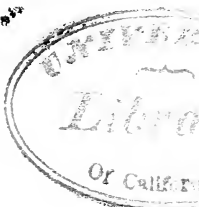
A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, &c.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.																														
1858	<p>The N. Y. State quarantine buildings at Staten Island destroyed by the citizens as a nuisance, Sept. 1.</p> <p>First <i>overland mail for California</i> leaves St. Louis, Sept. 16.</p> <p>Boston Public (Free) Library opened, costing \$450,000, Sept. 17.</p> <p>The "General Admiral" str. frigate, built for Russian government, launched at N. Y., Sept. 21.</p> <p>Crystal Palace, N. Y., burnt, Oct. 5.</p> <p>The yacht <i>Wanderer</i> lands 300 Africans near Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 28.</p> <p>The Grand Jury at Columbia, S. C., refuse to indict the slaver "Echo," Nov. 30.</p> <p><i>First railroad in Egypt.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Deaths in 1858.</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">U. S.</th> <th style="width: 50%;">EUROPE.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>T. H. Benton.</td> <td>R. Brown, bo-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rob. Hare.</td> <td>tanist.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. W. Herbert.</td> <td>Geo. Combe.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Freem'n Hunt.</td> <td>"Rachel."</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Com. Perry.</td> <td>Marshall Hall.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gen. Quitman.</td> <td>Duchess of</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gen. P. F.</td> <td>Orleans.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Smith.</td> <td>Reschid Pa-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N. W. Taylor.</td> <td>cha.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. F. Butler.</td> <td>Radetsky.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parker Cleve-</td> <td>Ary Scheffer.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>land.</td> <td>Robt. Owen.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wm. Jay.</td> <td>Sir W. Reid.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Foresti.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	U. S.	EUROPE.	T. H. Benton.	R. Brown, bo-	Rob. Hare.	tanist.	H. W. Herbert.	Geo. Combe.	Freem'n Hunt.	"Rachel."	Com. Perry.	Marshall Hall.	Gen. Quitman.	Duchess of	Gen. P. F.	Orleans.	Smith.	Reschid Pa-	N. W. Taylor.	cha.	B. F. Butler.	Radetsky.	Parker Cleve-	Ary Scheffer.	land.	Robt. Owen.	Wm. Jay.	Sir W. Reid.		Foresti.	<p>1858. U. St. str. Niagara sails from Charleston for Liberia, with rescued slaves of the "Echo," Sept. 20.</p> <p>1859. New Hall of the U. S. Senate first occupied, Jan. 4.</p> <p>Mr. McLane recognises the Juarez government in Mexico, April 4.</p> <p>burgh discusses the opening</p>	<p>1858. <i>The East India Company</i> ceases to exist, and its vast possessions pass into the hands of the Brit. Government, Sept. 1.</p> <p>1859. D'Israeli introduces a new Reform Bill, Feb. 28.</p> <p>Lord Lyons, new British minister at Washington, received, April 12.</p> <p>England protests against Austrian menaces of Sardinia, April 21.</p> <p>English court in mourning for the tyrant king of Naples (May).</p> <p>New Parliament meets, May 30. J. E. Denison elected speaker.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Telegrams to India accelerated seven days by cable on the Red Sea, June 8</p>
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1859	<p>U. S. Agricultural Convention at Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.</p> <p>Slidell's bill, giving \$30,000,000 of Cuba, introduced Jan. 10.</p> <p>Sickles kills Key at Washington, for seduction of his wife, Feb. 27; he is tried and acquitted, April 26.</p> <p>Southern Convention at Vicksburg discusses the opening of the Slave Trade, May 11.</p> <p>Great fire at Key West, 110 houses; loss \$2,750,000, May 16.</p> <p><i>Telegrams—India to England.</i></p> <p>Several <i>slavers</i> captured by U. S. vessels.</p>	<p>1859. New Hall of the U. S. Senate first occupied, Jan. 4.</p> <p>to facilitate the acquisition</p> <p>Mr. McLane recognises the Juarez government in Mexico, April 4.</p> <p>burgh discusses the opening</p>	<p>1859. D'Israeli introduces a new Reform Bill, Feb. 28.</p> <p>Lord Lyons, new British minister at Washington, received, April 12.</p> <p>England protests against Austrian menaces of Sardinia, April 21.</p> <p>English court in mourning for the tyrant king of Naples (May).</p> <p>New Parliament meets, May 30. J. E. Denison elected speaker.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Telegrams to India accelerated seven days by cable on the Red Sea, June 8</p>																														

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1858			<p>1858. Egypt:—First train on the Suez Railroad crosses the isthmus in eleven hours, from Suez to Alexandria, Dec. 5.</p> <p>Hayti: — Revolution — Faustin banished—General Jefferard proclaimed President, Dec. 21.</p>
1859	<p>The Emperor's New-Year's speech to Hubner, Austrian minister, causes a war sensation, Jan. 1.</p> <p>Prince Napoleon marries the Princess Clothilde, Jan. 29.</p> <p>French troops reach Turin and War declared, in alliance with Sardinia, against Austria, May 8.</p> <p>Subscriptions for loan of 500 million francs exceed four times that sum, from 525,000 persons.</p> <p>The Emperor L. Napoleon arrives at Genoa, May 12.</p> <p>Empress made Regent.</p> <p><i>Battle of Montebello</i>: Austrians defeated, May 20.</p> <p><i>Battle of Palestro</i>: Austrians defeated, May 30.</p> <p><i>Battle of Magenta</i>: Allies victorious, June 4; and enter Milan, June 8.</p>	<p>1859. Austria demands that Sardinia shall <i>disarm</i>. Ap. 23. England protests against this menace.</p> <p>Sardinian army on a war footing.</p> <p>Genoa, April 26-30.</p> <p>Tuscany:—Grand Duke abdicates; his troops fraternize with revolutionists, April 27.</p> <p><i>Austria declares WAR AGAINST SARDINIA</i>, and her troops <i>cross the Ticino</i>, April 29.</p> <p>Garibaldi enters Como, May 27.</p>	<p>1859. <i>Mexico</i>.—Miramon appears before Vera Cruz, March 18-27.</p> <p><i>Peru</i>:—Earthquake destroys part of Quito, March 29.</p> <p>Naples:—Death of Ferdinand II., and accession of Francis II., May 22.</p>

A.F.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.																																																
18 ⁵⁹	<p>Remarkable <i>religious revival</i> in Ireland, June, July, etc.</p> <p><i>Excessive heat</i> in California and in Europe, June-July.</p> <p>Wise travels 1200 miles in a balloon from St. Louis to N. York state, July 1.</p> <p>Gold images found in Indian graves at Chiriqui, July.</p> <p>Cosmopolitan celebration of 100th birthday of <i>Schiller</i>, Nov. 10.</p> <p>Brilliant <i>meteor</i> seen in N. Y. and N. England, Nov. 15.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Deaths in 1859:</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="208 797 249 818">U. S.</th> <th data-bbox="325 797 401 818">EUROPE.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 834 291 873">J. W. Alexander.</td> <td data-bbox="301 834 405 855">Dr. Abbott.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 873 291 894">W. C. Bond.</td> <td data-bbox="301 855 425 876">T. K. Hervey.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 894 291 915">Rufus Choate.</td> <td data-bbox="301 876 425 898">HUMBOLDT</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 915 291 937">Bp. Doane.</td> <td data-bbox="301 898 425 919">Leigh Hunt.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 937 291 958">HOR. MANN.</td> <td data-bbox="301 919 425 940">Jejeebhoy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 958 291 979">Den. Olmsted.</td> <td data-bbox="301 940 425 961">D. Lardner.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 979 291 1000">W. H. PRES-</td> <td data-bbox="301 961 425 982">C. R. Leslie.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 1000 291 1021">COTT.</td> <td data-bbox="301 982 425 1003">Lady Morgan.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 1021 291 1042">Rich. Rush.</td> <td data-bbox="301 1003 425 1024">Jos. Sturge.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 1042 291 1063">Geo. Bush.</td> <td data-bbox="301 1024 425 1045">De Tocque-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 1063 291 1084">J. Y. Mason.</td> <td data-bbox="301 1045 425 1066">ville.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 1084 291 1105">Theo. Sedge-</td> <td data-bbox="301 1066 425 1088">Metternich.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 1105 291 1127">wick.</td> <td data-bbox="301 1088 425 1109">De Quincey.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 1127 291 1148">Linn Boyd.</td> <td data-bbox="301 1109 425 1130">J. A. James.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 1148 291 1169">WASHINGTON</td> <td data-bbox="301 1130 425 1151">J. P. Nichol.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="163 1169 291 1190">IRVING.</td> <td data-bbox="301 1151 425 1172">Thos. Nuttall.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td data-bbox="301 1172 425 1193">I. K. Brunel.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td data-bbox="301 1193 425 1214">Carl Ritter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td data-bbox="301 1214 425 1235">Louis Spohr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td data-bbox="301 1235 425 1256">Sir J. Stephen.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td data-bbox="301 1256 425 1278">MACAULAY.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td data-bbox="301 1278 425 1299">Robert Ste-</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td data-bbox="301 1299 425 1320">phenson.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	U. S.	EUROPE.	J. W. Alexander.	Dr. Abbott.	W. C. Bond.	T. K. Hervey.	Rufus Choate.	HUMBOLDT	Bp. Doane.	Leigh Hunt.	HOR. MANN.	Jejeebhoy.	Den. Olmsted.	D. Lardner.	W. H. PRES-	C. R. Leslie.	COTT.	Lady Morgan.	Rich. Rush.	Jos. Sturge.	Geo. Bush.	De Tocque-	J. Y. Mason.	ville.	Theo. Sedge-	Metternich.	wick.	De Quincey.	Linn Boyd.	J. A. James.	WASHINGTON	J. P. Nichol.	IRVING.	Thos. Nuttall.		I. K. Brunel.		Carl Ritter.		Louis Spohr.		Sir J. Stephen.		MACAULAY.		Robert Ste-		phenson.	<p>1859. Gen. Harney takes possession of the island of San Juan (now Vancouver's Island) July 9.</p> <p>Kansas Const. Convention meets at Wyandote, July 5.</p> <p>Gen. Harney proclaims possession of the island of San Juan for the U. States, July 27.</p> <p>Mr. Ward, U. S. minister, reaches Peking, July 30.</p> <p>Treaty with China ratified, Aug. 16.</p> <p>J. Y. Mason, U. S. minister to France, dies at Paris, Oct. 3.</p> <p><i>John Brown's Raid</i> for the liberation of slaves, at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 17. 12 of his men and 1 marine killed. 2 of his men hung, Dec. 16; and 2 more March 16, 1860.</p>	<p>French and English in the forts of the Peiho, June Com. Tatnall.</p> <p>Builders' strike begins in London, July 25.</p> <p>Captain McClintock returns, bringing relics of Franklin's expedition, Sep. 21.</p> <p>Steamer Royal Charter wrecked in British Channel; 445 persons lost, and £1,000,000 in gold,</p>
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18 ⁶⁰	<p>Law passed in Arkansas, Jan. 1, to <i>banish free negroes</i> from the state.</p> <p>Decree by the Emperor of Austria in favor of <i>rights of the Jews</i>, Jan. 10.</p>	<p>1860. Pennington of N. Jersey elected speaker of the House of Representatives, after a balloting for nearly two months, Feb. 1.</p>	<p>1860. Lord Clyde proclaims the rebellion in India as subdued, Jan. 7.</p> <p><i>Commercial Treaty</i> with den and Lord Cowley and</p>																																																

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1859	Perugia sacked by papal troops, June 20. <i>Battle of Solferino</i> , June 24. Emperor in person defeated by the allies: great loss on both sides.	Austrians under the Emperor in person defeated by the allies: great loss on both sides.	
China	repulsed in an attack on		
25.	They are aided by American		
	<i>Treaty of Peace</i> signed by the Emperors of France and	Austria, at Villafranca, July 11.	1859. Mexico:—Juarez de-
	The Emperor returns to St.	1859. Tuscany:—Council of	crees the <i>confiscation of</i>
	Cloud, July 27.	State votes in favour of	<i>church property</i> , July 12.
	Entrance of "the Army of	annexation to Sardinia,	Venezuela:—Civil war;
	Italy" into Paris, Aug. 14.	July 12.	downfall of Castro, the Pre-
	Political amnesty, Aug. 17.	Conference at Zurich	sident, July.
		opened, August 8.	Costa Rica:—Revolution
		<i>Sardinia</i> :—Cavour dis-	—fall of Mora, Aug. 14.
		missed from the ministry,	
		July 13.	
		<i>Tuscany</i> :—The Nation	
		Assem. decrees the perma-	
		nent exclusion of the Aus-	
		trian dynasty, Aug. 16.	
	Treaty with Japan, ratified	<i>Modena</i> :—Farini dicta-	
	at Jeddo, Sept. 22.	tor, opens the Nat. Assem-	
		bly, Aug. 16, and assumes	
		government of <i>Parma</i> ,	
		Aug. 18.	
		<i>Rome</i> :—Concordat be-	
		tween the Pope and Spain,	
		Aug. 26.	
		<i>Russia</i> :—Schamyl taken	
		prisoner in Caucasia, Sept.	
		6.	
		<i>Bologna</i> :—Assemb. Nat.	
		under pres. of Minghetti	
		decrees independence from	
		the Pope, Sept. 7.	
		<i>Sardinia</i> :—The king	
		receives deputations from	
		Modena and Parma, ten-	
		dering annexation to Sar-	
		dinia, Sept. 15.	
		<i>Romagna</i> :—Decree of	
		annexation to Sardinia,	
		Oct. 7.	
		<i>Spain</i> declares war	
		against <i>Morocco</i> , Oct. 22.	
		O'Donnell named com- in-	
		chief of Spanish army.	
		<i>Sardinia</i> :—Prince Car-	
		rignan made regent of Ro-	
		magna, Parma, etc., Nov. 6,	
		but declines in favor of	
		Buoncompagni.	
		the Pope, advising cession of	

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.																				
1860	<p>First "Pony Express" reaches a half days from Missouri; and news thence by telegraph reaches San Francisco in nine days from New York.</p> <p><i>Universal Suffrage in Central Italy.</i></p> <p><i>Japanese Embassy</i> arrives at San Francisco, March 23; at Washington, May 14; at Baltimore, June 8; at Philadelphia, June 9; at New York, June 16. Sails for Japan, in the U. S. frigate Niagara, June 30.</p> <p><i>Papal bull</i> against agitators and reformers.</p> <p><i>Fight of Heenan and Sayers</i> for the <i>championship</i> of England, April 17.</p> <p>Law of Maryland <i>prohibiting</i> the <i>manumission</i> of slaves takes effect, June 1.</p> <p>The Great Eastern arrives at New York, from Southampton, June 28.</p> <p>Dr. Hayes's Arctic Expedition from Boston, sails July 7.</p> <p>Remarkable <i>meteor</i> in various northern states, July 20.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1860.</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>U. S.</th> <th>EUROPE.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>J. A. Alexander.</td> <td>Sir C. Barry.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W. E. Burton.</td> <td>Lady Noel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. A. Goodrich.</td> <td>Byron.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S. G. Goodrich.</td> <td>G. P. R. James.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Theo. Parker.</td> <td>Anna Jameson.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. K. Paulding.</td> <td>Jullien.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W. C. Preston.</td> <td>W. Napier.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Baden Powell.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>H. H. Wilson.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	U. S.	EUROPE.	J. A. Alexander.	Sir C. Barry.	W. E. Burton.	Lady Noel	C. A. Goodrich.	Byron.	S. G. Goodrich.	G. P. R. James.	Theo. Parker.	Anna Jameson.	J. K. Paulding.	Jullien.	W. C. Preston.	W. Napier.		Baden Powell.		H. H. Wilson.	<p>Carson Valley in eight and news thence by telegraph reaches San Francisco in nine days from New York.</p> <p>1860. The "Covode Committee" (House of Representatives) appointed to examine alleged <i>corruption of the government</i>, March 5.</p> <p>U. S. corvette Saratoga captures Miramon's vessels at Vera Cruz, March 7.</p> <p>Democratic Convention at Charleston, April 23.</p> <p>Mr. McLane's treaty with Mexico (Juarrez) rejected by the Senate, May 31.</p> <p>National Repub. Convention at Chicago meets May 16, and nominates Abraham Lincoln for President, and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President of U. S.</p> <p>Tornado in Iowa and Illinois destroys whole villages, June 8.</p> <p>Nat. Democratic Convention (adjourned) at Baltimore, June 18, nominates Douglas and Fitzpatrick; a seceding Convention nominate Breckenridge and Lane, respectively for President and V. Pres. of U. S.</p> <p>Visit of the Prince of Wales to British North America and the United States. He lands at St. John's, July 24; arrives at Quebec, August 18; Montreal, 24th; Ottawa, August 31; Niagara, September 14; Detroit, Sept. 20; Washington, Oct. 3; Philadelphia, Oct. 9; New York, Oct. 11; Boston, 17th; Portland, 20th; Plymouth, England, Nov. 15.</p> <p>Lincoln and Hamlin elected Pres. and V.-Pres. of the U. S. by the votes of all the northern states except New Jersey, which chose 4 electors for Douglas and 3 for Lincoln, Nov. 6.</p> <p>This election is made the pretext for rebellion and "secession" of the cotton states—S. Carolina leading, and adopting in Convention an ordinance of secession from the U. S., Dec. 20.</p>	<p>1860. French treaty ratified by 116 majority in the Commons, Feb. 24.</p> <p>Lord J. Russell proposes a new Reform Bill, March 2, but abandons it, June 11.</p> <p>Ministers defeated on a bill for repeal of paper duty—passed by the Commons but rejected (89 majority) by the Lords, May 21.</p> <p>Review of 18,000 volunteers by the Queen in Hyde Park, June 23.</p>
U. S.	EUROPE.																						
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A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1860	<p>Thouvenel foreign minister, Jan. 24.</p> <p>"<i>L'Univers</i>," ultra-montane journal, suppressed, Jan. 29.</p> <p>Diplomatic correspondence of Antonelli, Feb.—March.</p> <p>Negotiations respecting annexation of Nice and Savoy. Treaty for cession to France signed at Turin, March 24; but Switzerland protests.</p> <p>Nice votes for annexation to France 24,448 for, and 160 against.</p> <p>Savoy gives 131,744 for and 233 against.</p> <p>The Emperor refuses an application from Naples to act as mediator, June 7.</p> <p>French troops sent to Syria to punish the murderers of Christians, Aug. 5.</p> <p>A French fleet placed before Gaeta; for which side is not proclaimed.</p>	<p>1860. <i>Spain</i> :—Decisive victory over the Moors at Tétouan, Feb. 4.</p> <p><i>Sardinia</i> :—The army raised to 50,000, Feb. 26.</p> <p>Thouvenel with Cavour and Buoncompagni resigns as governor of Central Italy, March 3.</p> <p><i>Tuscany</i> :—Result of voting on annexation to Sardinia pub., viz: For, 366,571; against, 14,925 (for separate kingdom)</p> <p><i>Austria</i> advertises for new loan, March 24, and protests against Sardinian occupation of Tuscany, &c.</p> <p><i>Spain</i> :—Peace with Morocco ratified, March 29.</p> <p><i>Rome</i> :—<i>Papal bull</i> against revolutionists, Mar. 29.</p> <p><i>Revolution in Sicily</i> begins at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, April 4.</p> <p><i>Rome</i> :—Antonelli protests against Sardinian annexation of Romagna.</p> <p><i>Sicily</i> :—<i>Garibaldi lands at Marsala</i>, with 2,000 men, from Genoa, May 10</p> <p>Proclaims himself dictator on behalf of Victor Emanuel, 14th.</p> <p><i>Naples</i> :—Concessions proclaimed to the people, May 19.</p> <p>— Garibaldi takes Palermo, May 27.</p> <p>— A liberal ministry formed at Naples, June 28.</p> <p>The King grants new constitution and amnesty, June 25.</p> <p>Garibaldi's victory at Me-lazzo, July 20-21.</p> <p><i>Sicily</i> (excepting the citadel of Messina) evacuated by the Neapolitans, July 30.</p> <p>Garibaldi's troops land in Calabria, Aug. 8.</p> <p>— Enters Naples.</p> <p>The King of Naples retires to Gaeta, Sept. , and is besieged there by the troops of Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel.</p> <p>Garibaldi resigns his power to Victor Emanuel, and retires to Caprera.</p>	<p>1860. <i>Argentine Confed.</i> Derqui president, Feb. 5.</p>  <p><i>Mexico</i> :—Miramon attacks Vera Cruz, March 7-13.</p> <p><i>Japan</i> :—The Regent wounded in a riotous attack.</p> <p><i>Mexico</i> :—Zuloaga proclaims himself president, and denounces Miramon, May 1.</p> <p><i>Asia Minor</i> :—Horrible massacre of the Christians and Maronites, May. 3,000 killed at Damascus, July 9.</p> <p><i>Honduras</i> :—W. Walker the "filibuster," taken prisoner and shot, Sept. 12.</p> <p><i>Syria</i> :—Fuad Pasha sent against the Druses, Aug. 5. 167 Moslems implicated in the massacres are executed at Damascus, Aug. 20.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1861		<p>1861. This example followed by Mississippi, Jan. 9, Alabama, Jan. 11, Florida, Jan. 12, Georgia, Jan. 19, Louisiana, Jan. 26.</p> <p>Attempt to carry Virginia, Kentucky, Tenn., N. Carolina, Missouri, and Arkansas for secession defeated, Jan.—March, 1861. Texas carried for secession, but a strong reaction for union follows. Gen. Twiggs surrenders the U. S. forces in Texas, and the military stores, to the state, Feb.</p> <p>INAUGURATION OF LINCOLN (Repub.) President U. S., March 4.</p>	

A. D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1861		1861. <i>Gaeta surrenders</i> to Victor Emanuel's troops, Feb. 13. The King of Naples escapes on board a French frigate. END OF BOURBON RULE in Italy. The Italian Parliament declares VICTOR EMANUEL KING OF ITALY, Feb. 1861.	



ADDITIONS TO THE BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

(INCLUDING ACCIDENTAL OMISSIONS IN THE FORMER EDITIONS, PAGE 657; AND ALSO INCLUDING PERSONS NOW LIVING (JAN. 1861.)

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Egypt.	Abbas, Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt (grandson of Mehemet Ali)	1813	1854
Amer.	Abbott, Benjamin, distinguished educationist	1763	1849
Amer.	Abbott, Jacob, author of historical, biographical, and religious works	1803	—
Amer.	Abbott, Jno. S. C., historian and biographer	1805	—
Ara.	Abd-el Kader, Emir of the Bedouins, warrior and statesman	1807	—
Turk.	Abdul Medjid, sultan of Turkey	1822	—
Eng.	A'Becket, Gilbert A., comic writer	—	1856
Amer.	Abeel, David, missionary and author of travels	1804	1846
Eng.	Abinger, lord (Sir Jas. Scarlett), eminent lawyer and judge	1769	1844
French.	About, Edmond, novelist, traveller, &c.	—	—
French.	Abrantes, duchess of, biographer	1784	1838
Ital.	Achilli, Giovanni G., protestant preacher	1803	—
Amer.	Adams, Hannah, author of history of New England, &c.	1756	1832
Ger.	Adelung, John C., philologist and lexicographer	1732	1806
Eng.	Adolphus, John, author of history of England, &c.	1766	1845
Eng.	Ælfric, archbishop of Canterbury, author of Anglo-Saxon works	—	1005
Sp.-Moor.	Africanus, Leo, author of travels in Africa	1487	1526
Eng.-Jew.	Aguilar, Grace, novelist	1816	1847
Pers.	Ahasuerus, king of Persia (Artaxerxes, Long. ?), flourished	—	B. C. 456
Eng.	Aikin, Luey, biographer and historian	—	—
French.	Aimè-Martin, Louis, writer on education	—	1846
Eng.	Ainsworth, Wm. Francis, traveller, geologist, &c.	1807	—
Eng.	Ainsworth, Wm. Harrison, novelist	1805	—
Eng.	Airy, Geo. B., astronomer-royal	1801	—
Ger.	Albert, Prince, husband of the Queen of England	1819	—
Eng.	Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, heir to the British throne	1841	—
Ital.	Alboni, Marietta, eminent contralto singer	1826	—
Greek.	Alciphron, author of Letters, &c.	F. 170	—
Amer.	Alcott, A. Bronson, philosopher and educationist	1799	—
Amer.	Alcott, Wm. A., writer on education and philosopher	1793	—
Amer.	Alden, John, one of the 1st Plymouth colony	1593	1687
Russ.	Alexander II. (became Emperor 1855)	1818	—
Eng.	Alexander, A. H., claiming to be Earl of Stirling	1733	—
Amer.	Alexander, Archibald, theologian and author	1772	1851
Amer.	Alexander, James W., theologian	1804	1859
Amer.	Alexander, J. Addison, theologian and commentator	1809	1860
Amer.	Alexander, Stephen, astronomer	1806	—
Amer.	Alexander, Wm. ("Earl of Stirling"), major-general in Revolution	1726	1783
Amer.	Allen, Wm., author of Amer. Biog. Dictionary	1784	—
Eng.	Alleyn, Edward, actor and manager (temp. Shakspeare)	1566	1626
Eng.	Almon, John, political writer	1793	1805
Mex.	Almonte, Juan N., general and statesman (abt)	1800	—
Amer.	Alsop, Richard, poet and linguist	1761	1815
Eng.	Althorp, Viscount, statesman and book-collector	1758	1834
Mex.	Alvarez, Juan, leader of Mexican revolution	1790	—
Ger.	Amalie, duchess of Saxony, dramatic poet	1794	—
Amer.	Ames, Nathan P., machinist and bronze-founder	1803	1847
Ger.	Ammon, Christ. F. von, protestant theologian	1766	1850
French.	Ampère, Jean J., traveller and essayist	1800	—
Mex.	Ampudia, Pedro de, general	—	—
Dan.	Andersen, Hans, poet and novelist	1805	—
Swe.	Andersson, Chas. John, explorer in Africa	—	1856
Eng.	André, John, British officer in American war	1751	1780
Amer.	Angell, Jos. K., author of legal works	1794	1857

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Anglesey, Henry W., marquis of general at Waterloo, &c.	1763	1854
French.	Angouleme, duchess d', daughter of Louis XVI.	1778	1851
Aust.	Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. of France	1604	1666
Eng.	Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII.	1500	1536
Eng.	Anspach, Eliz., margravine of, author of memoirs	1750	1828
Irish.	Anster, Jno., translator of "Faust"	1793	—
Amer.	Anthon, Charles, classical scholar and author	1797	—
Ital.	Antonelli, Giacomo, cardinal, premier of Pius IX.	1836	—
French.	Anville, Jean B. d', geographer	1697	1782
Rom.	Apicius, the name of three Roman epicures	A. D. 1st Cent.	—
Greek.	Apollodorus, the name of several writers and statesmen	B. C. 5th to 2d Cent.	—
Amer.	Appleton, Jesse, president of Bowdoin college, and theologian	1772	1819
Rom.	Apuleius, a Platonic philosopher and writer	A. D. 2d Cent.	—
French.	Arago, Dom. Fr. Jean, astronomer and statesman	1786	1853
Eng.	Argall, Samuel, early colonist and deputy governor of Va.	1572	1639
Scot.	Argyle, duke of, chief of clan Campbell, statesman	—	—
Mex.	Arista, Mariano, general under Santa Anna	1862	1855
Amer.	Armstrong, Sam. T., book publisher and lieutenant-gov. of Mass.	1784	1850
Eng.	Arnold, Matthew, poet, prof. of poetry, Oxon	1822	—
Eng.	Arnold, Thos. K., author of classical text-books	1810	1853
Scot.	Arnott, Niel, popular scientific writer	1788	—
Flem.	Artevelde, Philip van, revolutionary popular leader	—	1582
Amer.	Arthur, Timothy T., author of tales and essays	1809	—
Eng.	Asbury, Francis, first methodist bishop in U. S.	1745	1816
Eng.	Askew, Anne, protestant, burned at Smithfield	—	1546
Greek.	Aspasia, the accomplished wife of Pericles	—	—
Amer.	Atchison, David R., senator U. S. from Missouri	1807	—
Swiss.	Aubigné, J. H. Merle d', historian of Reformation	1794	—
Amer.	Audubon, John James, naturalist and traveller	1780	1851
Ger.-Jew.	Auerbach, Berthold, novelist	1812	—
Eng.	Aurungzebe, last Mogul emperor in India	1618	1707
Eng.	Austen, Jane, novelist	1775	1817
Eng.	Austen, Sarah, essayist and translator, (abt)	1800	—
Amer.	Austin, Stephen F., founder of first American colony in Texas	—	1836
Ital.	Avezzana, Joseph, patriot soldier, refugee in New York	1797	—
Scot.	Aytoun, Wm. E., professor, essayist, and poet	1813	—
French.	Azais, Pierre H., philosophic writer	1766	1845
Ital.	Azeglio, Massimo T., marquis d', statesman and author	1793	—
French.	Babeuf, Franc N., agrarian and socialist author	1764	1797
Amer.	Bache, Alex. D., scientific engineer and writer	1806	—
Amer.	Bachman, John, naturalist and theologian	1790	—
Amer.	Bacon, Leonard, theological writer and preacher	1802	—
Eng.	Baffin, Wm., navigator, discoverer of Baffin's bay	1554	1622
Amer.	Bailey, Jacob W., professor of chemistry, botany, &c.	1811	1857
Eng.	Bailey, Philip Jas., poet, author of Festus	1816	—
Eng.	Bailey, Samuel, metaphysician and political essayist	1787	—
Eng.	Baillie, Joanna, poet and novelist	1762	1851
Amer.	Baird, Robert, D. D., author of travels	1798	—
Span.	Balboa, Vasea Nunez de, early navigator to South America	—	1517
Irish.	Balfe, Michael Wm., musical composer	1808	—
Scot.	Baliol, intriguing rival of Robert Bruce	1259	1314
Amer.	Ballou, Hosea, universalist minister and author	1771	1852
French.	Balne, Jean de la, cardinal, premier of Louis XI.	1421	1491
Amer.	Bancroft, Aaron, cong. min., author of life of Washington	1755	1839
Amer.	Bancroft, George, historian of the U. S., secretary of navy, &c.	1800	—
Amer.	Bangs, Nathan, D. D., minister of methodist church and author	1778	—
Amer.	Banks, Nath. P., speaker of House of Rep. U. S., gov. of Mass.	1816	—
French.	Baraguay-d' Hilliers, Achille, marshal of France	1795	—
French.	Barante, A. G., P. B., baron, historian	1782	—
Amer.	Barber, Francis, officer in revolutionary army	1751	1783
Eng.	Barham, Rich. Henry, humorist (Ingoldsby Legends)	1788	1845
Amer.	Barker, Joseph, noted financier	1779	—
Amer.	Barnard, Henry, distinguished educator	1811	—
Amer.	Barnes, Albert, theologian and commentator	1798	—
Eng.	Barré, Isaac, col., M. P., friend of America	1726	1802
Irish.	Barrington, Sir Jonah, lawyer and author	1767	1834
Amer.	Barrow, James, commodore (in the affair of the Chesapeake)	1768	1851
Eng.	Barrow, Sir John, traveller, author, secretary to Admiralty	1764	1848
Eng.	Barry, Sir Charles, architect of houses of Parliament	1795	—
Irish.	Barry, John, the first American commodore	1745	1808

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ger.	Barth, Henry, traveller in Africa	1821	—
Amer.	Bartlett, John R., author explorations, &c.	1805	—
Amer.	Bartlett, Josiah, statesman, gov. N. H., &c.	1729	1795
Eng.	Barton, Bernard, the Quaker poet	1784	1849
Eng.	Baskerville, John, eminent printer and publisher	1706	1775
French.	Bastiat, Frederick, political economist	1801	1850
Amer.	Bates, Edward, statesman and jurist	1790	—
Amer.	Bates, Joshua, banker (Baring Bros)	1788	—
Hung.	Batthyani, Kasimir, count, statesman,	1807	1854
Hung.	Batthyani, Lajos, statesman (shot by Haynan)	1809	1849
Ger.	Bauer, Bruno, an audacious opposer of Christianity	1809	—
Ger.	Baur, Ferd. Christ., professor of theology and author	1792	—
Amer.	Beck, Lewis C., chemist and mineralogist	1800	1853
Amer.	Beck, Theo. Romeyn, author of medical jurisprudence	1791	1855
Ger.	Beckmann, Johann, hist. of inventions, &c.	1739	1811
French.	Becquerel, Antoine Caesar, natural philosopher	1788	—
Amer.	Bedell, Gregory T., D.D., eloquent pulpit orator	1793	1834
Ger.	Behaim, or Behem, Martin, navigator and geographer	1499	1506
Eng.	Behn, Aphra, dramatic writer	1640	1689
Russ.	Behring, Vitus, arctic navigator	1650	1741
Eng.	Belcher, Sir Edw., admiral, arctic navigator	1769	—
Ital.	Belgiojoso, Christina, princess of, accomplished and philanthropic	1808	—
Amer.	Belknap, Jeremy, D.D., historian of New Hampshire	1744	1793
Scot.	Bell, Henry, first successful steam navigator in Europe	1767	1830
Amer.	Bell, John, statesman	1797	—
Eng.	Bellingham, Rich., royal governor of Massachusetts	1634	1672
Amer.	Bellows, Henry W., Unitarian clergyman and author	1814	—
Pol.	Bem, Josef, general in Hungarian war against Austria	1795	1850
Ger.	Bengel, Johann A., Lutheran theologian and philologist	1657	1752
Eng.	Benger, Eliz. Ogilvy, author of hist. memoirs	1778	1827
Amer.	Benjamin, Park, poet, lecturer, and journalist	1809	—
Sp.-Jew.	Benjamin of Tudela, rabbi, traveller in the east	—	1173
Amer.	Bennett, Jas. Gordon, journalist	1800	—
Amer.	Benton, Thomas Hart, statesman and historian	1782	1858
French.	Beranger, Pierre Jean de, lyric poet	1780	1857
Egypt.	Berenice; the name of seven different queens of Egypt and Syria	B. c.	1-3 Cent.
Amer.	Berrien, John Macpherson, statesman	1781	1856
French.	Berry, Chs. F., duke of, 2d son of Charles X. (assassinated)	1778	1820
French.	Berry, duchess of (wife of the above), intriguing politician	1798	—
Amer.	Bethune, Geo. W., D.D., theologian and poet	1805	—
Eng.	Betterton, Thomas, famous actor	1785	1810
Eng.	Betty, Wm. Henry W., actor, "the Young Roscius"	1791	—
Eng.	Bewick, Thos., naturalist and wood engraver	1753	1828
Irish.	Bickerstaff, Isaac, dramatist	1733	—
Eng.	Bickersteth, Edward, theological writer	1786	1850
Amer.	Bigelow, Jacob, medical writer	1787	—
Amer.	Bird, Robt. M., M.D., novelist	1803	1854
Amer.	Birney, James G., anti-slavery politician	1792	1857
Eng.	Bishop, Sir Henry R., musical composer	1775	1855
Amer.	Bissell, Wm. H., governor of Illinois, volunteer in Mexico	1811	—
Scot.	Black, Adam, publisher, M. P., provost of Edinb.	1784	—
Eng.	Blackwell, Eliz., first female M.D. in the U. S.	1821	—
Amer.	Blair, Francis P., journalist and politician	1791	—
Amer.	Blair, Francis P., Jr., leader of Missouri free-soilers	1821	—
Eng.	Bloomfield, E. V., classical scholar	1788	1846
Eng.	Booth, Junius Brutus, tragedian	1796	1852
Ital.	Borgi, Giovanni, originator of ragged schools	1736	1802
Ital.	Borgia, Lucrezia, infamous daughter of Pope Alex. VI.	15th	Cent.
Eng.	Borrow, George, author of Gypsies of Spain, &c.	1803	—
French.	Bosquet, Marie Jos., marshal of France	1810	—
Eng.	Bosworth, Joseph, D.D., Anglo-Saxon lexicographer	1788	—
Ital.	Botta, Carlo G. G., historian	1766	1837
Amer.	Botts, John Minor, politician	1802	—
Irish.	Bourcicault, Dion, dramatist	1822	—
French.	Bourdon, Pierre L. M., mathematician	1799	1854
French.	Boussingault, Jean B., V.D., chemist	1802	—
Amer.	Bouvier, John, jurist and legal author	1787	1851
Amer.	Bowen, Francis, biographical and metaphysical author	1811	—
Eng.	Bowles, Wm. Lisle, poet	1762	1850
French.	Boyer, Abel, lexicographer	1667	1729

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Bozman, John Leeds, historian and jurist	1757	1828
Greek.	Bozzaris, Marco, patriotic leader	1789	1828
Amer.	Brace, Charles Loring, philanthropist and traveller	1826	—
Amer.	Brackenridge, Henry M., jurist and diplomatist	1786	—
Eng.	Braddock, Edward, general, defeated and killed in Va.	1715	1753
Amer.	Bradford, Alden, author of hist. of Massachusetts	1765	1849
Amer.	Bradford, Andrew, printer, publisher of first newspaper in Phila.	1686	1712
Amer.	Bradford, Wm., first printer in Pennsylvania	1659	1752
Amer.	Bradstreet, Anne, poetess (daughter of Gov. Dudley)	1612	1672
N. A. Ind.	Brant, Joseph (Thayendanege), a Mohawk chief	1742	1807
French.	Brantome, Pierre de B., biographer and chronicler	1540	1614
Mex.	Bravo, Leonardo, revolutionary patriot	1792	1854
Eng.	Bray, Anna Eliza, novelist (abt.)	1800	—
Amer.	Breckenridge, John, D.D., theologian	1797	1841
Amer.	Breckenridge, John C., Vice-President U. S.	1821	—
Amer.	Breckenridge, Robt. J., D.D., presbyt. theologian	1800	—
Amer.	Brewster, Wm., elder of the Plymouth pilgrims	1566	1644
Eng.	Bridgewater, Francis H. E., duke of, founder of "Treatises"	1756	1826
Amer.	Briggs, Charles F., novelist and journalist	—	—
Amer.	Brigham, Amariah, writer on insanity and philan.	1793	1849
Eng.	Bright, John, "reform" politician and M.P.	1811	—
French.	Brin villiers, Marie, marchioness of, poisoner	—	1676
Eng.	Brittan, John, architectural and antiquarian writer	1771	1857
Ger.	Brockhaus, Fried. A., founder of the publishing house	1772	1823
Amer.	Brodhead, John L., author of Hist. of New York	1814	—
Eng.	Brodie, Sir Benj. C., P.R.S., surgeon and surgical author	1783	—
Eng.	Brontë, Charlotte, novelist	1816	1855
Eng.	Brooke, Sir Jas., rajah of Sarawak, and author	1803	—
Amer.	Brooks, Charles T., author of translations from German	1818	—
Amer.	Brooks, Erastus, journalist and politician	1815	—
Amer.	Brooks, James, journalist and politician	1810	—
Amer.	Brooks, Maria, poetess (Maria del Occidente)	1795	1845
Irish.	Brougham, John, actor and author	1810	—
Irish-Am.	Brown, Alex., father of the eminent merchants, "Brown Brothers"	1764	—
Amer.	Brown (Blackwell), Antoinette L., preacher and philanth.	1825	—
Amer.	Brown, Goold, grammarian	1791	1857
Amer.	Brown, Henry Kirk, sculptor	1814	—
Amer.	Brown, James, eminent publisher	1800	1855
Amer.	Brown, Nicholas, principal patron Brown Univ.	1769	1841
Scot.	Brown, Samuel, chemist and poet	1817	1856
Eng.	Brown, Thomas, satirist	1663	1704
Scot.	Brown, Thomas, metaphysician	1778	1820
Amer.	Brownell, Thos. C., Prot. Epis. Bp. of Conn.	1779	—
Eng.	Browning, Eliz. Barrett, poet	1809	—
Eng.	Browning, Robert, poet	1812	—
Amer.	Brownson, Orestes A., metaphysical writer	1803	—
Eng.	Brummell, Geo. Bryan, "Beau Brummell"	1778	1840
Eng.	Brunel, Isambert K., engineer of Gr. Western and Great Eastern	1806	1859
Russ.	Brunnow, Baron, diplomatist	1797	—
Eng.	Brunton, Mary B., novelist ("Discipline," &c.)	1778	1818
Amer.	Bryant, Wm. Cullen, poet, traveller	1794	—
Ger.	Buch, Leopold von, geologist	1774	1853
Amer.	Buchanan, James, 15th President of the United States	1791	—
Eng.	Buckingham, James Silk, traveller and author	1784	1855
Amer.	Buckingham, Joseph T., journalist and author	1779	—
Eng.	Buckland, Wm., D.D., geologist	1784	1836
Amer.	Buckminster, Joseph, D.D., theologian	1751	1812
Amer.	Buckminster, Jos. S., author of sermons, &c.	1784	1812
Eng.	Buckstone, John B., actor and playwright	1800	—
Eng.	Bulwer, Ros., Lady Bulwer Lytton, novelist	1807	—
Aust.	Buol-Schauenstein, K. F., count, statesman	1797	—
Scot.-Am.	Burden, Henry, inventor and mechanic	1791	—
Ger.	Bürger, G. A., poet	1748	1794
Amer.	Burges, Tristram, statesman and orator	1770	1853
Swiss.	Burlanqui, Jean J., writer on civil law	1694	1748
Ger.	Burmeister, Herman, naturalist	1807	—
Amer.	Burnap, Geo. W., clergyman and author	1802	1859
Amer.	Burnet, Jacob, pioneer of Cincinnati, and author	1776	1833
Eng.	Burnet, John, engraver, painter, and art critic	1784	—
Amer.	Burrill, Elihu, "the learned blacksmith," and philanth.	1811	—

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Burroughs, Stephen, notorious adventurer	1765	1840
Eng.	Burton, Wm. E., actor and author	1804	1860
Amer.	Bush, George, D. D., theological and philosophical writer	1796	1859
Amer.	Bushnell, Horace, E. D., theol. and metaphys. author	1802	
Mex.	Bustamante, Anastasio, President of Mexico	1782	1851
Amer.	Butler, Andrew P., U. S. senator from South Carolina	1796	
Eng.	Butler, Charles, catholic historian and jurist	1750	1832
Amer.	Butler, Wm. Allen, poet	1825	
Amer.	Butler, William O., statesman and general	1798	
Eng.	Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, legisl. and philanth.	1783	1845
Amer.	Byles, Mather, clergyman and author	1766	1788
French.	Cabet, Etienne, communist	1788	1856
Ital.	Cabot, John, navigator and discoverer of North America		
Irish.	Cade, John, the noted rebel "Jack Cade"		1450
Amer.	Cadwallader, John, officer in the Revolution	1743	1786
Ital.	Caflastro, Ales., count, swindling adventurer	1743	1793
French.	Caillaud, Frederic, traveller	1707	
Eng.	Calumy, Edmund, presbyterian divine and author	1600	1666
Amer.	Caldwell, Charles, eminent physician and author	1772	1853
Amer.	Caldwell, Rev. Jas., revolutionary patriot	1784	1781
Amer.	Calvert, Geo. Henry, belles-lettres, author	1803	
French.	Campan, Jeanne L. H. G., educationist and author	1702	1822
Amer.	Campbell, Alex., founder of a religious sect	1792	
Scot.	Campbell, Sir Colin, British com. in India, &c. (now Lord Clyde)	1791	
French.	Canrobert, Franc. C. de, general in Crimea, &c.	1809	
Ital.	Cantu, Cesare, historian, poet, and philos.	1865	
Greek.	Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, 1827-31	1776	1831
Eng.	Cardigan, J. P. B., earl of, general of cavalry at Balaklava	1797	
Amer.	Carey, Alice, author of poems and tales	1822	
Amer.	Carey, Henry C., political economist	1793	
Irish.	Carleton, Wm., novelist	1793	
Eng.	Carlisle, G. W. F., 7th earl of, statesman and author	1802	
Span.	Carlos, don Maria Isidor, pretender to throne	1785	1855
Eng.	Carpenter, Lant, unitarian minister and author	1783	1840
Eng.	Carpenter Wm. B., physiologist	1800	
Gua.	Carrera, Rafael, ruler of Guatemala	1814	
Amer.	Carroll, Chas., last surviving signer of the Dec. of Indep.	1797	1832
Eng.	Cartwright, Thos., puritan divine	1835	1603
Amer.	Cass, Lewis, statesman and diplomatist	1782	
Amer.	Cassin, John, ornithologist	1813	
Port.	Castro, Ines de, wife of Pedro king of Portugal		1355
Sp.-Eng.	Catherine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII.	1483	1536
Ital.-Fr.	Catherine de Medici, wife of Henry II. of France	1519	1589
Eng.	Catherine Parr, 6th and last wife of Henry VIII.		1548
Amer.	Catlin, George, artist and traveller among Indians		
French.	Caulaincourt, A. A., duke of Vicenza, diplomatist	1773	1807
French.	Cavaignac, Louis E., gen., chief of Republic of 1848	1802	1857
Ital.-Eng.	Cavallo, Tiberius, electrician, author of Nat. Philos.	1743	1809
Eng.	Cave, Edward, printer, bookseller and author	1691	1754
Ital.	Cavour, Camillo di, count, Sardinian statesman	1809	
Eng.	Cecil, Rob., earl of Salisbury, statesman (abt.)	1550	1612
Rom.	Cecilia, a saint of the Roman Catholic church, patron of music		2d Cent.
Greek.	Cecrops, 1st king of Athens (about)		n. c. 1500
Ital.	Cellini, Benvenuto, artist, jeweller, and author	1500	1570
Ital.	Cenci, Beatrice, Roman maiden, tragically famed		1599
Ital.	Cesare, Giuseppe, cavaliere di, historian	1783	1856
Scot.	Chambers, William, publisher and author	1800	
Scot.	Chambers, Robt., publisher and author	1802	
French.	Chambord, H., count of, last seion of the house of Bourbon	1823	
Ger.	Chamisso, A. von, author of "Peter Schlemihl," &c.	1781	
Amer.	Channing, Edward T., essayist and reviewer	1790	1856
Amer.	Channing, Wm. Henry, unitarian minister and author	1810	
Amer.	Chapin, Edwin H., eloquent clergyman and orator	1814	
Eng.	Charles, Edward, grandson of James II., and Pretender	1720	1788
Amer.	Chase, Philander, bishop of Prot. Epis. church, Ohio	1775	1852
Amer.	Chase, Salmon P., senator of U. S. and gov. of Ohio	1808	
French.	Chasles, V. E. Philarete, misc. writer	1799	
French.	Chastellux, F. J., marquis de, general and author	1704	1788
Amer.	Cheever, Geo. B., cong. clergyman and author	1807	
Amer.	Cheesebro, Caroline, novelist and essayist		

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Child, Lydia Maria, author of various works	1812	—
Eng.	Chillingworth, Wm., theologian and author	1612	1684
Amer.	Choate, Rufus, advocate, jurist and senator	1719	1819
Eng.-Am.	Choules, John Overton, D.D., baptist minister and author	1807	1856
Eng.	Clac, John, poet	1798	—
Eng.	Clarendon, G. W. F. Villiers, earl of, statesman	1100	—
Amer.	Clark, Louis Gaylord, editor of "Knickerbocker"	1800	—
Amer.	Clark, Wm., general, explorer of Rocky Mts.	1770	1838
Amer.	Clarke, Jas. Freeman, clergyman and author	1810	—
Amer.	Clarke, McDonald, "the crazy poet"	1798	1849
Eng.	Clarke, Mary Cowden, author of Concordance to Shaks., &c.	1809	—
Rom.	Claudius, Appius, decemvir	—	B. C. 450
Amer.	Clay, Cassius M., anti-slavery politician	1810	—
Amer.	Clay, Clement C., ex-senator of U. S. from Alabama	1759	—
Amer.	Clay, Henry, statesman and diplomatist	1777	1852
Amer.	Clayton, John M., senator and secretary of state	1796	1816
Amer.	Cleveland, Parker, mineralogist and chemist	1780	1853
Amer.	Clemens, Jeremiah, U. S. senator from Alabama	1814	—
Greek.	Clement, the name of 14 popes, and 3 anti-popes	—	—
Greek.	Clement of Alexandria, a "father of the church"	—	223
Swiss.	Cleon, an Athenian politician and demagogue	—	B. C. 442
Fr.-Am.	Clerc, Jean le, theological writer	1656	1780
Fr.-Am.	Clerc, Laurent, the oldest living teacher of deaf mutes	1785	—
Amer.	Colton, Calvin, clergyman and political writer	1789	1857
Amer.	Colton, Geo. H., author of "Tecumseh," &c.	1818	1847
Amer.	Colton, Walter, Rev., author of voyages and travels	1797	1851
French.	Comines, Philip de, statesman and historian	1445	1509
Mex.	Comonfort, Yoncico, president of Mexico	1112	—
Amer.	Comstock, John L., author of popular schoolbooks	1719	1859
French.	Compte, Auguste, metaphysician, founder of "positivism"	1793	1857
Amer.	Conant, Thos. J., D.D., biblical scholar and critic	1802	—
Span.	Concha, José de la, captain-general of Cuba	1800	—
Amer.	Cone, Spencer Houghton, baptist clergyman	1785	1855
Eng.	Congreve, Sir Wm., inventor of "Congreve rocket"	1772	1828
Amer.	Conrad, Robert T., judge, politician and poet	1810	1856
French.	Considerant, Victor, socialist philosopher	1815	—
Scot.	Constable, Archibald, publisher of Scott's poems, "Miscellany," &c.	1776	1827
Irish-Am.	Conway, Thos., maj.-gen. in Revolution, and "cabaler," &c.	—	—
Eng.	Conybeare, Wm. D., clergyman and geologist	1787	1857
Eng.	Conybeare, W. G., son of above, author of Life of St. Paul,	—	1857
Eng.	Cook, Eliza, poetess	1818	—
Amer.	Cooke, Philip P., poet	1816	1850
Amer.	Cooke, John Esten, novelist and poet	1830	—
Amer.	Cooper, James Fenimore, novelist, traveller, and hist.	1789	1851
Amer.	Cooper, Peter, merchant and philanthropist, founder of Institute	1791	—
French.	Corday d'Armands, M. Charlotte de, guillotined in revolution	1768	1793
Eng.	Cornbury, Ed. Hyde, lord, governor of New York	—	1723
Amer.	Corwin, Thomas, statesman, sec. of treas., gov. of Ohio	1794	—
Irish.	Costello, Louisa Stuart, author of memoirs, &c.	1815	—
Eng.	Cotton, Charles, humorist and poet	1630	1687
Fr.-Eng.	Courayer, P. F. le, Roman Catholic theologian	1651	1776
Eng.	Cowper, Wm., lord chancellor (see page 665)	1664	1723
Amer.	Cox, Samuel Hanson, pre-byterian clergyman and author	1793	—
Amer.	Cox, Arthur Cleveland, episcopal clergyman and poet	1818	—
Amer.	Coxe, Tench, writer on political economy	1756	1824
Amer.	Cozzens, Fred. S., author of essays and poems	1818	—
Eng.	Crabb, George, philologist, author of synonyms	1778	1854
Amer.	Cranch, Wm., jurist, judge U. S. District Court, D. C.	1779	1855
Eng.	Crashaw, Richard, poet and divine	—	1650
Ger.	Crenzer, Geo. Fred., philologist and antiquary	1771	1853
Scot.	Crichton, James, "the admirable Crichton"	1561	1583
Amer.	Crittenden, John J., statesman, U. S. senator from Kentucky	1785	—
	Cresus, king of Lydia, famed for riches	—	B. C. 6th Cent.
Irish.	Croker, John Wilson, statesman and author	1780	1857
Irish.	Croker, Thos. Crofton, author of Fairy Legends, &c.	1798	1854
Eng.	Crowe, Catherine, author of "Nightside of Nature"	—	—
Eng.	Cruikshank, Geo., humorous artist	1794	—
Amer.	Cuffee, Paul, philanthropic negro sea captain	1719	1818
Scot.	Cunningham, John, popular preacher and theol. author	1810	—
Scot.	Cunningham, Rounallyn W. G., sportsman, traveller, and author	1820	—

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Curtis, Benj. R., jurist and judge of Supreme Court, U. S.	1809	—
Amer.	Curtis, Geo. Ticknor, political writer and jurist	1812	—
Amer.	Curtis, Geo. Wm., essayist, traveller, and critic	1824	—
Amer.	Cushing, Caleb, statesman and jurist	1800	—
Amer.	Cushman, Charlotte S., actress	1816	—
Eng.-Am.	Cushman, Robert, one of the founders of Plymouth	1650	1615
Amer.	Cusick, Geo. W. Parke, adopted son of Washington	1781	1857
	Cyril of Alexandria, saint and patriarch, and theol. writer	376	444
	Cyril of Jerusalem, saint and archbishop, and author	315	380
Pers.	Cyrus, the Elder, founder of the Persian empire		B. C. 559
Pers.	Cyrus, the Younger, (son of Darius Nothus, king of Persia)		B. C. 400
Pol.	Czartoryski, Adam, prince, head of the Polish nation	1770	1860
French.	Daguerre, Louis J. M., inventor of "daguerreotyping"	1789	1851
	Dahlgreen, John A., naval officer and author	—	—
Swe.	Dahlman, Fred. C., historian	1785	—
Amer.	Dale, Richard, commodore in Revol. war	1756	1826
Amer.	Dallas, Geo. M., vice-pres. U. S. and diplomatist	1792	—
Eng.	Dallas, Robt. Charles, author	1754	1824
Amer.	Dana, James D., mineralogist, geologist, &c.	1813	—
Amer.	Dana, Richard H., poet and essayist	1787	—
Amer.	Dana, Richard H., jr., advocate and traveller	1815	—
Amer.	Dana, Saml. L., agricultural chemist	1795	—
Venet.	Dandolo, Enrico, doge of Venice	1110	1205
Amer.	Dane, Nathan, jurist and legal author	1752	1835
French.	Danton, Geo. Jacques, leading revolutionist	1759	1794
Ital.	Da Ponte, Lorenzo, poet and dramatist (d. at N. Y.)	1749	1838
Eng.	Darling, Grace, famed for rescue of nine persons wrecked	1815	1842
Amer.	Darlington, Wm., botanist and politician	1782	—
Eng.	Darwin, Charles, naturalist	—	—
Eng.	Daubeny, Chas. G. B., natural philos. and geologist	—	—
Eng.	Davenant, Sir Wm., dramatist	1605	1688
Amer.	Davies, Charles, mathematician	1798	—
Amer.	Davis, Andrew J., clairvoyant and writer on "spiritualism"	1826	—
Amer.	Davis, Chas. H., mathematician and naval officer	1807	—
Amer.	Davis, Jefferson, general and U. S. senator from Mississippi	1803	—
Amer.	Davis, John, gov. Mass., U. S. senator from Mass.	1787	1854
Amer.	Davis, Matthew L., biographer of Burr, &c.	1766	1850
French.	Davoust, Louis N., one of Bonaparte's generals	1770	1823
Amer.	Day, Stephen, the first printer in New England	1611	1668
Amer.	Dayton, Wm. Lewis, jurist and statesman	1807	—
Amer.	De Bow, J. D. B., journalist and statistician	1820	—
Eng.	Decker, Thomas, dramatic poet	—	1693
Eng.	Dee, John, mathematician and astrologer	1527	1608
Ger.-Am.	De Kalb, John, baron, major-general in Am. revol. army	1732	1780
Eng.	De la Beche, Sir Henry T., geologist	1796	1855
Amer.	De Lancey, Wm. H., epis. bishop of western New York	1797	—
Swiss.	De Lolme, Jean L., author of a work on the English constitution	1740	1806
Swiss.	Deluc, Jean Andre, natural philosopher	1727	1817
Pol.	Dembinski, Henry K., general in Hungarian revolt	1791	—
Greek.	Demetrius Phalereus, Athenian orator and statesman	B. C. 345	282
Mace.	Demetrius Poliorcetes, one of the successors of Alex. the Great		B. C. 283
Eng.	De Morgan, Augustus, mathematician	1806	—
Eng.	Denman, Thos., lord, chief justice of England	1779	1854
Amer.	Dennie, Joseph, author, and editor of "Portfolio," &c.	1768	1812
Amer.	Dennis, John, critic, embalmed in "Dunciad"	1677	1783
Eng.	De Quincey, Thomas, essayist and critic	1786	1859
Eng.	Derby, Edw. G. S. Stanley, 14th earl of, statesman	1799	—
French.	Desmoulines, Camille, revolutionist and author	1794	—
Span.	De Soto, Fernando, discoverer of the Mississippi	1500	1542
Swe.	De Vere, Maximilian Schele, philologist and essayist	1820	—
Eng.	Devereux, Robt., 3d earl of Essex, parliamentary general	1592	1646
Ger.	De Wette, Wm. M. L., theologian and biblical critic	1780	1849
Amer.	Dewey, Orville, unitarian divine and essayist	1794	—
Span.	Diaz del Castillo, Bernal, adventurer and chronicler (about)	1560	—
Eng.	Dickens, Charles, novelist	1812	—
Amer.	Dickinson, Daniel S., statesman	1800	—
Amer.	Dickinson, John, statesman, author of "Farmer's Letters"	1782	1803
Amer.	Dickson, Saml. Henry, physician and medical author	1793	—
Ger.	Dieffenbach, John Fred., surgeon and surgical author	1792	1847
Eng.	Dilke, Chas. W., journalist, editor of Athenæum	1789	—

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Rom.	Diocletian, Valerius, emperor	245	313
Swiss.	Diodati, Giovanni, theologian, trans. of Bible	1576	1649
Greek.	Dionysius of Alexandria, saint, and bishop of the church	265	
Greek.	Dionysius the Areopagite, learned Athenian Christian	A. D. 1st Cent.	
	Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse	B. C. 480	387
	Dionysius the Younger, tyrant of Syracuse		
Amer.	Dix, Dorothea L., philanthropist, founder of asylums		
Amer.	Dix, John Adams, U. S. senator from New York, &c.		
Eng.	Dixon, Wm. Hepworth, author and critic	1821	
Amer.	Doane, Geo. W., prot. epis. bishop of New Jersey, poet, &c.	1799	1859
Eng.	Dobell, Sydney, poet	1824	
Eng.	Dodsley, Robt., publisher and author	1768	1764
Span.	Dominic de Guzman, founder of preaching friars	1170	1221
Ital.	Donatello (Donato di Belto di Bardi), sculptor	1383	1466
Ital.	Donizetti, Gaetano, musical composer	1797	1848
Eng.	Donne, John, poet and theologian	1573	1631
Eng.	Donovan, Edw., writer on natural history		1837
Amer.	Dorr, Thos. W., politician, elected (?) governor of Rhode Island	1805	1854
Eng.	Douce, Francis, antiquarian, author	1762	1834
Eng.	Douglas, Sir Howard, general, military and naval author	1776	
Amer.	Douglas, Stephen Arnold, U. S. senator from Illinois	1813	
Amer.	Douglas, Frederick, abolitionist, politician, and editor	1817	
Amer.	Dow, Lorenzo, an eccentric preacher	1777	1834
Amer.	Downes, John, commodore in U. S. Navy	1786	1855
Amer.	Downing, Andrew J., author of works on landscape gardening, and horticulture		
Amer.	Dowse, Thos., a leather-dresser, collector of a rare library	1815	1852
Amer.	Drake, Jos. Rodman, poet	1772	1856
Amer.	Drake, Samuel G., historian of the Indians, "Boston," &c.	1795	1820
Eng.-Am.	Draper, John W., chemist and physiologist	1811	
Eng.	Drayton, Michael, poet, "Poly-olbion"	1563	1631
Eng.	Drew, Samuel, methodist divine, and theological author	1765	1833
French.	Drouyn de Lhuys, Edward, statesman	1805	
Scot.	Drummond, William, poet	1585	1649
Eng.	Drummond, Sir William, scholar, author, and diplomatist	1760	1823
Rom.	Drusus, Claudius Nero, general in Gaul and Germany	B. C. 38	9
Amer.	Duane, Wm., politician and editor of "Aurora"	1760	1835
French.	Ducange, Chas. du Fresne, historian and philologist	1610	1688
	Ducas, Michael, Byzantine historian		15th Cent.
French.	Dudevant, Amantine, L. A. D. ("Geo. Sand"), novelist	1804	
Eng.-Am.	Dudley, Thos., Joseph, Paul, royal governors of Mass.		
Amer.	Duer, John, judge of Sup. court, N. Y.	1782	1858
Amer.	Duer, Wm. Alex., jurist, president of Columbia college	1780	1858
Scot.	Duff, Alex., D. D., missionary in India	1866	
Swiss.	Dufour, Guil. Henri, general and military author	1787	
French.	Dufrenoy, Pierre A., geologist and mineralogist	1792	1857
Amer.	Duganne, Augustine J. H., poet, novelist, and politician	1823	
Eng.	Dugdale, Sir Wm., antiquarian author	1665	1686
French.	Duhalde, Jean B., geographer	1674	1743
French.	Dumas, Alex. (the younger), novelist and dramatist	1824	
Scot.	Dundas, Henry, viscount Melville, statesman	1741	1811
Eng.	Dundonald, earl of ("lord Cochrane"), admiral	1775	1860
Amer.	Dunglison, Robley, M. D., medical author	1798	
Eng.	Dunning, John, lord Ashburton, lawyer	1731	1788
Scot.	Duns Scotus, John, scholastic theologian	1274	1308
Eng.	Dunstan, saint, abbot of Glastonbury, and politician	925	983
Amer.	Durand, Asher Brown, painter and engraver	1796	
Amer.	Durbin, John P., methodist divine and author	1800	
Ger.	Durer, Albert, painter and engraver	1471	1528
Amer.	Duyckinek, Evert Aug., author and critic	1816	
Amer.	Duyckinek, Geo. Long, author and critic	1823	
Scot.	Dyce, Alex., author and critic	1797	
Eng.	Dyer, John, poet ("The Fleece")	1760	1758
Eng.	Dymond, Jona., writer on ethics and philanthropist	1796	1828
Amer.	Eastburn, Manton, episcopal bishop of Mass.	181	
Eng.	Eastlake, Sir Chas. L., painter and art critic	1793	
Amer.	Eaton, Wm., military officer and consul in Africa	1764	1811
Amer.	Eckford, Henry, eminent shipbuilder	1775	1832
Amer.	Edwards, John W., jurist and writer on Spiritualism	1799	
Amer.	Edwards, Bela B., theologian and miscellaneous author	1802	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Edwards, Jona. (the younger), president Union college and theolog.	1745	1801
Amer.	Edwards, Tryon (grandson of the last), theological and historical author	1809	—
Amer.	Edwards, Justin, clergyman and author	1777	1859
Flem.	Egmont, Lamoral, count, patriot, and martyr	1522	1568
Amer.	Eliot, Samuel, author of History of Liberty	1821	—
Eng.	Ellenborough, Edw. Law, lord, chief justice	1750	1818
Eng.	Ellenborough, Edw. L., earl of, gov.-gen. of India	1790	—
Amer.	Ellery, Wm., signer of Declaration of Independence	1727	1829
Eng.	Ellesmere, Fr. Egerton, earl of, statesman and author	1800	1858
Amer.	Ellet, Eliz. F., biographer and critic	—	—
Eng.	Elliotson, John, physician and physiologist (about)	1795	—
Amer.	Elliott, Chas. Wyllys, author of History of New England	1817	—
Amer.	Elliott, Chas. Loring, portrait painter	1812	—
Eng.	Elliott, Ebenezer, poet ("Corn Law Rhymes")	1781	—
Amer.	Ellis, Geo. E., unitarian clergyman and author	1815	—
Eng.	Ellis, Sir Henry, antiquary and author	1777	—
Eng.	Ellis, Wm., Rev., missionary and author (about)	1795	—
Eng.	Elliston, Robt. W., actor	1774	1831
Eng.	Elmes, James, architect and author	1772	—
Eng.	Elphinstone, Mount Stuart, hist. of India	1780	—
French.	Elssler, Fanny, danseuse	1811	—
Dutch.	Elzevir, Louis, M. G. B., and A., printers	16th and 17th Cent.	—
Amer.	Emerson, Geo. B., educator and author	1797	—
Amer.	Emerson, Ralph Waldo, poet and essayist	1803	—
Amer.	Emmons, Nathaniel, D.D., theologian and author	1745	—
Eng.-Am.	Endicott, John, gov. of Massachusetts	1689	1665
Ger.	Endlicher, Stephen L., botanist and linguist	1804	1849
French.	Englhen, Louis H., de Bourbon, duke of (executed)	1772	1804
Greek.	Eratosthenes, astronomer, geologist, poet, and philosopher	B. C. 276	196
Swe.-Am.	Ericsson, John, inventor and engineer	1803	—
Scot.	Erskine, Ebenezer, theologian	1680	1756
Assyr.	Esarhaddon, son and successor to Sennacherib, king of Assyria	B. C. 7th Cent.	—
Span.	Espartero, J. B., duke of Vittoria, statesman and soldier	1792	—
French.	Estaing, Chas. H., count d', naval commander	1729	1794
Eng.	Etheredge, Sir George, comic author and dramatist	1736	1694
Span.	Eugenie, Marie de Guzman, empress of France	1826	—
Amer.	Evans, Oliver, inventor and engineer	1775	1819
Amer.	Evarts, Jeremiah, sec. Amer. B. C. For. Missions	1781	1831
Amer.	Everett, Edward, statesman, diplomatist, and author	1794	—
Ger.	Ewald, Geo. H. A. von, orientalist and theologian	1803	—
Eng.-Am.	Ewbank, Thos., writer on practical mechanics	1792	—
Amer.	Ewing, Thos., statesman and jurist	1789	—
Eng.	Exmouth, Edw. Pellew, viscount, admiral	1757	1833
Eng.	Faber, Fred. Wm., Roman Catholic priest, and theological author	1815	—
Eng.	Fabyan, Robert, chronicler	1450	1515
Ital.	Faceiolato, or Facciolati, Jac., philologist	1684	1769
Eng.	Fairfax, Edw., poet, translator of Tasso	—	1633
Eng.	Falkland, Lucius Cary, viscount, politician and author	1610	1643
Eng.	Fanshawe, Sir Richard, poet and diplomatist	1608	1666
Eng.	Farmer, Hugh, theologian	1714	1787
Amer.	Farrar, John, mathematician and author	1779	1858
French.	Fancher, Léon, political economist	1808	1854
French.	Fauriel, Claude, historian and belles-lettres author	1772	1844
French.	Favre, G. C. Jules, lawyer and politician	1809	—
Amer.	Fay, Theo. S., author and diplomatist	1807	—
Eng.	Fellows, Sir Charles, traveller in the East	1799	—
Amer.	Felton, Cornelius C., scholar and critic, pres. of Harvard college	1807	—
Scot.	Fergusson, Jas., architect and writer on art	1808	—
Scot.	Ferrier, Mary, novelist	1782	—
Amer.	Fessenden, Thos. Green, author and journalist	1771	1837
Amer.	Fessenden, Wm. Pitt, U. S. senator from Maine	1806	—
Ger.	Feuerbach, Ludwig, philosopher and author	1804	—
Ger.	Fichte, John G., philosopher	1762	1814
Amer.	Field, David Dudley, jurist and advocate	1805	—
Amer.	Field, Cyrus W., promoter of Atlantic telegraph	1819	—
Amer.	Field, Henry Martyn, clergyman, journalist, and author	1822	—
Eng.	Fielding, Copley Vandyke, painter in water colors	1787	—
Amer.	Fillmore, Millard, 13th president U. S.	1800	—
Amer.	Finney, Chas. G., preacher and theological writer	1792	—

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Pers.	Firdusi, or Ferdusi, poet, author of 60,000 verses	940	1020
Amer.	Fisk, Wilbur, pres. Wesleyan Univ., "Travels," &c.	1702	1839
Amer.	Fitch, John, inventor, pioneer of steam navigation	1743	1798
Rom.	Flaminius, Titus Quintus, general and consul	B. C. 230	175
Rom.	Flaminius, Caius, general, consul, and censor of tribune		B. C. 217
Eng.	Flamsteed, John, first astronomer-royal	1646	1719
Scot.	Fleming, John, naturalist	1785	1857
Scot.	Fletcher, Andrew, "of Saltoun," statesman and author	1653	1716
Eng.	Fletcher, Giles, poet	1530	1623
Eng.	Fletcher, Phineas, poet	1554	1650
Ger.	Flugel, John G., lexicographer	1788	1855
Eng.	Forbes, Edward, naturalist and author	1815	1854
Eng.	Forbes, John, M.D., medical writer	1787	—
Amer.	Force, Peter, journalist and historian	1790	—
Eng.	Ford, Richard, author of works on Spain	1796	1858
Ital.	Foresti, E. Felice, patriot and literateur	1793	1858
Amer.	Forrest, Edwin, actor	1806	—
Ger.	Forster, John R., traveller and naturalist	1729	1793
Eng.	Forster, John, journalist and author	1812	—
Ital.	Foscari, Francesco, 45th doge of Venice	1372	1457
Ital.	Foscolo, Nicol Ugo, poet and musical author	1777	1827
Ger.	Fouqué, Fried. H. K. de la Motte, author of "Undine," &c.	1777	1848
French.	Fourier, Francois M. C., writer on social science	1772	1837
Amer.	Fowler, Orson S., phrenologist	1809	—
Eng.	Fox, Sir Charles, engineer, builder of Crystal Palace	1810	—
	Francia, José G. R., dictator of Paraguay	1757	1840
Amer.	Francis, John W., physician and author	1789	—
Ital.	Francis, Saint, founder of "Franciscans"	1152	1226
Savoy.	Francis de Sales, saint and bishop	1567	1622
Eng.	Franklin, Sir John, admiral and Arctic explorer	1786	1847
Amer.	Freeman, James, D.D., first unitarian minister in U. S.	1759	1855
Amer.	Frelinghuysen, Theo., statesman	1737	—
Amer.	Fremont, Chas. James, explorer and statesman	1813	—
Amer.	Freneau, Philip, poet and journalist	1752	1832
Eng.	Frere, John Hookham, poet and diplomatist	1769	1846
Ger.	Froebel, Julius, traveller and author	1806	—
Amer.	Frothingham, Richard, Jr., historian and journalist	1812	—
Amer.	Fry, Wm. Henry, composer and journalist	1815	—
Amer.	Fuller, Richard, D.D., baptist preacher and author	1808	—
Eng.	Fullerton, Lady Georgiana, novelist	1812	—
Amer.	Furness, Wm. Henry, D.D., unitarian preacher and author	1802	—
Ger.	Fürst, Julius, orientalist and philologist	1805	—
Swiss.	Fuseli, Henry, painter, and writer on art	1741	—
Amer.	Gadsden, Christopher, revolutionary statesman	1724	1805
Amer.	Gadsden, James, statesman and negotiator	1788	1838
Eng.	Gage, Thos., last royal governor of Massachusetts	—	1787
Rom.	Gaius, or Caius, jurist and legal writer	—	1st Cent.
Eng.-Am.	Gales, Joseph, founder of National Intelligencer	1786	—
Amer.	Gallagher, Wm. D., journalist and poet	1808	—
Amer.	Gallaudet, Thos., founder of the first American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb	1737	1851
Russ.	Gallitzin, the name of several distinguished princes	16th to 19th Cent.	—
Russ.	Gallitzin, Demetrius Aug., a noble, missionary priest	1770	1840
Jew.	Gamaliel, a Pharisee, doctor of the law	—	83
Span.	Garcilasso de la Vega, one of the conquerors of Peru	—	1559
Eng.	Gardiner, Stephen, Roman Catholic prelate	1433	1555
Ital.	Garibaldi, Giuseppe, patriotic general and leader	1806	—
Amer.	Garrison, Wm. Lloyd, abolitionist, politician	1805	—
Eng.	Garth, Sir Samuel, physician and poet	1718	—
Eng.	Gaskell, Elizabeth C., novelist	1820	—
French.	Gaston de Foix, duke of Nemours, general	1489	1512
French.	"Gavarni," real name Sulpice Paul Chevalier, caricaturist	1801	—
Span.	Gayangos, Pascual de, oriental scholar and historian	1809	—
Amer.	Gayarre, Chas. A., historian	1805	—
Swe.	Geyer, Eric Gustaf, historian and poet	1733	1847
Eng.	Gell, Sir Wm., scholar and antiquary, (Pompeii and Rome)	1777	1836
Rom.	Gellius, Anlus, grammarian	—	A. D. 2d Cent.
French.	Genest, or Genet, Edward C., diplomatist	1765	1834
French.	Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, Etienne, zoologist	1772	1844
French.	Gerard, Etienne Maurice, count, marshal of France	1773	1852

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BOEN.	DIED.
Amer.	Gerstäcker, Fried., novelist and traveller	1816	—
Ger.	Gervinus, Geo. Gottfried, historian and politician	1805	—
Ger.	Gesenius, Fried. Hein. Wm., orientalist and bib. critic	1786	—1842
Swiss.	Gesner, Konrad von, naturalist	1516	—1565
Amer.	Gibbes, Robt. Wilson, physician and author	1809	—
Amer.	Gibbs, Josiah W., philologist	1790	—
Eng.	Gibson, Thos. Milner, statesman	1807	—
Amer.	Giddings, Joshua Reed, statesman	1795	—
Ger.	Gieseler, John K. L., church historian	1792	—1854
Scot.	Gilfillan, Geo., clergyman and author	1813	—
Amer.	Gillespie, Wm. M., professor, and author on engineering	1816	—
Eng.	Gilray, James, engraver and caricaturist	1757	—1815
Amer.	Gilman, John T., noted governor of New Hampshire	1759	—1823
Amer.	Gilman, Samuel, unitarian clergyman and author	1791	—1853
Ital.	Gioberti, Vincenzo, philosopher, priest, and statesman	1801	—1852
Svr.-Am.	Girard, Charles, naturalist	1822	—
Fr.-Am.	Girard, Stephen, merchant, banker, millionaire	1750	—1831
French.	Girardin, Emile de, journalist	1802	—
Eng.	Gladstone, Wm. Ewart, statesman and author	1809	—
Eng.	Glanvill, Joseph, divine, philosopher, and author	1636	—1650
Eng.	Gleig, Geo. Robt., clergyman and author	1796	—
Welch.	Glendower, Owen, chieftain	1849	—1415
Eng.	Gliddon, Geo. Robins, Egyptologist and author	1809	—1857
Ger.	Gluck, Christop. W. von, musical composer	1714	—1757
Eng.	Godolphin, Sidney, earl of, statesman	1640	—1712
Span.	Godoy, Manuel de, statesman, "prince of the peace"	1767	—1851
Amer.	Godwin, Parke, journalist and historian	1816	—
Eng.	Good, John Mason, physician and author	1764	—1827
Amer.	Goodrich, Chauncey A., scholar and divine	1790	—1860
Amer.	Goodrich, Samuel Griswold, "Peter Parley," voluminous author	1793	—1860
Amer.	Goodrich, Frank B. (son of the last), author	1826	—
Amer.	Goodyear, Charles, inventor, and india rubber patentee	1800	—
Eng.	Gordon, "lord George," political agitator	1750	—1793
Eng.	Gordon, Wm., author of history of the United States	1730	—1807
Eng.	Gore, Catherine G., novelist	1799	—
Eng.	Gorges, Sir Ferdinando, "lord-proprietor of Maine"	—	—1647
Hung.	Görgey, Arthur, general in the revolution (supposed traitor)	1818	—
Russ.	Gortchakoff, Michail, prince, general in Crimea, &c.	1792	—
Russ.	Gortchakoff, Alex., prince, diplomatist	1800	—
Amer.	Gorton, Samuel, enthusiast and author	1600	—1677
Eng.-Am.	Gough, John B., lecturer on temperance	1817	—
Irish.	Gough, Hugh, viscount, general in India, &c.	1779	—
Amer.	Gould, Augustus A., naturalist and physician	1805	—
Amer.	Gould, Hannah F., poet (about)	1800	—
Eng.	Gould, John, naturalist and author	1804	—
French.	Gourgaud, Gaspard, baron, one of Napoleon's generals	1753	—1852
Scot.	Graham, John, viscount of Dundee, lord Grahame of Claverhouse, general	1643	—1689
French.	Grammont, Count Philibert, licentious author of "Memoirs"	1621	—1707
French.	Granier, Adolphe, journalist and historian	1805	—
Scot.	Grant, James, journalist and author	1806	—
Scot.	Grant, James, novelist	1822	—
Span.	Granville, Ant. Pierr., cardinal de, statesman	1517	—1586
Eng.	Granville, G. G. Leveson-Gower, 2d earl of, statesman	1816	—
Irish.	Grattan, Thomas Colley, novelist	1796	—
Amer.	Gray, Asa, botanist	1810	—
Amer.	Gray, Henry Peters, painter	1819	—
Eng.	Gray, John Edward, naturalist (about)	1800	—
Amer.	Graydon, Alex., author of Revolutionary "Memoirs"	1752	—1813
Amer.	Greeley, Horace, journalist and politician	1811	—
Amer.	Green, Ashbel, D.D., clergyman and author	1762	—1848
Amer.	Green, Horace, physician, author of medical works	1802	—
Amer.	Greene, Geo. Washington, scholar and critic	1811	—
Amer.	Greene, Nathaniel, author and journalist	1797	—
Amer.	Greene, Chas. G., journalist and politician	1804	—
Eng.	Greene, Robt., dramatist	1660	—1592
Amer.	Greenleaf, Simon, jurist and author	1783	—1853
Amer.	Greenough, Horatio, sculptor and author	1805	—1852
Eng.	Greville, Sir Folke (lord Brooke), statesman and author	1254	—1628
Amer.	Griffin, Edw. D., D.D., theologian	1770	—1837

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Irish.	Griffin, Gerald, novelist		
Amer.	Griscom, John, educator, philanthropist	1808	1840
Amer.	Griswold, Alex. V., bishop Prot. Epis. ehurch, New England		
Amer.	Griswold, Rufus Wilmot, author and critic	1766	1842
Eng.	Grose, Francis, antiquary and author	1815	1857
Amer.	Gross, Samuel D., physician, surgeon, and author	1781	1791
Eng.	Grote, George, author of History of Greece	1805	
Ital.	Guerrazzi, Francesco D., author and politician	1794	
French.	Guillotini, Joseph J., benevolent physician, inventor of the guil- lotine	1805	
Eng.	Gurney, Joseph John, philanthropist (Soc. Friends)	1788	1814
Polish.	Gurovski, Adam de, publicist and author	1788	1847
Eng.	Gurwood, John, col., editor of Wellington's despatches	1805	
Swe.	Gustavus I. (Gustavus Vasa), king of Sweden	1791	1845
Swe.	Gustavus III., king of Sweden	1496	1566
Swe.	Gustavus IV., Adolphus, king of Sweden	1746	1792
Amer.	Guthrie, James, secretary of the treasury to Pierce	1778	1837
French.	Guyon, Jeanne M. B., de la Motte, mystical teacher and writer	1793	
Eng.	Guyon, Richard D., general in service of Hungary, &c.	1648	1717
Sw.-Am.	Guyot, Arnold H., writer on physical geography	1818	1856
Eng.	Gwynn, Eleanor ("Nell Gwynn"), mistress of Charles II.	1807	
Hg.-Aust.	Gyulai, Francis, commander of Austrian army in Italy	1650	1687
Eng.	Habington, Wm., poet	1798	
Amer.	Hackett, Horatio B., biblical critic	1605	1645
Amer.	Hackett, James H., actor	1808	
Ger.	Hagenbach, Karl R., ecclesiastical historian	1800	
Ger.	Hahn, August, theological writer	1801	
Scot.	Haldane, Robert, philanthropist and theologian		
Amer.	Haldeman, S. S., naturalist and philologist	1764	1842
Amer.	Hale, Benj., D.D., educator and author	1812	
Amer.	Hale, David, journalist, founder of N. Y. Journal of Commerce	1797	
Amer.	Hale, John Parker, U. S. senator from New Hampshire	1791	1840
Amer.	Hale, Nathan, revolutionary patriot officer, executed as spy	1806	
Amer.	Hale, Nathan, journalist (Boston Daily Adv.)	1755	1776
Amer.	Hale, Sarah G., poet and prose writer	1754	
French.	Halevy, J. F. C., musical composer	1795	
Eng.	Haliburton, Thos. C., humorous writer ("Sam Slick")	1799	
Amer.	Hall, Gordon, first American missionary in Bombay	1803	
Amer.	Hall, James, jurist and author	1784	1826
Amer.	Hall, James, geologist and paleontologist	1798	
Eng.	Hall, Joseph, bishop of Norwich, theological author	1811	
Eng.	Hall, Samuel Carter, author and journalist	1574	1656
Amer.	Halleck, Fitz-Greene, poet	1800	
Eng.	Halliwel, James Orchard, archaeologist and author	1795	
Amer.	Hallock, Gerard, editor of Journal of Commerce, N. Y.	1820	
Carth.	Hamlicar, Barca, a Carthaginian general	1800	
Amer.	Hamilton, James, statesman, U. S. senator from South Carolina		B. c. 229
Scot.	Hamilton, Sir Wm., diplomatist and antiquary	1736	1857
Scot.	Hamilton, Sir Wm., metaphysician	1730	1803
Eng.	Hamilton, William Richard, archaeologist	1788	1856
Irish.	Hamilton, Sir Wm. Rowan, mathematician and philosopher	1777	1859
Amer.	Hammond, James H., U. S. senator from South Carolina	1865	
Amer.	Hampton, Wade, general in revolution	1897	
Carth.	Hannibal, or Annibal, general against Rome	1756	1835
	Hanno, navigator	B. c. 247	183
	Hanno, the Great, general and statesman		B. c. 5th Cent.
Amer.	Harbaugh, Henry, author of religious works		B. c. 302
Ger.	Hardenbergh, Karl A. von, statesman	1817	
Amer.	Harding, Chester, portrait painter	1750	1822
Eng.	Harding, Jas. D., artist and author on art	1792	
Eng.	Hardinge, Henry, viscount, general, and gov.-gen. of India	1798	
Eng.	Hardwicke, Charles, theological writer	1785	1856
Eng.	Hare, Julius Chas., archdeacon, theological writer	1821	1859
Amer.	Hare, Robt., chemist and physicist	1795	1855
Amer.	Harper, James, John, J. Wesley, and Fletcher, publishers, born	1781	1853
Amer.	Harper, Robert Goodloe, statesman and lawyer	1795	1852
Eng.	Harrington, James, political writer	1611	1677
Eng.	Harriott, Thos., mathematician, and voyage to Virginia	1560	1621
Eng.	Harris, John, theological writer	1804	1856
Amer.	Harris, Thaddeus Wm., naturalist	1796	1856

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ger.	Hase, Karl Aug., theological author	1806	—
Ger.	Hasenclaver, Jno. Peter, painter (Dusseldorf school)	1810	—
French.	H. ùv, René Just, mineralogist	1743	1822
Eng.	Havelock, Henry, general in India	1735	1807
Amer.	Haven, Alice B., author of juvenile books	1820	—
Eng.-Am.	Haviland, John, architect	1792	1852
Amer.	Hawes, Joel, congregational clergyman and author	1789	—
Eng.	Hawkins, Sir Jno., author of "History of Music," &c.	1719	1789
Amer.	Hawks, Francis Lister, episcopal divine and historian	1793	—
Amer.	Hawthorne, Nathaniel, novelist	1804	—
Eng.	Haydon, Benj. A., histor. painter	1786	1846
Amer.	Haynes, Lenuel, colored preacher and patriot	1758	1824
Eng.	Hayward, Abraham, translator of Faust	1800	—
Eng.	Hazlitt, Wm (the younger) editor and translator, &c.	1810	—
Eng.	Head, Sir Francis B., author of "Travels," &c.	1793	—
Eng.	Head, Sir Geo., author of "Rome," &c.	1722	1815
Amer.	Headley, Joel T., author of biographies and histories	1804	—
Amer.	Heath, Wm., maj. gen. in Revolution, author of Memoirs	1737	1814
Eng.	Heber, Richard, bibliomaniac and book collector	1778	1833
Ger.	Hecker, Fred. K. F., politician	1811	—
Amer.	Hecker, Isaac T., Roman Catholic clergyman and author	1819	—
Eng.-Am.	Heckwelder, John, Moravian missionary and author	1743	1823
Amer.	Hedge, Fred. H., clergyman and author	1805	—
Ger.	Heineccius, Jno. G., juridical author	1681	1741
Rom.	Helena, St., wife of Constantius Chlorus, emperor	247	327
French.	Heloise, abbess of the Paraclete, famed for intrigue with Abelard	1101	1164
Eng.	Helps, Arthur, essayist and dramatist	1817	—
French.	Helvetius, Claude A., philosopher	1715	1771
Eng.	Henfrey, Arthur, botanist	1800	—
Eng.	Henley, John, clergyman and author, "Orator Henley"	1692	1756
Flem.	Hennepin, Louis, missionary and explorer of N. A.	1640	1699
Eng.	Henningsen, Chas. Fred., author and soldier	1815	—
Amer.	Henry, Caleb S., clergyman and author	1804	—
Amer.	Henry, Joseph, physicist, director of Smithsonian Institution	1797	—
Amer.	Henry, Matthew, author of comment. on the Bible	1662	1714
Port.	Henry the Navigator, prince (3d son of John I.)	1394	1463
Amer.	Hentz, Caroline Lee, novelist	—	1856
Rom.	Heraclius (born in Cappadocia), emperor of the East	575	611
Eng.	Herbert, Edward, lord of Cherbury, diplomatist and philosopher	1582	1633
Eng.	Herbert, George, clergyman and poet	1593	1633
Eng.-Am.	Herbert, Henry Wm., novelist and miscellaneous author	1807	1858
Eng.	Herbert, Sidney, statesman	1810	—
Eng.	Herbert, Wm. (3d earl of Pembroke), poet	1580	1630
Eng.	Herbert, Wm., dean of Manchester, poet and philosopher	1778	1847
Amer.	Herndon, Wm. L., naval commander and explorer	1813	1859
	Herod the Great, king of the Jews	B. C. 71	4
	Herod Agrippa I., king of Judea, (grandson of last)	B. C. 7	A. D. 44
Mex.	Herrera, José J. de, President of Mexico	—	1851
Eng.	Herschel, Caroline L., astronomer	1750	1833
Eng.	Hervey, Thos. K., poet and prose writer	1799	1859
Russ.	Herzen, Alex., publicist, editor, and author	1812	—
Eng.	Heywood, Thos., humorist and dramatist	1650	—
Amer.	Hickok, Laurens P., metaphysical author	1798	—
Amer.	Hicks, Elias, preacher of the Society of Friends	1748	1830
Amer.	Hildreth, Richard, author of History of the United States	1807	—
Eng.	Hill, Rowland, Rev., eccentric clergyman	1744	1833
Eng.	Hill, Rowland, viscount, general in Spain and Waterloo	1772	1842
Eng.	Hill, Rowland, author of cheap postage in England	1795	—
Amer.	Hillard, Geo. S., author and journalist	1808	—
Eng.	Hind, John Russel, astronomer	1823	—
Eng.	Hinton, John Howard, author of History of United States	1800	—
Greek.	Hipparchus, astronomer	B. c. 2d Cent.	—
	Hippolytus, Saint, ecclesiastical writer	A. D. 3d Cent.	—
Amer.	Hitchcock, Edward, D. D., theologian and geologist	1793	—
Eng.	Hobhouse, John Cam, Lord Broughton, author and statesman	1786	—
Amer.	Hodge, Charles, Rev., theological writer	1797	—
Amer.	Hoe, Richard M., an inventor of printing presses	1812	—
Amer.	Hoffmann, Chas. Fenno, poet and novelist	1806	—
Amer.	Hoffman, David, lawyer and author	1784	1854
Hung.	Hohenlohe, prince of, prelate and alleged miracle-worker	1793	1849

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Hollbrook, John E., naturalist	1795	—
Amer.	Holland, Josiah G., journalist, poet, and essayist	1819	—
Eng.	Holman, James, a blind traveller and author	1787	1857
Amer.	Holmes, Oliver Wendell, physician, poet, and essayist	1	(9)
Eng.	Hooker, Jos. D., physician and botanist	1816	—
Eng.-Am.	Hooker, Thos., theological writer and preacher	1886	1647
Amer.	Hopkins, Esek., first commodore U. S. Navy	1718	1802
Amer.	Hopkins, John H., protest. epis. bishop of Vermont, and author	1792	—
Amer.	Hopkins, Mark, clergyman and author	1822	—
Amer.	Hopkins, Stephen, signer of Declaration of Independence	1767	1785
Amer.	Hopkinson, Francis, signer of Dec. of Independence, and author	1737	1791
Flep.	Horn, Phil. de Mont., count of, soldier and statesman	1522	1668
Eng.	Horne, Richard H., poet and essayist	1803	—
Eng.	Horne, Thomas Hartwell, biblical critic and historian	1780	—
Eng.	Korner, Francis, statesman and essayist	1778	1817
Rom.	Hortensius, Quintus, orator	B. C. 114	50
French.	Houdin, Robert, conjurer	1805	—
French.	Houdou, Jean Antoine, sculptor	1741	1828
French.	Houssaye, Arène, miscellaneous writer	1815	—
Amer.	Houston, Saml., general, governor, and ex-president of Texas	1793	—
Amer.	Howard, John Eager, revolutionary soldier and statesman	1772	1827
Amer.	Howe, Elias, Jr., inventor of sewing machines	1819	—
Amer.	House, Samuel G., physician and philanthropist	1801	—
Eng.	Howe, Richard, earl, admiral	1725	1799
Eng.	Howe, Geo. Aug., general in colonial war	1724	1758
Eng.	Howe, Sir Wm., commander-in-chief in America	—	1814
Eng.	Howell, James, author of "Letters"	1796	1666
Eng.	Howitt, Wm., traveller, essayist, &c.	1795	—
Swiss.	Howitt, Mary B. (wife of Wm.), novelist and poet	1804	—
French.	Huber, Francois, naturalist	1750	1831
Ger.	Hue, Evariste K., catholic missionary and author	1819	—
French.	Hufeland, Christ. W., medical author	1762	1836
Irish-Am.	Hugh Capet, founder of the Capetian line of French kings	946	996
Amer.	Hughes, John, Catholic Archbishop, N. Y.	1798	—
Ger.	Hull, Wm., general in War of 1812	1758	—
Eng.	Humboldt, Karl Wilhelm, baron, statesman, and author	1767	1825
Amer.	Hume, Jos., statesman and reformer	1777	1835
Amer.	Humphrey, Demar., theologian and author	1779	—
Amer.	Humphreys, David, poet and diplomatist	1753	1818
Amer.	Hunt, Freeman, author and journalist	1844	1858
Eng.	Hunt, Jas. Henry Leigh, poet and essayist	1784	1859
Amer.	Hunt, Thos. S., chemist and geologist	1826	—
Eng.	Hunter, John, surgeon and medical author	1723	1792
Eng.	Hunter, Robert M. T., U. S. senator from Virginia	1809	—
Eng.	Huntington, Selma, countess of, patron of Methodists	1707	1791
Eng.	Huntington, Wm., Antinomian preacher	1744	1813
Amer.	Huntington, Jeded. V., poet and novelist	1815	—
Amer.	Huntington, Fred. D., clergyman and author	1819	—
Eng.	Hurd, Richard, bishop of Worcester, &c.	1720	1808
Amer.	Hutchinson, Anne, founder of N. E. Antinomians	—	1643
Ger.	Hutten, Ulrich von, scholar and reformer	1468	1528
French.	Hyde de Neuville, J. G., baron, politician	1776	1857
Greek.	Hypatia, Neo-Platonic female philosopher	370	415
Jew.	Hyreanus, I. and II., high-priests	2d and 1st Cent.	—
Turk.	Iamblichus, Neo-Platonic philosopher	A. D. 4th Cent.	—
Amer.	Ibrahim Pasha, viceroj of Egypt	17:9	1843
Amer.	Ignatius, Saint, primitive father of the church	—	167
Amer.	Ingersoll, Charles J., statesman and historian	1782	—
Scot.	Ingersoll, Joseph R., statesman and lawyer	1783	—
Eng.	Inglis, Henry D., traveller and author	1795	1835
Eng.	Innocent, the name of thirteen popes, 402-1687	—	—
Greek.	Ireneus, Saint, a Gallic bishop and author of the 2d Cent.	—	—
Eng.	Irene, a Byzantine empress	752	803
Eng.	Ireton, Henry, son-in-law of Cromwell, and one of his generals	1610	1651
Amer.	Irving, Washington, historian and essayist	1783	1839
Amer.	Irving, William, one of the authors of Salmagundi	1766	1821
Amer.	Irving, Peter, author, (brother of Washington)	1771	1833
Amer.	Irving, Theodore, author of "Conquest of Florida"	1819	—
Amer.	Irving, John Treat, author of travels and novels	1810	—
Span.	Isabella the Catholic, queen of Spain, patron of Columbus	1451	1504

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Span.	Isabella II., queen of Spain	1830	_____
Heb.	Isaiah, the greatest of the Hebrew prophets	B. c. (about) 800	_____
French.	Isambert, Franc A., politician and jurist	1792	1857
Amer.	Ives, Levi S., ex-protestant episcopal bishop of North Carolina	1797	_____
Amer.	Izard, Ralph, statesman (of South Carolina)	1742	1804
Amer.	Jackson, James, eminent physician	1777	_____
Amer.	Jackson, Patrick T., eminent merchant	1750	1847
Amer.	Jackson, Charles T., chemist, mineralogist, geologist	1815	_____
French.	Jacquard, Jos. M., inventor of the Jacquard loom	1752	1834
French.	Jacquemont, Victor, traveller and naturalist	1801	1832
Amer.	James, Henry, philosophical writer	1811	_____
Eng.	James, John Angell, congregational clergyman and author	1785	1879
Eng.	Jameson, Anna, essayist and writer on art	1797	1860
Scot.	Jameson, Robert, naturalist and author	1774	1854
Pers.	Jami, or Djami, poet	1414	1492
Scot.	Jamieson, John, D. D., miscellaneous author	1779	1838
Ital.	Januarius, patron saint of Naples	272	305
Amer.	Jarves, James J., traveller and author	1818	_____
Amer.	Jarvis, Samuel F., D. D., historian and theologian	1786	1871
Amer.	Jasper, William, heroic soldier of the Revolution	1750	1779
Amer.	Jay, Wm., judge, anti-slavery philanthropist	1779	1853
Eng.	Jay, Wm., D. D., religious writer	1769	1853
Eng.	Jeffreys, Geo., an infamous judge	1648	1689
Hindoo.	Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Parsee merchant and philanthropist	1783	1879
Aust.	Jellachich, de Buzim, J., baron, ban of Croatia	1801	1859
Scot.	Jerdan, William, journalist	1782	_____
Eng.	Jerrold, Douglas Wm., essayist	1803	1857
Hol.	Johannes Secundus (Johannes Everard) poet	1511	1586
French.	Johannot, Tony, artist and designer	1803	1852
Pol.	John III., Sobieski, king of Poland and general	1629	1696
Ger.	John, king of Saxony and author	1501	_____
Eng.	John of Gaunt (or Ghent), duke of Lancaster	1340	1399
Heb.	John the Evangelist	_____	100
Amer.	Johnson, Alex. B., philologist and miscellaneous writer	1786	_____
Amer.	Johnson, Andrew, U. S. senator from Tennessee	1808	_____
Amer.	Johnson, Reverdy, jurist and statesman	1796	_____
Amer.	Johnson, Rich. M., general and statesman, vice-president	1750	1850
Amer.	Johnson, Samuel, first president Columbia college and author	1696	1772
Amer.	Johnson, Walter K., physicist	1794	1852
Ir.-Amer.	Johnson, Sir Wm., general and governor in North America	1715	1774
Amer.	Johnson, Wm., judge of Supreme Court, U. S., and author	1771	1834
Scot.	Johnston, Alex. K., geographer	1864	_____
Scot.	Johnston, Geo., writer and naturalist	1795	1855
Scot.	Johnston, Jas. F. W., chemist and agricultural author	1796	1855
French.	Joinville, Jean, sire, chronicler	1224	1319
French.	Joinville, Franc, prince de, third son of Louis Philippe	1518	_____
Fr.-Am.	Jollet, Louis, one of the discoverers of the Mississippi	_____	1780
Amer.	Jones, Anson, last president of the Republic of Texas	1798	1878
Amer.	Jones, Jacob, commodore in the U. S. Navy	1770	1850
Eng.	Jones, Owen, architect and decorator	1869	_____
Eng.	Jones, Thos. Rymer, writer on anatomy and physiology	1810	_____
Ice.	Jonsson, Finnur, Icelandic historian	1704	1789
Irish.	Jordan, Dorothy, actress, mistress of William IV.	1762	1814
Dan.	Jorgenson, Jorgen, adventurer and author	1779	1831
Heb.	Joshua, successor of Moses as leader of the Israelites	_____	B. C. 1500
Heb.	Josiah, 17th king of Judah	B. C. 647	609
	Jovianus, Flavius C., emperor	_____	364
Mex.	Juarez, Benito, statesman and president	1807	_____
	Juba, king of Numidia	_____	B. C. 46
	Juba, king of Mauritania and historian	_____	B. C. 18
Amer.	Judd, Sylvester, author of "Margaret"	1813	1853
Amer.	Judson, Adoniram, missionary in India	1783	1850
Amer.	Judson, Ann Hazeltine, first wife of above	1789	1826
Amer.	Judson, Sarah Boardman, second wife of above	1803	1845
Amer.	Judson, Emily Chubbuck, third wife of above and author, ("Fanny Forester")	1817	1854
	Jugurtha, a Numidian king	_____	B. C. 104
Swiss.	Jullien, Louis G., musical composer, &c.	1812	1860
Hindoo.	Jung Bahadoor, prime minister of Nepal	1816	_____
Ger.	Jung-Stilling, John H., mystic author	1740	1817

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Greek.	Justin, Flavius, A. J., "the elder," Byzantine emperor	450	527
Greek.	Justinian I. (Flav. A. J.), "the Great," Byzantine emperor	432	565
Swe.	Kalm, Peter, traveller and botanist	1715	1779
	Kamehameha (or Kamehameha) I., first king of the Sandwich Islands, (about)	1800	—
	Kamehameha II., king (introduced Christianity)	1824	—
	Kamehameha III., king, introduced Constitution	1817	1854
	Kamehameha IV., (Alex. Liholiho)	1834	—
Amer.	Kane, Elisha Kent, arctic explorer and author	1820	1857
French.	Karr, J. B. Alphonse, miscellaneous author	1808	—
Eng.	Kater, Henry, mathematician	1777	1835
Irish.	Kavanagh, Julia, novelist	1824	—
Eng.	Kean, Charles John, actor	1711	—
Eng.	Kean, Ellen Tree, wife of C. J. Kean, actress	1805	—
Eng.	Keble, John, divine and poet	1790	—
Irish.	Keightley, Thos., miscellaneous author	1800	—
French.	Kellerman, Franc. C., duke of Valmy, general	1735	1820
French.	Kellerman, Franc. Etienne (son of above), general	1770	1835
Eng.	Kemble, Charles, actor	1775	1854
Eng.	Kemble, Frances Anne, actress and author	1811	—
Eng.	Kemble, John M., scholar and historian	1807	1857
Ger.	Kemfelen, Wolfgang, baron, inventor of the automaton chess-player	1754	1806
Eng.	Kent, Thos., bishop and theological author	1637	1711
Amer.	Kendall, Amos, statesman and author	1759	—
Amer.	Kendall, George W., journalist and author	1810	—
Amer.	Kendrick, Asahel C., Greek scholar and author	1819	—
Amer.	Kennedy, John Pendleton, statesman and novelist	1793	—
Irish-Am.	Kenick, Francis P., Catholic prelate and author	1797	—
Amer.	Kent, William, judge, esteemed jurist	—	1861
Eng.	Kenyon, Lloyd, lord, jurist	1722	1812
Eng.	Kenyon, John, poet	1738	1836
Eng.	Keppel, Ang., viscount, admiral	1725	1786
Amer.	Key, Francis S., author of "Star Spangled Banner"	1779	1843
Eng.	Kidd, Wm., noted pirate, executed	—	1701
Amer.	Kimball, Richard B., author	1818	—
Amer.	King, Thomas Starr, author	1824	—
Amer.	King, Wm. R., diplomatist, senator, and vice-president	1786	1853
Eng.	Kinglake, Alex. Wm., M. P., author of "Eothen"	1802	—
Eng.	Kingsley, Charles, clergyman, novelist, and poet	1819	—
Amer.	Kip, Wm. Ingraham, protestant episcopal bishop and author	1811	—
Eng.	Kirby, Wm., naturalist	1729	1850
Amer.	Kirkland, Caroline M., author of travels and essays	—	—
Eng.	Kitto, John, biblical scholar and author	1804	1854
Hung.	Klapka, Gyorgy, patriot, general, and author	1823	—
Ger.	Knapp, Geo. Christ., theologian	1753	1825
Amer.	Knapp, Samuel L., miscellaneous writer	1784	1858
Eng.	Knight, Charles, publisher, editor, and author	1791	—
Eng.	Knight, Richard Payne, miscellaneous writer	1750	1824
Irish.	Knowles, Jas. Sheridan, dramatic author and actor	1784	—
Dan.	Köppen, Adolp. Louis, historical writer and lecturer	1804	—
Ger.	Kohl, Johann Geo., traveller and author	1808	—
Hung.	Kossuth, Lajos (Louis), late governor of Hungary	1802	—
Hung.	Kraitsir, Charles, philologist	1804	1860
Pol.	Krasinski, Valerian, count, author	1780	1855
Ger.	Krummacher, Freid. Adolph., poet and theologian	1768	1845
Ger.	Krummacher, Freid. Wm., religious writer, (living, 1860)	—	—
Russ.	Krusenstern, Adam Jean, navigator	1770	1846
Ger.	Kugler, Franz Theo., writer on art, &c.	1808	1858
French.	Labat, Jean B., missionary and historian	1663	1738
Ital.	Lablache, Luigi, renowned vocalist	1794	1858
Eng.	Labouchere, Henry, baron Taunton, statesman	1798	—
French.	La Bruyère, see <i>Bruyère</i> .	—	—
French.	Lacordaire, Jean B. H., catholic theologian and author	1802	—
Roin.	Laelius, Caius, publicist, tribune, prætor, and consul	B. C. 186	115
French.	Lafarge, Marie C., notorious as a poisoner	1816	1852
French.	Lafitte, Jean, corsair, privateer, or pirate	1780(?)	1826
French.	La Guéronniere, Louis E. A., viscount de, publicist	1816	—
Scot.	Laird, Malcolm, historian	1762	1818
Amer.	Lamar, Mirabeau B., second president of the Republic of Texas	1718	1859
Ital.	Lamballe, Marie, princess of, victim of the Revolution	1748	1792

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Lambert, Daniel, noted for corpulency, (739 pounds)	1770	1809
French.	Lamorcière, Christ. L. J. de, general	1806	—
Eng.	Landon (Macleau), Letitia E., poet and novelist	1802	1839
Eng.	Landor, Walter Savage, poet and essayist	1775	—
Eng.	Landseer, John, engraver and author	1719	1852
Amer.	Lane, Jos., general, U. S. senator from Oregon	1801	—
Amer.	Langdon, John, governor of New Hampshire, U. S. senator, &c.	1789	1819
Eng.	Langhorne, John, miscellaneous author	1735	1779
French.	Lannes, Jean, duke of Montebello, marshal of France	1769	1809
Ital.	Lanzi, Luigi, writer on art	1732	1810
French.	La Perouse, Jean F. de, count, navigator	1741	1789
Ger.	Lappenberg, Johann M., historian	1794	—
Irish.	Lardner, Dionysius, writer on physical science	1793	1859
French.	Larrey, Dominique J., baron, surgeon, and author	1766	1842
French.	La Salle, Rob. C., Sieur de, navigator and author	1635	1687
Eng.	Latham, John, ornithologist	1740	1857
Eng.	Latham, Robt. G., philologist and ethnologist	1812	—
Amer.	Laurens, John, lieutenant-col. in Revolutionary war	1756	1782
French.	La Valliere, F. L. de, duchesse, mistress of Louis XIV.	1644	1710
Scot.	Law, John, financier of the "Mississippi Bubble"	1671	1729
Eng.	Law, Wm., religious and mystical author	1686	1761
Amer.	Lawrence, Abbott, merchant and diplomatist	1792	1855
Amer.	Lawrence, Amos, merchant and philanthropist	1786	1852
Eng.	Lawrence, Sir Henry M., general in India	1806	1857
Amer.	Lawrence, James, captain in U. S. Navy	1781	1813
Amer.	Lea, Isaac, naturalist and publisher	1792	—
Eng.	Leake, Wm. M., traveller and philhellene	1777	1860
Amer.	Lear, Tobias, secretary to Washington, diplomatist	1760	1826
Amer.	Le Conte, John, naturalist	1784	—
Amer.	Le Conte, John L., M.D., naturalist, (son of preceding)	1825	—
Amer.	Le Conte, John, M.D., naturalist, (Georgia)	1815	—
French.	Ledru-Rollin, Alex. A., jurist and politician	1808	—
Amer.	Lee, Francis Lightfoot, signer of Declaration of Independence	1734	1797
Amer.	Lee, Henry, general, in Revolutionary War	1756	1816
Amer.	Lee, Eliza B., miscellaneous writer, (about)	1830	—
Eng.	Lee, Samuel, D.D., oriental scholar	1783	1852
French.	Lefebvre, Franc. J., marshal of France	1755	1820
Amer.	Leisler, Jacob, political adventurer	—	1691
Amer.	Leland, Charles G., essayist and humorist	1824	—
Pol.	Lelewel, Joachim, historian	1786	—
French.	Lemaitre, Fred., actor	1798	—
Eng.	Lemon, Mark, humorist, editor of "Punch"	1819	—
French.	L'Enclos, Ninon de, noted courtesan	1615	1785
Hol.	Lenep, Jan Van, poet and novelist	1802	—
Eng.	Lennox, Charlotte, authoress, (born in New York)	1710	1804
French.	Lenormand, Marie A., fortune-teller and biographer	1772	1843
	Leo, the name of twelve Popes, and six Byzantine Emperors		
Ger.	Leopold I., king of the Belgians	1790	—
Ger.	Leopold I., emperor of Germany	1640	1705
Ger.	Leopold II., emperor of Germany	1747	1792
Ger.	Leopold II., grand duke of Tuscany	1797	—
Rom.	Lepidus, noted Roman family	B. c. 200	86
Ger.	Lepsius, Karl Rich., traveller and Egyptologist	1811	—
Russ.	Lermontoff, Michael, poet	1811	1841
French.	Leroux, Pierre, philosopher and socialist	1792	—
French.	Leroy de St. Arnaud, A. J., general in chief	1801	1854
Eng.	Leslie, Charles Kob., artist and author	1794	1850
Scot.	Leslie, John, bishop, theological writer	1576	1671
French.	Lesseps, Ferdinand de, diplomatist	1805	—
Ger.	Lessing, Gotthold E., critic and author	1729	1781
Amer.	Lester, Chas. E., miscellaneous author	1815	—
Eng.	L'Estrange, Sir Roger, political writer	1616	1704
French.	Leuret, Francois, anatomist	1797	1851
French.	Le Vaillant, Franc., traveller and ornithologist	1773	1824
Irish.	Lever, Chas. Jas., novelist	1806	—
Amer.	Leverett, Fred. T., classical scholar and author	1843	1836
French.	Leverrier, Urbain J. J., astronomer	1811	—
Amer.	Le Vert, Octavia W., authoress	1820	—
Eng.	Lewes, Geo. Henry, miscellaneous author	1817	—
Amer.	Lewis, Francis, signer of the Declaration of Independence	1713	1803

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Erg.	Lewis, Sir Geo. Cornewall, author and statesman	1806	—
Amer.	Lewis, Meriwether, soldier, explorer, and author	1774	—1809
Amer.	Lewis, Samuel, educationist	1799	—1854
Amer.	Lewis, Tayler, classical scholar and author	1802	—
Scot.	Leyden, John, author	1775	—1811
French.	L'Hôpital, Michel de, chancellor of France	1604	—1573
Amer.	Lieber, Francis, publicist, political philosopher (born in Berlin)	1800	—
Ger.	Liebig, Justus, baron, chemist	1803	—
Russ.	Lieven, Dorothea, princess of, diplomatist	1784	—1857
Ital.	Liguori, Alfons M. de, saint and theological writer	1696	—1787
Eng.	Lilly, John, the Euphuist, dramatic	1553	—1600
Eng.	Lilly, Wm., astrologer	1622	—1681
Eng.	Lilly, George, dramatist	1692	—1739
Amer.	Lincoln, Abraham, statesman, 16th Pres. of the U. S.	1809	—
Amer.	Lincoln, Benj., maj. gen. in the Revolutionary war	1723	—1810
Amer.	Lincoln, Levi, attorney general of the U. S., (from Mass.)	1749	—1820
Amer.	Lincoln, Levi, governor of Massachusetts	1782	—
Swe.	Lind (Goldschmidt), Jenny, vocalist	1821	—
Eng.	Lindley, John, botanist	1790	—
Scot.	Lindsay, Alex. W. Crawford, lord, author of Travels, &c.	1812	—
Scot.	Lindsay, Sir David, poet, (about)	1490	—1555
Swe.	Ling, Peter H., physiologist and poet	1776	—1839
Eng.	Liston, John, comic actor	1776	—1846
Eng.	Littleton, Sir Thos., jurist	—	—1481
Amer.	Livermore, Abiel A., clergyman, journalist, and author	1811	—
Amer.	Livingston, Philip, signer of the Declaration of Independence	1716	—1773
Amer.	Livingston, Wm., governor of New Jersey	1723	—1790
Amer.	Livingston, Brockholst, soldier and jurist	1757	—1823
Amer.	Livingston, Robt. R., statesman and jurist	1747	—1813
Scot.	Livingstone, David, traveller and missionary in Africa	1815	—
Span.	Llorente, Don Juan, antiquarian, historian, &c.	1756	—1823
Eng.	Lloyd, Henry, soldier and author	1719	—1783
Ind.	Logan, English name of a famous Indian chief	—	—1780
Amer.	Logan, James, colonial statesman and author	1674	—1751
Irish.	Lola Montez, Maria, countess of Landsfeldt, adventurer	1824	—1861
Amer.	Long, Stephen H., engineer, traveller, and author	1784	—
Amer.	Longfellow, Henry W., poet and novelist	1807	—
Eng.	Longman, Thos., founder of the publishing house	1699	—1755
Amer.	Longstreet, Aug. B., jurist and author	1790	—
French.	Longueville, Anne G., duchess, politician	1619	—1679
Amer.	Longworth, Nicholas, extensive wine manufacturer	1782	—
Amer.	Loomis, Elias, physicist, astronomer	1811	—
French.	Lorraine, Charles de, cardinal and politician	1524	—1574
Amer.	Lossing, Benson J., historian and artist	1813	—
French.	LOUIS—the name of eighteen kings of France.		
	Louis I., the Débonnaire	778	—810
	Louis IX., Saint	1215	—1270
	Louis XI., 6th of house of Valois	1423	—1483
	Louis XII., 8th do. do.	1462	—1515
	Louis XIII., 2d Bourbon	1601	—1643
	Louis XIV., 3d do.	1638	—1715
	Louis XV., 4th do.	1710	—1774
	Louis XVI.,	1754	—1793
	Louis XVII.,	1755	—
	Louis XVIII.,	1755	—1825
	Louis XVIII.,	1773	—1850
French.	Louis Philippe, king of the French		
French.	Louis Napoleon. See <i>Bonaparte</i> .		
Scot.	Lovat, Simon Fraser, lord, executed for treason	1667	—1747
Irish.	Lover, Samuel, novelist and song writer	1797	—
Irish.	Lowe, Sir Hudson, general, jailor of Napoleon	1769	—1844
Amer.	Lowell, John, lawyer and philanthropist	1769	—1810
Amer.	Lowell, John, Jr., founder of Lowell Institute	1799	—1826
Amer.	Lowell, Charles, clergyman and author	1782	—1861
Amer.	Lowell, Mary (Mrs. Putnam), of Boston, authoress	1810	—
Amer.	Lowell, Jas. Russell, poet and critic	1819	—
Amer.	Lowndes, Rawlins, statesman, (opposed the Union)	1722	—1800
Amer.	Lowndes, Wm. J., statesman	1712	—1822
Span.	Loyola, Saint Ignatius de, founder of the Jesuits	1491	—1556
Eng.	Lucan, G. C. Bingham, earl of, general in Crimea	1810	—
Ger.	Lucke, Gott. C. F., theologian	1792	—1835

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Ludlow, Edmund, republican, judge of Charles I.	1620	1693
Span.	Lully, Raimond, "the enlightened doctor"	1235	1315
Amer.	Lunt, George, poet, essayist, and journalist	—	—
Eng.	Lydgate, John, poet (Benedictine monk)	1375	1461
Amer.	Lynch, Thos. J., signer of Declaration of Independence	1749	1779
Amer.	Lynch, Wm. P., capt. U. S. Navy, author of "Dead Sea," &c.	1805	—
Eng.	Lyndhurst, lord, statesman and jurist (born in Boston)	1772	—
Amer.	Lyon, Mary, teacher and philanthropist	1797	1849
Amer.	Lyon, Matthew, politician	1746	1822
Eng.	Lyons, Edmund, lord, admiral	1790	1858
Greek.	Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals	B. C. 360	281
French.	Mabillon, Jean, ecclesiastical author	1682	1707
Scot.	Macadam, John, originator of Macadamized roads	1756	1836
Irish.	Macartney, Geo., earl of, diplomatist	1737	1806
Eng.	Macaulay, Catherine, miscellaneous writer	1733	1791
Scot.	Macbeth, a chieftain of the 11th century	—	—
Irish.	Macelintock, Sir F. L., arctic navigator	1819	—
Amer.	Macelintock, John, clergyman and author	1814	—
Irish.	Macclure, Sir R. J., discoverer of North-west passage	1817	—
Amer.	Macconnell, John L., novelist	1826	—
Amer.	Maccorst, David J., political writer	1797	1855
Scot.	Maccosh, James, clergyman and author	1810	—
Scot.	Macrie, Thos., clergyman and author	1772	1835
Scot.	Macdiarmid, John, author	1779	1868
Scot.	Macdonald, Flora, an adventurous heroine	1720	1790
Amer.	Macdonough, Thos., commodore in U. S. Navy	1758	1815
Amer.	Macduthie, Geo., U. S. senator from South Carolina	1758	1851
Scot.	Macgilivray, Wm., naturalist	1796	1832
Scot.	Macgregor, John, statistical and political author	1797	1857
Amer.	Mackintosh, Maria J., novelist (about)	1810	—
Aust.	Mack von Liebenich, Karl, baron, general	1752	1828
Scot.	Mackay, Charles, poet and miscellaneous writer	1812	—
Amer.	Mackean, Thos., jurist, statesman, signer of Dec. of Ind.	1784	1817
Irish.	Mackenzie, Rob. S., journalist, &c.	1809	—
Irish.	Macklin, Charles, actor and dramatist	1690	1796
Amer.	Maclane, Louis, statesman and diplomatist	1786	1857
Amer.	Maclean, John, statesman, judge of U. S. Supreme Court	1735	—
Amer.	Macleod, Alex., clergyman and author	1774	1833
Amer.	Macleod, Xavier Donald, miscellaneous writer	1821	—
Irish.	Maclise, Daniel, historical painter	1811	—
French.	MacMahon, M. E. P., duke of Magenta, marshal	1807	—
Scot.	MacNab, Sir Allan, Canadian statesman	1793	—
Irish.	MacNeven, Wm. J., "patriot," and physician (died at N. Y.)	1763	1841
Amer.	Macon, Nathaniel, statesman, member of Congress for North Carolina for thirty-seven years	1757	1837
Eng.	Macready, Wm. Chas., tragedian	1793	—
Eng.	Madden, Sir Fred., antiquarian author	1801	—
Ger.	Maddler, Johann Hen., astronomer	1794	—
Welsh.	Madoc, prince, said to have discovered America	—	12th Cent.
Span.	Madoz, Pascuale, statesman and author	1806	—
Ital.	Maffei, Franc. S., marquis, author of 21 vols.	1675	1755
Amer.	Maffitt, John Newland, noted preacher	1794	1850
French.	Magnan, Bern. Pierre, marshal of France	1791	—
Amer.	Magoon, Elisha L., clergyman and author	1810	—
Ital.	Maistre, Joseph, statesman and author	1753	1821
Swiss.	Malan, Cesar H. A., theologian and author	1787	—
Amer.	Malcom, Howard, clergyman and author	1799	—
French.	Malebranche, Nicolas, metaphysician	1688	1715
French.	Malesherbes, C. G. de, statesman (executed)	1721	1794
French.	Malherbe, Franc. de, poet	1555	1628
Scot.	Mallet, David, miscellaneous writer	1762	1765
Swiss.	Mallet Paul Henri, historian	1730	1807
Eng.	Malmesbury, Jas. Harris, earl of, diplomatist	1746	1820
Eng.	Malmesbury, Jas. H. H. (son of above), statesman	1807	—
Ital.	Mamiani, Terenze, count, statesman and author	1799	—
Eng.	Mandeville, Sir John, traveller and author	1800	1872
Ital.	Manfred, prince of Tarentum, king of Two Sicilies (about)	1251	—
Ital.	Manin, Daniele, Venetian statesman	1804	1857
Amer.	Mann, Horace, statesman and educationist	1796	1859
Eng.	Manning, Henry E., clergyman and author	1812	—

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Mansel, Henry L., metaphysical and theological writer	1815	_____
Scot.	Mansfield, Wm. Murray, earl of, jurist and statesman	1705	1793
Ital.	Manutius, Paulus (son of Manutius), printer	1512	1574
Ital.	Manutius, Aldus, the Younger, printer and author	1547	1597
Rom.	Marecellus, Marcus Claudius, general	B. C. 267	208
Rom.	Marcus Aurelius. See <i>Antoninus</i> .		
Amer.	Marcy, Wm. Learned, statesman	1786	1857
French.	Margaret of Angoulême, queen of Navarre	1442	1549
French.	Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., of England	1429	1481
Ger.	Margaret of Austria, daughter of Maxill. I., and Mary of Burgundy	1480	1530
Dan.	Margaret, queen of Denmark, &c., "the Semiramis of the North"	1358	1412
French.	Margaret of Valois, queen of Henry IV., of France	1552	1615
Span.	Maria Christina, queen dowager of Spain (born at Naples)	1806	_____
Ger.	Maria de Medici, queen of Henry IV., of France	1574	1642
Ger.	Maria Theresa, empress of Germany	1717	1780
French.	Marie Annelie, queen of the French (Louis Philippe)	1782	_____
Ger.	Marie Antoinette, queen of France (Louis XVI.)	1755	1793
French.	Mariette, Ang. E., Egyptologist and explorer	1821	_____
Ital.	Mario, Giuseppe, marquis of Candia, vocalist	1810	_____
Eng.	Marlowe, Christ., or Kit, dramatic poet	1564	1593
French.	Marquette, Jacques, early explorer of the Mississippi	1637	1675
French.	Marrast, Armand, journalist and politician	1800	1852
Eng.	Marsh, Anne, novelist, (about)	1800	_____
Amer.	Marsh, Geo. Perkins, philologist and diplomatist	1801	_____
Eng.	Marshman, Joshua, missionary in India and author	1767	1837
Eng.	Marston, John, poet and dramatist (about)	1570	1694
Eng.	Martin, Benj., optician and author	1764	1782
French.	Martin, Ban Louis Henri, historian	1810	_____
Amer.	Martin, Franc. Xavier, jurist and historian	1764	1846
Eng.	Martineau, Harriet, miscellaneous authoress	1822	_____
Eng.	Martineau, Jas. (brother of Harriet), clergyman and author	1800	_____
Span.	Martinez de la Rosa, Franc., statesman and poet	1789	_____
Eng.	Martyn, Henry, missionary in India and Persia	1751	1812
Eng.	Marvell, Andrew, author and statesman	1621	1678
Eng.	Mary I., first queen regnant of England	1515	1558
Eng.	Mary II., queen regnant (with Wm. of Orange)	1662	1694
Scot.	Mary Stuart, queen of Scots	1542	1587
Eng.	Masces, Francis, "baron," mathematician	1731	1824
	Massinissa, king of Numidia (about)	B. C. 240	143
Eng.	Maskeleyne, Nevil, astronomer	1732	1811
Amer.	Mason, Jeremiah, lawyer and statesman	1768	1848
Amer.	Mason, John, maj. gen. Connecticut colonial forces	1600	1672
Amer.	Mason, Lowell, musical teacher and composer	1792	_____
Ind.	Massasoit, a sachem of the Wampanoags	_____	1661
Eng.	Massey, Gerald, poet	1828	_____
Scot.	Masson, David, biographer and essayist	1823	_____
Amer.	Mather, Increase, clergyman and author	1639	1723
Irish.	Mathew, Theobald, "the Apostle of Temperance"	1790	1856
Amer.	Mathews, Cornelius, humorous author	1817	_____
Eng.	Mathias, Thos., author of "Pursuits of Literature"	1750	1835
French.	Matter, Jacques, philosopher and historian	1791	_____
Eng.	Matthew of Westminster, historian	_____	13th Cent.
Amer.	"Matthias" (Robert Matthews), a religious impostor, (about)	1790	183
Hol.	Maurice, count of Nassau and prince of Orange, stadtholder	1567	1625
Eng.	Maurice, Jno. Fred. D., clergyman and author	1805	_____
Eng.	Maurice, Thos., Rev., history of Hindostan, &c.	1775	1821
	Mauricius, Flavius Tib., Byzantine emperor	539	602
Amer.	Maury, Matthew F., naval officer, astronomer, &c.	1806	_____
Greek.	Mavrocordato, statesman	1790	_____
Ger.	Maximilian I., emperor of Germany	1459	1519
	Maximinus, Caius J. V., emperor of Rome	_____	238
Amer.	Mayer, Brantz, lawyer and historical writer	1809	_____
Ger.	Mayer, Johann T., astronomer	1723	1762
Eng.	Mayhew, Henry, Edward, Thomas, and Horace, brothers, humorous and miscellaneous writers (about)	1812	_____
Amer.	Mayhew, Jonathan, clergyman and author	1720	1766
Amer.	Mayo, Wm. S., novelist	1812	_____
Ital.	Mazzini, Giuseppe, democratic politician (Genoa)	1809	_____
Amer.	Meade, Wm., episcopal bishop of Virginia and author	1729	_____
Eng.	McDhurst, Walter H., oriental scholar and missionary	1796	1857

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ital.	Medici, Cosmo de, "the Great," " <i>pater patriæ</i> " (Florence)	1380	1464
Ital.	Medici, Piero, successor of Cosmo, patron of Arts	—	1469
Eng.	Melbourne, Wm. Lamb, viscount de, statesman	1779	1848
Eng.	Melmoth, Wm., "religious life"	1666	1743
Eng.	Melmoth, Wm., "Letters," translation of Cicero, &c.	1710	1769
Scot.	Melville, Andrew, religious reformer	1545	1622
Amer.	Melville, Herman, author of travel-romances	1819	—
Scot.	Melville, Sir Jas., soldier, statesman and author	1585	1607
Ger.	Mendelssohn, Moses, Jewish scholar and philosopher	1729	1786
Ger.	Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix, musical composer	1809	1847
Port.	Mendez-Pinto, Fernam, adventurer, unjustly famed for lying	1510	1580
Span.	Mendoza, Diego H. de, scholar, author, statesman	1503	1575
Ger.	Mengs, Anton Rafael, painter and writer on art	1728	1779
Ger.	Menno-Simonis, reformer, founder of "Mennonites"	—	1561
Russ.	Mentchikoff, Alex., prince, statesman	1672	1769
Russ.	Mentchikoff, Alex. S., admiral	1789	—
Ger.	Menzel, Wolfgang, critic and historian	1798	—
Amer.	Mercer, Hugh, general in the Revolutionary war	1720	1777
Eng.	Merivale, Charles, historian	—	—
French.	Méry, Joseph, poet and novelist	1798	—
Ger.	Mesmer, Fred. A., founder of "Mesmerism"	1734	1815
Eng.	Metcalfe, Charles T., baron, gov. in India and Canada	1785	1846
Rom.	Metellus, the name of several famous plebeians	B. C. 250	69
French.	Michaux, André, botanist, (" <i>Sylva Americana</i> ")	1746	1802
Ger.	Michelet, Karl Ludwig, philosophical writer	1801	—
French.	Michel, Françoise, archaeologist	1809	—
Pol.	Mickiewicz, Adam, poet	1798	1855
Eng.	Mickle, Wm. J., poet, translator of "Lusiad," &c.	1784	1788
Eng.	Middleton, Thomas, dramatist	—	1627
Amer.	Mifflin, Thomas, general in Revolutionary war	1744	1800
Amer.	Milburn, Wm. Henry, "blind preacher," and author	1823	—
Eng.	Mill, John Stuart, political philosopher	1806	—
Eng.	Millais, John Everett, "pre-Raphaelite" painter	1829	—
Scot.	Miller, Hugh, geologist	1802	1856
Amer.	Miller, James, general at Chippewa, &c., ("I'll try, sir")	1776	1851
Eng.	Miller, Joseph, comic actor, putative parent of jests	1684	1738
Amer.	Miller, Samuel, Rev., historian of 18th century	1769	1850
Eng.	Miller, Thos., author of Rural Essays, &c.	1809	—
Amer.	Miller, Wm., founder of the "Millerites," or Second Adventists	1781	1849
Eng.	Millman, Henry Hart, Rev., poet and historian	1791	—
French.	Milne-Edwards, Henri, naturalist	1800	—
Eng.	Milnes, Richard Monckton, poet and statesman	1809	—
Amer.	Milnor, James, D.D., episcopal clergyman	1773	1844
French.	Minie, Claude E., inventor of the Minie rifle bullet	1810	—
Amer.	Minot, Geo. R., historian	1758	1802
Rom.	Minucius Felix, Marcus, christian writer	—	8d Cent.
Mex.	Miramon, Mignel, military leader, (about)	1890	—
French.	Mirbel, Chas. F. B. de, naturalist	1776	1854
Amer.	Mitchel, Ormsby M., astronomer	1810	—
Amer.	Mitchell, Donald G., essayist	1822	—
Amer.	Mitchell, Maria, astronomer	1818	—
Eng.	Mitford, Mary Russell, authoress	1786	1855
Ger.	Mittermaier, Karl J. A., jurist and statesman	1787	—
Ger.	Mohler, Johann Adam R., catholic theologian	1796	—
Scot.	Moir, David Macbeth, miscellaneous writer	1798	1851
Hol.	Moleschott, Jacob, physiologist and naturalist	1822	—
Eng.	Molesworth, Sir Wm., statesman and author	1810	1855
Span.	Molina, Luis, Jesuit theologian and author	1585	1640
Scot.	Monbodo, lord, judge and philologist	1714	1799
Swiss.	Monod, Frederick, "reformed" pastor	1794	—
Swiss.	Monod, Adolphe, "reformed pastor" and author	1802	1856
Eng.	Montagu, Basil, lawyer and author	1770	1851
Eng.	Montagu, Elizabeth, author of "Dialogues," &c.	1720	1852
Eng.	Montague, Chas., earl of Halifax, statesman and poet	1661	1715
French.	Montalembert, Chas. F., count, statesman, and author	1810	—
French.	Montcalm, Louis, marquis de, general in Canada	1712	1759
French.	Montespan, Franc., marquise de, mistress Louis XIV	1641	1707
Mex.	Montezuma I., the greatest of Mexican sovereigns	—	1471
Mex.	Montezuma II., the last Aztec emperor	1480	1520
French.	Montfaucon, Bern. de, archaeologist and author	1655	1741

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Monfort, Simon de, earl of Leicester, statesman	_____	1265
Eng.	Montgomery, Robert, poet	1807	1855
French.	Montnorenicy. Noble family of France	10th to 19th Cent.	
Scot.	Montrose, Jas. Graham, marquis of, military leader	1612	1651
Amer.	Moore, Jacob Bailey, journalist and author	1797	1853
Amer.	Moore, Geo. H., author	_____	_____
Amer.	Moore, Frank, author	_____	_____
Scot.	Moore, John, miscellaneous author	1728	1802
Scot.	Moore, Sir John, general (son of preceding), killed at Corunna	1761	1809
Eng.	More, Henry, mystical divine and philosopher	1614	1657
Amer.	Morfit, Campbell, chemist and author	1820	_____
Amer.	Morgan, Daniel, brig. gen. in Revolutionary War	1736	1802
French.	Morny, Chas. A., count de, minister of Louis Napoleon	1811	_____
Amer.	Morphy, Paul Charles, famous chess-player	1837	_____
Amer.	Morris, Lewis, signer of the Declaration of Independence	1726	1793
Eng.	Morrison, Robert, D.D., missionary and philologist	1782	1834
Amer.	Morse, Samuel F. B., artist and inventor of telegraph	1791	_____
Amer.	Morse, Sidney E., journalist and geographer	1794	_____
Amer.	Morton, John, signer of the Declaration of Independence (Penn.)	1724	1777
Scot.	Morton, Jas. Douglas, earl of, regent	1630	1681
Amer.	Morton, Samuel Geo., anatomist and ethnologist	1799	1851
Amer.	Morton, Wm. T. G., dentist, discoverer of the use of ether (?)	1819	_____
Amer.	Motley, John Lothrop, historian	1814	_____
Amer.	Mott, Lucretia, minister of "Friends," and philanthropist	1793	_____
Amer.	Mott, Valentine, surgeon and author	1785	_____
French.	Motte Cadillac, Ant. de la, founder of Detroit	1660	1717
Amer.	Moultrie, Wm., general and statesman	1731	1805
Amer.	Mowatt (Ritchie), Anna Cora, actress and authoress, (about)	1826	_____
Swiss.	Merle d'Aubigné, J. H., D.D., historian	1794	_____
Ger.	Munchausen, J. C. F., proverbial for "Stories"	_____	1797
Assyr.	Nabonassar, first king of the Chaldeans, f.	B. c. 747	_____
Assyr.	Nabopolassar, king of Babylon, f.	B. c. 626	_____
Eng.	Napier, Chas. Jas., general in India, &c.	1752	_____
Eng.	Napier, Sir Charles, admiral	1786	1860
Span.	Narvaez, don Ramon, duke of Valencia, statesman	1795	_____
Eng.	Nash, Richard, styled "Beau Nash"	1674	1761
Amer.	Neal, John, novelist	1794	_____
Greek.	Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople founder of Nestorians	_____	439
Greek.	Nicephorus, Greg., Byzantine historian	_____	14th Cent.
Amer.	Noah, Mordecai M., journalist, politician, and author	_____	1851
Ger.	Noehden, G. H., grammarian and miscellaneous writer	1770	1826
Ger.-Am.	Nordheimer, Hebrew scholar and author	_____	_____
Amer.	Norton, Andrews, theological (Unitarian) author	1790	1835
Eng.	Norton, Hon. Mrs., poetess	_____	_____
Amer.	Nott, Eliphalet, D.D., president of Union college, and author	1773	_____
Amer.	Nott, Abner Kingman, remarkable Baptist preacher	1834	1859
Irish.	Nugent, lord, author of Life of Hampden, &c.	_____	1850
Rom.	Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, f.	B. c. 714	_____
Irish.	O'Brien, Wm. Smith, political agitator	1806	_____
Dan.	Oersted, Hans Ch., discoverer of electro-magnetism	1777	1851
Eng.	Ozlethorpe, J. E., general, founder of Georgia	1693	1785
Eng.	Oldcastle, Sir John, lord Cobham	_____	1417
Amer.	Olin, Stephen, D.D., Methodist theologian and author	_____	1851
Irish.	O'Keefe, John, dramatist	1748	1838
Span.	Olivan, don Aless. de, publicist	_____	_____
Sar.	Omar, third Caliph, founder of the Mosque	_____	643
Irish.	O'Meara, Barry, surgeon to Napoleon, and author	1778	1836
French.	Orleans, L. J. P., duke of ("Egalité"), guillotined	1747	1793
Amer.	Osgood, Samuel, D.D., Unitarian divine and author	1812	_____
Scot.	Ossian, Gaelic bard, supposed to have lived in the 3d century.	_____	_____
Egypt.	Osymandias, king of Egypt, (about)	B. c. 1500	_____
Ger.	Otho I., king of Greece (born in Bavaria)	1815	_____
Ger.	Overbeck, Fred., founder of modern "Religious School of Art"	1789	_____
Eng.	Overbury, Sir Thos., poisoned in the Tower	1581	1613
Span.	Oviedo, J. G., bishop of, author of Voyages in West Indies	_____	1540
Welch.	Owen, Robert, political theorist	1771	1860
Amer.	Owen, Robert Dale, statesman and author	_____	_____
Eng.	Owen, Richard, surgeon and naturalist	_____	_____
Amer.	Paine, John Howard, dramatist, "Home, sweet Home"	1791	1851
French.	Palxhans, general, inventor of guns bearing his name	1782	1854

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Palgrave, Sir Francis, antiquarian author	1788	—
Eng.	Palmerston, Henry Temple, viscount, statesman	1784	—
Ger.	Panzer, G. W. F., bibliographer	1729	1812
Eng.	Pardoe, Julia, Miss, novelist	1812	—
French.	Paris, count of, Louis Ph. Al, grandson of Louis Philippe	1838	—
Irish.	Parnell, Thos., poet and divine	1679	1717
Eng.	Parr, Thomas, lived 152 years	1483	1635
Eng.	Parr, Samuel, learned divine and philologist	1746	1825
Amer.	Parton, Mrs Sara, "Fanny Fern," authoress	1811	—
Russ.	Paskewitch, Ivan, prince of Warsaw, general	1782	—
Eng.	Putmore, Coventry, poet	1823	—
Eng.	Paxton, Sir Joseph, horticulturist and architect	1802	—
French.	Paul, St. Vincent de, Catholic missionary	1576	1669
Amer.	Paulding, James Kirke, novelist and essayist	1779	1860
Port.	Pedro V., king of Portugal (son of Donna Maria II.)	1837	—
French.	Péllissier, A. J. J., duke of Malakoff, marshal	1791	—
French.	Pelouze, Theo. Jules, chemist	1807	—
Ital.	Pepe, Florestan, general	1780	—
Ital.	Pepoli, Charles, litterateur	1801	—
Eng.	Penn, Wm., admiral, father of founder of Pennsylvania	1621	1670
Eng.	Pepys, Samuel, secretary to Admiralty, author of Diary	—	1670
Eng.	Perceval, Spencer, prime minister, assassinated	1762	1812
Amer.	Perceival, James Gates, poet, geologist, and critic	1795	185
Eng.	Perkins, Thos. H., eminent merchant and philanthropist	1764	1854
Eng.	Perkins, Hugh, eccentric preacher and roundhead (executed)	1599	1660
Amer.	Perry, Oliver Hazard, commodore in U. S. Navy	—	—
French.	Persigny, Jean G. V., politician and diplomatist	1808	—
Ger.	Petermann, Augs. H., geographer	—	—
French.	Phillidor, Andrew, writer on chess	1726	1795
Eng.	Phillips, Ambrose, poet and dramatist	—	1749
Jew.	Philo-Judeus, learned Jewish writer of Alexandria, f.	—	A. D. 40
Ital.	Plazzi, astronomer	1746	1826
Swiss.	Pictet, Benedict, theological and historical writer	1655	1724
Eng.	Piozzi, Hester L., miscellaneous writer, friend of Dr. Johnson	1789	1821
Amer.	Pierce, Franklin, general, 14th Pres. of the U. S.	1804	—
Ital.	Pius IX., Pope, Giov. Mastai Ferretti	1792	—
Eng.	Planche, James K., dramatist and miscellaneous writer	1796	—
Eng.	Playfair, Lyon, chemist (born in Bengal)	1819	—
Irish.	Plunket, W. C., lord chancellor of Ireland	1765	1854
Eng.	Pocock, D. E., learned critic and commentator	1705	1691
Eng.	Pocock, D. R., learned prelate and traveller	1704	1765
Amer.	Poe, Edgar A., poet, critic, and novelist	1811	1856
Amer.	Poinsett, Joel R., statesman, diplomatist, and author	1778	1851
Ger.	Poggendorf, John Chris., physicist and chemist	1796	—
Eng.	Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, christian martyr and author	—	169
Pol.	Poole, John, author of "Paul Pry," &c.	—	—
Pol.	Poniatowski, Stanislaus Aug., last king of Poland	1732	1798
Amer.	Porter, David, commodore in U. S. Navy	—	—
Amer.	Potter, Alonzo, D.D., episc. bishop of Penn., and educational author	1800	—
Amer.	Potter, Horatio, D.D., episc. bishop of New York	—	—
Amer.	Pradt, Abbé, Dominique de, political writer	1759	1837
Amer.	Preble, Edward, commodore in U. S. Navy	—	—
Amer.	Prentiss, Sargeant S., lawyer and politician, famed for eloquence	1810	1850
Amer.	Prescott, Wm. Hickling, historian	1796	1859
Amer.	Preston, Wm. C., U. S. senator from South Carolina	1794	—
Eng.	Price, Dr. R., writer on Civil Liberty	1728	1791
Eng.	Pritchard, J. C., ethnologist, "Natural History of Man"	—	1849
Ger.	Priessnitz, founder of Hydropathy	1799	1851
Eng.	Proctor, Bryan W. ("Barry Cornwall"), poet and critic	1787	—
French.	Proudhon, Pierre Jos., political theorist	1809	—
Eng.	Prynne, learned lawyer, political writer and antiquary	1669	1669
French.	Psalmanazar, George, literary imposter	1679	1763
Hung.	Pulszky, Francis, politician and author	1814	—
Eng.	Purchas, Samuel, divine, editor of Voyages and Pilgrimages	1577	1623
Eng.	Pusey, Edw. Bour., D.D., theologian, founder of "Puseyites"	1800	—
Eng.	Puttenham, Geo., poet and critic ("Art of Eng. Poesie")	—	1600
Eng.	Pye, Henry James, poet laureate	1745	1813
Eng.	Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, a famous warrior	—	B. C. 272
Eng.	Quarles, Francis, poet, author of "Emblems"	1592	1644
Eng.	Quin, James, actor	1693	1766

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Quincy, Josiah, ex-pres. Harvard Univ. and author	1772	_____
Amer.	Quincy, Josiah, Jr., ex-mayor of Boston and financier	1802	_____
Span.	Quintana, Jose Manuel de, poet and historian	1772	_____
French.	Rabelais, Francis, wit and satirist	1483	1553
Aus.	Radetzky, Joseph, comnt. commander in Italy	1766	1859
Eng.	Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford, author of "History of Java," &c.	1781	1826
Eng.	Raffles, Rev. Thos., independent minister and collector	1788	_____
Eng.	Raikes, Robt., printer, founder (?) of Sunday Schools	1785	1811
Ger.	Ranke, Leopold, historian	1795	_____
Heb.	Raphall, Morris J., learned rabbi and preacher	1798	_____
French.	Rapin de Thoyras, author of History of England	1661	1725
Ger.	Raumer, Fred. L. G. von, historian	1781	_____
Eng.	Rawlinson, Sir Henry C., geographer and orientalist	1810	_____
Eng.	Reade, Charles, novelist	_____	_____
Eng.	Redding, Cyrus, journalist and author	1785	_____
Scot.	Reach, Angus B., journalist and author	1821	_____
Amer.	Redfield, Wm. C., meteorologist	1789	_____
French.	Regnault, Henri Vict., chemist	1810	_____
Ger.	Reichenbach, Charles, baron de, naturalist	1788	_____
Irish.	Reid, Capt. Mayne, novelist	1818	_____
Scot.	Reid, Col. Sir Wm., engineer and meteorologist	1791	_____
Eng.	Rennel, Major J., geographer and traveller	1742	1830
Eng.	Repton, Humphrey, landscape gardener	1752	1819
Turk.	Reschid, Pasha, statesman, premier of Turkey	1802	_____
Eng.	Ricardo, David, writer on political economy and finance	1772	1823
Eng.	Rich, Obadiah, bibliographer	_____	1850
Eng.	Richard I., Cœur de Lion, king of England	1157	1199
Eng.	Richard III., king, killed at Bosworth	1450	1485
Scot.	Richardson, James, traveller in Africa	_____	1851
Scot.	Richardson, Sir John, naturalist and Arctic explorer	1787	_____
Eng.	Ridley, Nicholas, bishop and protestant martyr	1500	1555
Span.	Rivas, Angel de Saavedra, duke of, soldier, statesman, poet, &c.	1791	_____
Ital.	Ristori, Adelaide, actress	1821	_____
Eng.	Ritson, Joseph, lawyer, antiquary, and critic	1752	1803
Eng.	Ritchie, Leitch, journalist and author	_____	_____
Scot.	Roberts, David, landscape painter and author	1796	_____
Amer.	Robinson, Edward, D.D., biblical geographer and philologist	1794	_____
Scot.	Rob Roy (Robert Macgregor), highland freebooter (about)	_____	1733
Eng.	Roebuck, John Arthur, statesman	1802	_____
French.	Rochambeau, J. B. D., count de, marshal	1725	1807
Eng.	Rogers, Henry, theologian and critic	1806	_____
Amer.	Rogers, Henry Darwin, naturalist, professor in Glasgow	_____	_____
Eng.	Rogers, Samuel, poet	1760	185
Eng.	Roget, Peter Mark, physiologist and philologist	1779	_____
French.	Roland, M. J. P., Madame, martyr of the revolution	1754	1793
Eng.	Romilly, Sir Samuel, jurist and statesman	1757	1818
Ger.	Ronge, Johannes, educational and religious reformer	1818	_____
Span.	Rosa, Francisco Martinez de la, statesman, poet, historian, &c.	1789	_____
Span.	Rosas, don Juan Manuel de, ruler of Buenos Ayres	1793	_____
Ger.	Rose, Gustave, chemist	1795	_____
Ger.	Rosenkranz, Johann K. F., metaphysician, professor of philosophy	1805	_____
Ital.	Rosetti, Gabriele, poet, artist, and critic	1788	1854
Eng.	Ross, Sir James Clark, Arctic explorer	1800	_____
Eng.	Rosse, Wm. Parsons, earl of, astronomer	1800	_____
Ital.	Rossini, Joachimo, musical composer	1792	_____
Ger.-Jew.	Rothschild, Meyer Anselm, founder of the great banking house	1780	1821
	Rothschild, Anselm, at Frankfort; Nathan, at London (d. 1836);	_____	_____
	and Solomon, sons of Meyer Anselm Rothschild	_____	_____
	Rothschild, Lionel Nathan, baron de, M. P. (son of Nathan)	1808	_____
Ital.	Rubini, tenor vocalist	_____	1854
Ger.	Ruckert, Frederick, poet	1789	_____
Amer.	Ruschenberger, W. S. W., author of voyages and scientific works	1807	_____
Amer.	Rush, Richard, diplomatist and author	1780	_____
Eng.	Ruskin, John, writer on art	1819	_____
Scot.	Russell, John Scott, engineer, builder of "Great Eastern"	1805	_____
Eng.	Russell, Lord John, statesman and author	1792	_____
Irish.	Russell, Wm. H., "Times correspondent," and author	1821	_____
Dutch.	Ruyter, M. A. de, admiral	1607	1679
Eng.	Rymer, Thomas, antiquarian, "Federa"	1713	_____
Eng.	Sabine, Maj. gen., Edward, physicist	1790	_____

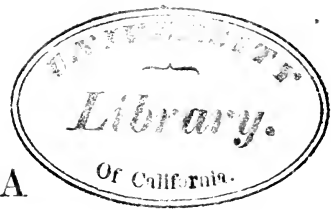
NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Sacheverell, Henry, divine, impeached for sedition	1672	1724
Eng.	Sadler, Sir Ralph, diplomatist and historian	1567	1587
French.	Saintine, Xavier Bon., writer of tales	1790	—
French.	Saint-Pierre, Bernardin de, author of Paul and Virginia, &c.	1736	1814
Eng.	Sala, Geo. Augustus, journalist and author	1827	—
Eng.	Sale, George, historian, and translator of the Koran	1736	—
Pho.	Sanconiatho, philosopher and historian, flourished		B. C. 760
Mex.	Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de, general and ex-president	1793	—
French.	Saulcy, Louis F. J., count de, antiquarian	1807	—
Eng.	Savage, Richard, poet	1697	1743
Ital.	Savonarola, Jerome, a monk famed for zeal and eloquence	1452	1493
Dan.	Saxo-Grammaticus, historian		1208
French.	Say, Horace Emilie, political economist (son of J. B. Say)	1794	—
Ital.	Scaliger, Joseph Justus, critic and historian	1540	1609
French.	Scarron, P., comic poet and satirist	1610	1660
Ger.	Schadow, Julien Gottfried, sculptor	1764	—
Ger.	Schlegel, Fred., critic and historian	1772	1829
Ger.	Schelling, Fred. W. J., philosopher	1775	1854
Ger.	Schlosser, Fried. Christ., historian	1776	—
Ger.	Schomburgk, Sir Robt. H., naturalist and traveller	1804	—
Amer.	Schoolcraft, Henry R., traveller and historian of the Indians	1793	—
Ger.	Schwartzenberg, prince F., premier of Austria	1779	1851
Amer.	Scott, Winfield, lieutenant-gen., commander-in-chief U. S. Army	1786	—
French.	Scribe, Eugene, dramatist	1790	—
Amer.	Sedgwick, Catherine M., Miss, novelist and philanthropist	1511	1536
Ger.	Secundus, John, Latin poet	1639	1701
Eng.	Sedley, Sir Charles, poet	1584	1654
Eng.	Selden, John, antiquary and historian	1779	1852
Amer.	Sergeant, John, jurist and statesman	1509	1553
Span.	Servetus, Michael, polemical writer against Calvin	1801	—
Amer.	Seward, Wm. H., statesman, U. S. senator from N. Y.	1640	1692
Eng.	Shadwell, T., poet laureate	1793	1851
Eng.	Shelley, Mary W. (widow of P. B., the poet) novelist	1775	1852
Eng.	Sherwood, Mrs., novelist	1792	1851
Irish.	Shiel, Richard Lalor, statesman and dramatist	1594	1666
Eng.	Shirley, James, dramatist	1779	—
Amer.	Silliman, Benj., chemist and geologist	1806	—
Amer.	Simms, Wm. Gilmore, novelist and poet	1800	—
Scot.	Sinclair, Catherine, authoress		1529
Eng.	Skelton, John, poet laureate to Henry VIII.	1774	1851
Eng.	Smith, John Pye, theological writer	1790	—
Eng.	Smith, T. Southworth, writer on Sanitary Reform	1814	—
Eng.	Smith, Wm., classical scholar and author	1830	—
Scot.	Smith, Alex., poet		5th Cent. A.D.
Greek.	Soerates, an ecclesiastical historian	1610	1686
Span.	Solla, Antonio de, historian of Mexico	1650	1716
Eng.	Somers, Lord John, chancellor and political writer	1692	1743
Eng.	Somerville, Wm., poet, "The Chase,"	1790	—
Eng.	Somerville, Mrs. Mary, astronomer	1804	1854
Ger.	Sontag, Henrietta, vocalist	1201	1274
French.	Sorbonne, R. de, theologian, founder of the S. college at Paris		—
Amer.	Soulé, Pierre, U. S. senator from Louisiana, and diplomatist	1769	1851
French.	Soult, marshal, duke of Dalmatia, soldier, and statesman	1759	—
Eng.	Soulouque, Faustin, ex-emperor of Hayti	1662	1746
Eng.	Southerne, J., dramatic writer and poet		1854
Eng.	Southey, Mrs. Robt. (Caroline Bowles), poet		450
Greek.	Sozomen, ecclesiastical historian		—
Amer.	Sparks, Jared, historian and biographer (about)	1794	—
Eng.	Spelman, Sir Henry, historian and antiquary	1633	1677
Dutch.	Spinoza, Bened., metaphysician (atheist?)	1783	—
Ger.	Spohr, Louis, musical composer	1834	—
Eng.	Spurgeon, Rev. Charles, popular Baptist clergyman	1791	—
Amer.	Sprague, Charles, poet	1795	—
Amer.	Sprague, Wm. B., D.D., Presbyterian clergyman and historian	1820	—
Eng.	Squier, E. Geo., traveller and antiquarian	1798	—
Eng.	Stanfield, Clarkson, marine painter	1805	—
Eng.	Stanhope, Ph. Hen., earl of, known as Lord Mahon, historian	1798	—
Amer.	Stewart, Charles S., Rev., chaplain in U. S. Navy, and author		—
Eng.	St. Leonards (E. B. Sudgen), lord chancellor		—
Eng.	Stillingfleet, Dr. E., bishop of Worcester and author	1633	1699

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Stephenson, George, engineer	1803	_____
Eng.	Stephenson, Robert, engineer	_____	_____
Scot.	Sterling, Wm., M. P., biographer and critic	1818	_____
Ger.	Sternberg, Alex., baron von, miscellaneous author	1806	_____
Eng.	Stow, John, antiquary and historian	1525	1605
Amer.	Stowe, Calvin E., biblical critic	_____	_____
Amer.	Stowe, Harriet Beecher, Mrs., novelist	1814	_____
Ger.	Strauss, Ger. Fried. Alb., professor of theology, and author	1786	_____
Ger.	Strauss, Dav. Fried., author of skeptical Life of Jesus	1803	_____
Eng.	Stratford de Redcliffe, viscount, diplomatist	1788	_____
Eng.	Strickland, Agnes, historian of "Queens of England"	1806	_____
Eng.	Strype, John, theologian, biographer, and historian	1737	_____
Russ.	Struve, Fred. Geo. Wm., astronomer	_____	_____
Amer.	Stuart, Moses, theologian and philologist	1780	1851
Eng.	Suckling, Sir John, poet and dramatist	1618	1641
French.	Sue, Eugene, novelist	1808	_____
Amer.	Sully, Thomas, portrait painter	1788	_____
Amer.	Sumner, Charles, U. S. senator from Massachusetts, orator and philanthropist	1811	_____
Eng.	Sumner, John Bird, archbishop of Canterbury and author	_____	_____
Eng.	Swain, Charles, poet	1803	_____
Swe.	Taglioni, Maria, <i>danseuse</i>	1804	_____
Eng.	Talfourd, Thomas Noon, jurist, dramatist, and essayist	1795	185
Amer.	Taney, Roger B., chief justice of the United States	1777	_____
Span.	Tapia, Eugenio, miscellaneous writer	_____	_____
Eng.	Taylor, John, "the Water Poet"	1530	1654
Amer.	Taylor, Zachary, general, victor of Buena Vista, and Pres. of U. S.	1784	1850
Amer.	Taylor, Bayard, traveller, poet, and lecturer	1825	_____
Eng.	Taylor, Tom, dramatist	1817	_____
Eng.	Tennyson, Alfred B., poet laureate	1810	_____
Eng.	Tennent, Sir James Emerson, statesman and writer	1804	_____
Eng.	Thackeray, Wm. Makepeace, novelist and essayist	1811	_____
Ger.	Thalberg, Sigismund, pianist	1812	_____
Greek.	Theodoret, ecclesiastical historian	386	457
Eng.	Thesiger, Sir Frederick, attorney general of England	1794	_____
French.	Thierry, Jac. Nic. Augustus, historian	1795	_____
French.	Thierry, Amedee S. D., historian	1797	_____
French.	Thiers, Adolphe, politician and historian	1793	_____
Ger.	Thirlwall, Dr. Conop, bishop of St. Davids, historian	1797	_____
Ger.	Tholuck, Fred. Aug., theologian	1799	_____
Eng.	Thompson, Col. Thos. Peyronnet, political reformer and author	1783	_____
Eng.	Tickell, Thomas, poet and essayist (in Spectator)	1686	1740
Ger.	Tieck, Ludwig, poet and novelist	1773	_____
Amer.	Tieknor, George, historian of Spanish literature	1791	_____
Russ.	Todleben, Fr. Edw., general of engineers	1818	_____
Irish.	Tone, Theobald Wolfe, general in the Irish rebellion	1768	1793
Amer.	Torrey, John, botanist and chemist	_____	_____
Amer.	Totten, Joseph G., military engineer	1788	_____
Eng.	Trench, Rev. Rich. Trevenix, poet, philologist, and theologian	1807	_____
Eng.	Trollope, Mrs. Frances, novelist and traveller	1791	_____
Eng.	Truro, Thos., baron (Sir T. Wilde), ex-lord chancellor	1782	_____
Jew-Am.	Truro, Judah, wealthy philanthropist	1776	1854
Jew.	Tudela, Benj. de, rabbi, traveller, flourished	_____	12th Cent.
Eng.	Tupper, Martin Farquhar, poet and essayist	1810	_____
Amer.	Turner, Wm. W., printer and philologist	1810	1859
Eng.	Tusser, Thos., author of "500 points of good husbandry"	1500	1586
Amer.	Tyler, John, ex-president of the United States	1790	_____
Eng.	Tyndale, Wm., reformer and first translator of the Bible into English	1500	1586
Amer.	Tyng, Stephen H., D.D., episcopal divine and author	1800	_____
Scot.	Tytler, Patrick Fraser, historian	1790	1849
Ger.	Uhland, Ludwig, poet	1787	_____
Amer.	Van Buren, Martin, ex-president of the United States	1782	_____
Eng.	Vandenhoff, John, actor	1790	_____
Amer.	Vanderlyn, John, historical painter	1776	_____
Swiss.	Vattel, F. de, jurist, author of Law of Nations	1714	1767
Eng.	Vaughan, Rev. Robt., D.D., "dissenting" divine and historian	_____	_____
Span.	Vega, Lopez de, dramatic poet	1562	1635
French.	Velpeau, Alfred A. L. M., eminent surgeon	1795	_____
Ital.	Verdi, Giuseppe, musical composer	1814	_____
French.	Vernet, Horace, historical painter	1789	_____

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
French.	Veron, Louis Désiré, author and journalist	1798	_____
Amer.	Verplanck, Gulian C., scholar and critic	_____	_____
Ital.	Victor Emanuel II., king of Italy	1820	_____
Eng.	Victoria, queen of Great Britain	1819	_____
French.	Vieuxtemps, Henri, violinist	1820	_____
French.	Vigny, count, Alfred, poet and critic	1799	_____
French.	Villemain, Abel Fr., politician and author	1791	_____
Ger.	Voss, J. G., historical writer	1877	1649
Ger.	Waagen, Gustave Fried., art critic	1794	_____
Ger.	Wagner, Rudolph, physiologist	1805	_____
Pol.-Fr.	Walewski, Florian, count, statesman	1810	_____
Amer.	Walker, Robert J., politician, ex-secretary of Treasury	1801	_____
Irish.	Wallace, Wm. Vincent, musical composer	1815	_____
Amer.	Walworth, Reuben H., jurist, ex-chancellor of New York	1759	_____
Eng.	Warburton, Eliot, traveller and historian	_____	1851
Scot.	Wardlaw, Rev. Ralph, theologian	1780	1858
Amer.	Ware, Wm., novelist, "Zenobia," &c.	1797	1832
Eng.	Warren, Samuel, jurist and novelist, "10,000 a Year"	1807	_____
Eng.	Warwick, R. Neville, earl of, general and statesman, "king-maker"	_____	1471
Eng.	Waterland, Rev. Dr., theological and polemical writer	1683	1740
Eng.	Watts, Alaric Alex., poet and journalist	1799	_____
Amer.	Wayland, Francis, D. D., metaphysician, theol. and polit. econ.	1796	_____
Amer.	Webster, Daniel, statesman	1782	1852
Eng.	Wedgewood, J., scientific manufacturer of porcelain	1731	1795
Eng.	Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, duke of, mil. com., and statesman	1769	1852
Eng.	Whateley, Rich., archbishop of Dublin, theological and educational writer	1787	_____
Eng.	Wheatstone, Charles, electrician	1802	_____
Eng.	Whewell, Rev. Wm., theological, scientific, and educational writer	1795	_____
Amer.	Whipple, Edwin P., critic and essayist	1819	_____
Amer.	Whittier, Jno. Greenleaf, poet and essayist	1808	_____
Amer.	Whittingham, Wm. R., epis. bishop of Maryland, and author	1805	_____
Eng.	Wilberforce, Samuel, bishop of Oxford, and author	1805	_____
Eng.	Wilkinson, Sir Jno. Gardner, Egyptologist	1797	_____
Eng.	Williams, maj. gen., Sir Fenwick, defender of Kars	1800	_____
Amer.	Willis, Nath. Parker, poet, novelist, essayist, critic, and journalist	1807	_____
Eng.	Wilson, Horace H., orientalist, professor of Sanscrit	1808	_____
Scot.	Wilson, John (Christopher North), poet, critic, and essayist	1785	1854
Aust.	Windischgratz, Alfred, prince de, generalissimo	1787	_____
Eng.	Winslow, Forbes, physician and writer on insanity	1810	_____
Eng.	Winterhalter, Franz Xavier, "court painter"	1803	_____
Eng.	Wiseman, Nicholas, cardinal, Roman Catholic theologian and author	1802	_____
Eng.	Wither, George, poet	1590	1667
Eng.	Wood, Antony, antiquary and biographer	1632	1695
Amer.	Woodbury, Levi, statesman and jurist	1789	1851
Amer.	Woods, Leonard, theologian	1770	1851
Amer.	Wool, John E., major general U. S. Army	1789	_____
Eng.	Wotton, Sir Henry, statesman and poet	1568	1689
Eng.	Wright, Thos., antiquarian author	1810	_____
Eng.	Wyatt, Matthew Digby, architect and author	1820	_____
Amer.	Young, Brigham, leader of the Mormons	1801	_____
Ger.	Zumpt, Karl G., author of Latin Grammar	1792	_____

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS,

1850—1861.



ADDENDA

TO

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.

1850-61.

(INCLUDING FACTS OMITTED IN FORMER YEARS.)

ABATTOIRS, or large public slaughter-houses in Paris, were built in 1812. The charge for the slaughter of an ox is \$1.20; and 150,000 are killed annually.

ABBASIDES. A Mohammedan dynasty, held the power of the Caliphs for 400 years until 1258. The Caliph Haroun al Rashid was of this line.

ABECEDARIANS. A sect appearing in the 16th century, held that it was better *not* to know how to read, as the Holy Spirit would convey a direct understanding of the Scriptures.

ABSTINENCE, TOTAL, from stimulating beverages: First temperance organization in the United States is said to have been effected by Dr. B. J. Clark, of Moreau, N. Y., 1803; "members fined 50 cents for intoxication."

American Temperance Union formed in Boston in 1826. Total abstinence from distilled spirits except when prescribed as medicine, proposed at a meeting in Philadelphia in 1833, but voted down. See *Temperance. Tetotallers* in England organized in Lancashire, 1834.

ABYSSINIA. A large country in north-east Africa. Its ancient history is very uncertain. The kingdom of Auzumitae (from its chief town Auxume) flourished in the 1st and 2d centuries after Christ. About 960, Judith, a Jewish princess, murdered a great part of the royal family, and reigned forty years. The young king escaped; and the royal house was restored in 1268 in the presence of his descendant, Icon Amlae. In the middle ages it was said to be ruled by Prester John, or Prete Janni. The Portuguese missions commenced in the 15th century, but they were expelled about 1632 in consequence of the tyranny of Mendez and the Jesuits. The encroachments of Gallas and intestine disorders soon after broke up the empire into petty governments. The religion of Abyssinia is a corrupt form of Christianity introduced in the 4th century by Trumentius. Missions were sent from England in 1829 and 1841. Much information respecting Abyssinia has been given by Bruce, (1790,) Salt, (1805-9,) Ruppell, (1833,) and Parkyns, (1853).

ACADIA. Now called Nova Scotia, settled by the French in 1604, and finally ceded to the English in 1713. It was three times conquered by the English and as often restored by treaty. Expulsion of French settlers (see Longfellow's *Evangeline*) 1755.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES were probably written by Luke, A. D. 62 to 68.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—(p. 152.) On the death of President Taylor, July 9, 1850—*

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York (Vice-President) became President. He appointed, soon after, the following Cabinet, viz.:

Daniel Webster,	Massachusetts,	Secretary of State
Thomas Corwin,	Ohio,	Secretary of Treas'y.
Charles M. Conrad,	Louisiana,	Secretary of War.
William A. Graham,	North Carolina,	Sec'y of the Navy.
A. H. H. Stewart,	Virginia,	Sec'y of Interior.
Nathan K. Hall,	New York,	Post Master General.
John J. Crittenden,	Kentucky,	Attorney General.
William R. King,	Alabama, was elected Pres't of the Senate,	
	and became Acting Vice-Pres't of U. S.	
Howell Cobb,	Georgia (<i>continued in office</i>),	Speakers of H. Reps.
Linn Boyd,	Kentucky, December, 1851. }	

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, inaugurated March 4, 1853, President. Vice-President—vacant, by death of Hon. Wm. R. King, April 18, 1853—

THE CABINET		
William L. Marcy,	New York,	Secretary of State.
James Guthrie,	Kentucky,	Secretary of Treasury.
Robert McClelland,	Michigan,	Secretary of Interior.
James C. Dobbin,	North Carolina,	Secretary of Navy.
Jefferson Davis,	Mississippi,	Secretary of War.
James Campbell,	Pennsylvania,	Post Master General.
Caleb Cushing,	Massachusetts,	Attorney General.
James L. Orr,	South Carolina,	Speaker of H. Reps.

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, inaugurated March 4, 1857, President. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, Vice-President.

Lewis Cass,	Michigan,	Appointed Dec. 1860,	{	Secretary of State.
John Black,	Pennsylvania,			Secretary of Interior.
Isaac Toucey,	Connecticut,	Appointed Jan. 1861,	{	Secretary of Navy.
Jas. B. Floyd,	Virginia,			Secretary of War.
Joseph Holt,	Kentucky,	Appointed Dec. 1860,	{	Secretary of Treasury.
Howell Cobb,	Georgia,			Appointed Jan. 1861,
Philip Thomas,	Maryland,	Appointed Jan. 1861,	{	Secretary of Interior.
John A. Dix,	New York,			Secretary of War.
Jacob Thompson,	Mississippi,		{	Secretary of Treasury.
Joseph Holt,	Kentucky,	Jan. 1861,	{	Secretary of Interior.
Horatio King,	Maine,		{	Post Master General.
John Black,	Pennsylvania,	Dec. 1860,	{	Secretary of War.
E. M. Stanton,	Pennsylvania,		{	Secretary of Treasury.
Nathl. P. Banks,	Massachusetts,	1856,	{	Secretary of Interior.
Wm. Pennington,	New Jersey,	1859,	{	Post Master General.
			{	Attorney General.
			{	Speaker of H. Reps.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, inaugurated March 4, 1861, President.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, Vice-President.

Wm. H. Seward,	New York,	Secretary of State.
Salmon P. Chase,	Ohio,	Secretary of Treasury.
Simon Cameron,	Pennsylvania,	Secretary of War.
Gideon Welles,	Connecticut,	Secretary of Navy.
Caleb B. Smith,	Indiana,	Secretary of Interior.
Montgomery Blair,	Maryland,	Post Master General.
Edward Bates,	Missouri,	Attorney General.

The salary of each member of the Cabinet was raised in 1858, from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

* OMISSIONS on page 152 "World's Progress."

Hugh S. Legare,	S. Carolina,	May 9, died June 20, 1843,	{	Secs. of State,
John C. Calhoun,	S. Carolina,	March 6, 1841, to Mar. 1, 1845,		Sec. of Treas.
Geo. M. Bibb,	Kentucky,	June 15, 1844, to March 8, 1845,	{	Sec. of War.
William Wilkins,	Pennsylvania,	Feb. 15, 1844, to March 8, 1845,		Secs. of N'y.
Thomas W. Gilmer,	Virginia,	Feb. 15, 1844, died Feb. 23, 1844,	{	Secs. of N'y.
John Y. Mason,	Virginia,	March 14, 1844, to Mar. 8, 1845,		

ADULTERY IN ENGLAND. (p. 155.) By 20 Victoria, c. 85, (1857,) the "action for criminal conversation" was abolished, and the "Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" was established, which has power to grant divorces for adultery and ill usage. See *Divorce*.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS, ENG. (p. 145.) The duty on them was altogether abolished in the United Kingdom, August 4, 1853. For a copious article on this subject see *Appleton's Cyclopaedia*.

ADVERTISING VANS, in 1853 a great nuisance, were prohibited in England. They have recently appeared in New York and other places in the United States.

AFRICA. (p. 15.) Richardson explored the great Sahara in 1845-'6, and in 1849, (by direction of the government,) he left England to explore Central Africa, accompanied by Drs. Barth and Overweg. Richardson died March 4, 1851, and Overweg September 27, 1852. Dr. Vögel was sent out with reinforcements to Dr. Barth Feb. 20, 1853. Dr. Barth returned to England, and received the Royal Geographical Society's medal May 16, 1856. His travels were published in five volumes in 1858. Dr. David Livingstone, a missionary traveller, returned to England in December, 1856, after an absence of sixteen years, during which he traversed a large part of the heart of South Africa, and walked about 11,000 miles, principally of country hitherto unexplored. His book was published in November, 1857. In February, 1858, he was appointed British consul for the Portuguese possessions in Africa, and left shortly after. He has been recently heard from, (1859.) Accounts of the assassination of Dr. Vögel were received in 1857. Lieutenant Burton's Explorations of the Eastern Coast, 185-; his journey from Zanzibar to the interior, 1858; and his account of it published in London and New York, 1860.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION. Founded in London, in 1807, for the abolition of the slave trade, and the civilization of Africa. Many schools have been established with success, particularly at Sierra Leone, where the number of schools, male and female, is said to approach 2,000.—*Leigh*.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. In England, Sir Humphry Davy delivered lectures on this subject (afterwards published) at the instance of the Board of Agriculture, in 1812; but it excited little attention till the publication of Liebig's work in 1840, which made a powerful impression. Boussingault's "Economie Rurale," an equally important work, appeared in 1844. The immoderate expectations from this study having been somewhat disappointed, a partial reaction has taken place, and much controversy ensued. Liebig's "Letters on Agriculture" appeared in 1859.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS. The earliest attempt at one was the Abbé Rosier at Chambord, France, 1775. In 1844 Mr. Colman found but nine agricultural schools in existence "worth notice." Seven years after, (1851,) Professor Hitchcock enumerated no less than 352 in Europe, of which five were in England, sixty-three in Ireland, and seventy-five in France. Among the first in the United States is that at Ovid, Seneca county, New York, founded in 1856. The Westchester N. Y. Farm School, founded 1856, was the first private institution exclusively agricultural. There are now (1860) agricultural professorships in Virginia, Georgia, &c., as well as in Yale College. An annual course of thirty lectures on agriculture established in 1850, at New Haven by Professor Norton. Michigan Agricultural College, established by the legislature in 1850.

AGRICULTURE. Statistics of 1851:

	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.	UNITED STATES.	RUSSIA.
Acres of Land in Cultivation,	22,000,000	72,000,000	118,000,000	243,000,000
Bushels of Wheat, av. per annum,	336,000,000	576,000,000	100,000,000	1,400,000,000
Number of Horned Cattle,	18,000,000	9,000,000	*19,500,000	25,000,000
Number of Horses,	1,600,000	2,813,000	5,000,000	18,000,000
Number of Sheep and Goats,	50,000,000	82,000,000	22,000,000	50,000,000
Number of Swine,	19,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000	12,000,000
Population of each country,	27,000,000	86,000,000	23,000,000	63,000,000

AIR OR ATMOSPHERE. In 1858, Dr. R. Angus Smith made known a chemical method of ascertaining the amount of organic matter in the air. The researches of Dr. Schönbein, a German chemist of Basel, led to the discovery of two states of the oxygen in the air, which he calls zone and antozone.—*See Ozone.*

ALABAMA. (P. 158.) The governor in his message, November 1851, recommends a discriminating tax on all articles from those states that continue slave agitation. Population in 1850: white, 426,515; free colored, 2,250. Total free, 428,765; slaves, 342,894. In 1855: white, 464,456; free colored, 2,466; slaves, 374,784. Population, 1860; white, 520,444; slaves, 435,473. The slaves have increased more rapidly than the whites. Ordinance passed "seceding" from the United States January 7, 1861.

ALDINE PRESS. That of Aldus Manutius of Venice, at which were printed many of the first editions of the Classics, etc., commencing in 1494 with *Museus*.

ALEPPO. A large city of Syria, called by the natives Haleb, and anciently Berea. The pachalic of Aleppo is one of the five governments into which Syria is divided. It was taken by the Turks, A.D. 638; by Saladin, 1193; and sacked by Timour, 1400. The depopulation occasioned by the plague has frequently been dreadful; 60,000 persons were computed to have perished by it in 1797. Aleppo suffered severely from the terrible earthquakes in 1822 and 1830. It has often been the scene of fanatical massacres. One was caused by an attack of the Mahometans upon the Christian inhabitants—numbers falling victims to their merciless assailants, who burnt everything in their way; three churches were destroyed, five others were plundered, and the total loss of property amounted to about a million sterling; no interference was attempted by the pacha or the Turkish soldiers, Oct. 16, 1850.

ALIWAL, BATTLE OF, India, between the Sikh army (24,000) and the British under Sir H. Smith (12,000). Sikhs defeated with loss of 6,000, Jan. 28, 1846.

ALGIERS. (P. 162.) An insurrection of the Kabyles was subdued by the French in Oct. 1857. In 1858 the government was entrusted (for a short time) to Prince Napoleon.

ALHAMBRA. A Moorish palace and fortress near Granada in Spain, founded by Mohammed I. of Granada about 1253. It surrendered to the Christians, Jan. 6, 1496. The remains have been described in a magnificent work by Owen Jones and Jules Gowry, published 1842-5. There is a fac-simile in a court of this name in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, near London.

ALIENS. (P. 162.) The rigour of the Alien laws in England was much mitigated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66, 1844.

ALLIANCE, TREATIES OF, (p. 162) between the high European powers:

Alliance of England, France, and
Turkey (signed at Constantinople)
March 12, 1854
Alliance of England and France,
ratified April 8, 1854

Alliance of Sardinia with the western
powers (signed at Turin)... Jan. 26, 1855
Alliance of Sweden with the western
powers, ... Dec. 19, 1855

ALMA, BATTLE OF, in the Crimean war, between the allied British and French armies (48,000) and the Russians under Menschikoff (46,000). Latter defeated with loss of 5,000. Allied loss about 3,000, killed, wounded, and missing.

ALPACA. A species of the S. America quadruped the Llama, the soft hairy wool of which is now largely employed in the fabrication of clothes. It was introduced into England, about 1836, by the Earl of Derby. A gigantic factory, etc. (covering 11 acres) for this manufacture was erected at Saltaire, near Shipley in Yorkshire, by Mr. Titus Salt, in 1852.

ALPS. Roads over Mount Cenis and the Simplon were constructed by order of Napoleon between 1801-6, connecting France and Italy. *See Simplon*. A sub-alpine tunnel between France and Piedmont was in progress in 1858. In 1859 the "Alpine Club," which consists of eminent British travellers in the Alps, published their first work, "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers."

AMBER. It is considered by Berzelius to have a resin dissolved in volatile oil. It often contains delicately formed insects. Sir D. Brewster concludes it to be indurated vegetable juice. When rubbed it becomes electrical, and from its Greek name *electron* the name Electricity is derived.

AMERICA, CENTRAL, including the states of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica (formerly the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala) which declared their independence Sept. 21, 1821, and separated from the Mexican confederation, July 21, 1823. The states made a treaty of union between themselves, March 21, 1847. There has been among them since much anarchy and bloodshed, aggravated greatly by the irruption of American filibusters under Kenney and Walker, 1854-5. *See Nicaragua, Darien, and Panama*.

AMERICAN FLAG. Previous to 1776, the colors used by the American army, exhibited a snake with thirteen rattles, in a crimson ground interlaced with white. On the 14th June, 1777, Congress resolved, "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, on a blue field—representing 'a new constellation.'"

ANNUAL REGISTER, a summary of the history of each year (beginning with 1758, and continued to the present time) was commenced in London by R. and J. Dodsley. The somewhat similar but more elaborate work, the *Annuaire de Deux Mondes*, first appeared in Paris, in 1850.

ANÆSTHETICS. Substances to alleviate pain:—

Carbonic acid gas, recommended by Dr. Hickman	1828	tive claims was continued for several years.
Chloroform or its use discovered nearly at the same time by Dr. G. Guthrie, Sackets Harbor, N Y., M. Soubeiran in France, and Prof. Liebig in Germany	1831	Bill introduced in U. S. Senate to purchase Dr. Morton's patent for \$100,000
Use of ether to relieve pain, first effected at the instance of Dr. W. T. G. Morton at the Mass. Hospital	Oct. 16, 1846	Aug. 28, 1852
Patent for it secured by Dr. Morton	Nov. 12, 1846	Claim of the widow of Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, Conn, that he originated the use of ether previous to Morton. (These various claims fully discussed in Morton's <i>Statements of Evidence</i> , 1853, and <i>Littell's Living Age</i> , vols. 16 & 17.)
Dr. Chs. T. Jackson appeared as claimant of the discovery, Jan. 2, 1847 and a controversy on the respec-		Use of chloroform first proposed for same purpose as sulphuric ether, by Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh
		1847

ANNUALS, the name given to richly bound volumes, published annually, containing poetry, tales, and essays, by eminent authors, and illustrated by engravings. They first appeared in London in 1823. They were imitations of

similar books in Germany. The duration of the chief of these publications is here given—

Forget-me-not (Ackerman's)	1823-43	Amulet	1827-34
Friendship's Offering	1824-44	Keepsake	1823-56
Literary Souvenir (first as The Graces)	1824-34	Hood's Comic Annual	1830-38

ANONYMOUS LETTERS. In England, the sending of threatening or libellous anonymous letters was made felony by several acts, 1722, 1827, 1847. Punishment—transportation, imprisonment, and whipping.

ANTIGUA. A West India island, discovered by Columbus in 1493; settled by the English in 1632.

AQUARIUM, or AQUAVIVARIUM. A vessel containing water (marine or fresh) in which animals and plants may co-exist, mutually supporting each other; snails being introduced as scavengers. In 1849, Mr. N. B. Ward succeeded in growing sea-weeds in artificial sea-water. In 1850, Mr. R. Warington demonstrated the conditions necessary for the growth of animals and plants in jars of water; and in 1853 the glass tanks in the zoological gardens, Regent's Park, were set up under the direction of Mr. D. Mitchell. In 1850 Mr. Gosse published, "The Aquarium." Mr. W. Alford Lloyd, of Portland Road, London, by his enterprise in collecting specimens, has done much to increase the value and interest of aquaria. Mr C. E. Hammett, Jr., of Newport, R. I., published 1859 his observations and experiments with Aquaria, which were very remarkable. Aquaria have been introduced into several public museums in the U. S., and they are also largely cultivated in private houses.

AQUEDUCT. (P. 171.) The greatest of modern or perhaps of any time is the Croton aqueduct, which supplies the City of New York with water from Croton lake, 40 miles distant. It was commenced 1837; its completion was publicly celebrated in 1842; its cost was \$10,375,000. It is carried across the Harlem river on a bridge 100 feet high. Chief engineer John B. Jervis; contractor for the bridge, Geo. Law.

The aqueduct which supplies Boston from lake Cochituate, 23½ miles, was commenced in 1846; its completion celebrated Oct. 25, 1848; cost \$5,370,818. That which supplies the city of Brooklyn, L. I., was finished 1858; engineer J. P. Kirkwood; cost \$640,828.

ARCHITECTURE. (P. 173.) Dates of notable buildings:

Egyptian Pyramids	B. C. 1500	Coliseum	A. D. 70
Solomon's Temple begun	B. C. 1000	Basilicas at Rome	A. D. 830-900
Temple of Jupiter, Rome,	B. C. 616	St. Sophia's, Constantinople, begun	A. D. 532
Babylon built	B. C. 600	Canterbury Cathedral	A. D. 602
Parthenon finished	B. C. 435	Mosque of Omar	A. D. 637
Pantheon at Rome	A. D. 18	York Minster begun	A. D. 741

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS. See *North-West Passage, and Franklin's Expeditions.*

Lt. Hartstene with the Arctic and release leaves Brooklyn, May 31, 1855, and finds Dr. Kane at Lieve- ley, Greenland, Sept. 13, 1855; and returns to N. York with him Oct. 11, 1855	Franklin) in search of remains of Franklin's expedition . . . July 10, 1857
Steamer Fox, Capt. McClintock, sails from Aberdeen (sent by Lady	Capt. McClintock returns, bringing relics and remains of Franklin's Expedition, and ascertaining his fate 1859

ARIZONA, known as the Gadsden purchase, a territory of 30,000 square miles purchased from Mexico by the U. S. for \$10,000,000, in 1853. It had in 1856 about 5,000 inhabitants, chiefly Mexicans.

ARGENTINE (or La Plata) CONFEDERATION. Originally fourteen, now thirteen, provinces,—Buenos Ayres having seceded in 1853. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1517; settled by them in 1553, and formed part of the great vice-royalty of Peru till 1778, when it became that of Rio de la Plata. It joined the insurrection in 1811, and became independent in 1816. It was at war with Brazil from 1826 to 1828, for the possession of Uruguay, which became independent as Monte-Video. It was at war with France from 1838–40. Urquiza was chosen President for six years in 1854. See *Buenos Ayres*.

ARTESIAN WELLS (from Artesia, now Artois, in France, where they frequently occur) are formed by boring through the upper soil to strata containing water, which has percolated from a higher level, and which rises through the boring tube to that level. The fountains in Trafalgar Square in London are supplied by two of these wells. The great well at Paris was completed in 1841, after eight years of exertion, by M. Mulot, at an expense of about 12,000*l*. It yielded 880,000 gallons of water, at the temperature of 81° Fahr., in twenty-four hours. The well at Kissingen was completed in 1850. These wells are now becoming common in various parts of the world. Tens of thousands of them are said to have existed in China from an early age. The U. S. government have contemplated making them in the vast western plains on the overland route to California.

ASCENSION DAY. This day, also called Holy Thursday, is that on which the Church celebrates the ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead, May 14, A. D. 33; first commemorated, A. D. 68. Some Christian writers affirm that Christ left the print of his feet on that part of Mount Olivet where he last stood; and St. Jerome says that it was visible in his time.

ASHANTEES. A warlike tribe of negroes of West Africa. In 1807 they conquered Fantee, in which the British settlement Cape Coast Castle is situated. On the death of the king who had been friendly to the English, hostilities began, and on Jan. 21, 1824, the Ashantees defeated about 1000 British under Sir Charles McCarthy at Accra, and brought away his skull with others as trophies. They were subdued in 1826 by Col. Pardon.

ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES, held at Westminster, London, July 1, 1643, convoked by order of Parliament to consider the liturgy, government, and doctrines of the church. Two were elected for each county. They adopted the Scottish Covenant, and drew up catechisms now authorized by the Church of Scotland.

ART-UNION. For distributing works of art by lot. The first was in Germany founded at Munich in 1823; followed by those of Berlin (1828), Dresden, Leipzig, Bremen, Dusseldorf, Frankfort, Vienna, etc. "Roman Catholic Art-Unions" were started in 1851. London Art-Union founded 1837; its receipts increased in nineteen years from \$500, to \$90,000 per ann. The first in the U. S., the American Art-Union (originally the Apollo Association) was founded at N. Y., 1839. It continued thirteen years, purchasing and distributing works to the amount of \$453,853. It was closed in 1851 as being forbidden by the state laws against lotteries.

ASTRONOMY. For the planets recently discovered, see *Planets*. The Dudley Observatory at Albany, chiefly the gift of Mrs. B. Dudley, inaugurated Aug. 28, 1856. The progress of this science in the U. S. has been much accelerated by the labors of W. C. Bond at Cambridge, O. M. Mitchell at Cincinnati, and Miss Mitchell at Nantucket.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. See *Submarine Telegraph*.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY. The first experiments in England at Wormwood Scrubs, 1840. First in Ireland near Dublin, 1843, given up 1855.

AUGUSTINS, a religious mendicant order, which ascribes its origin to St. Augustine, who died A. D. 430. These monks really first appeared in the 12th Century, and the order was constituted by Pope Alexander IV., in 1256. Its rule requires strict poverty, humility, and chastity. Martin Luther was an Augustin monk. The Augustins held the doctrine of free grace, and were the rivals of the Dominicans.

AURICULAR CONFESSION. The confession of sin at the ear (Latin *auris*) of the priest must have been an early practice, since it is said to have been forbidden in the fourth century by Nectarius, archbishop of Constantinople. It was first enjoined by the Council of Lateran in 1215. It was one of Six Articles of Faith enacted by Henry VIII. in 1539, and by the Council of Trent; but was abolished in England at the Reformation. Its revival in England was attempted by the Church party called Puseyites or Tractarians, but without success.

AURORA BOREALIS, or NORTHERN LIGHTS. The most remarkable exhibitions of this phenomenon on record are those of 1560 in London, in the form of burning spears; 1574 (described by Stow), and the close of the 18th century; again in 1835, 1836, and 1837. In Northern Europe, this phenomenon now very common, was very rare previous to the 18th century. In 1859-60, the Aurora was very brilliant at several times, in different parts of the United States, and the telegraph wires were sensibly affected by the electricity.

AUSTRALIA, the smallest continent or largest island in the world, about one-sixth the size of North and South America, and ten times larger than Borneo, its area being about 3,000,000 square miles. Its colonization by convicts was first proposed at the close of the American war of Independence. It is now divided into four provinces: New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria (or Port Philip), and Western Australia (or Swan River).

Capt. Cook landed at Botany Bay ..	1770	First Ch. of Eng. Bishop (Broughton)	1836
Sydney founded	1788	Melbourne founded	Nov. 1837
Gov. Bligh for his tyranny deposed		Transportation suspended	1839
by an insurrection	1808	Transportation ceased	1853

AUSTRIA. See p. 184.

Trial by jury abolished	1852	French troops reach Genoa..	Apr. 27, 1859
Marriage of the emperor to Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian, duke in Bavaria	Apr. 24, 1854	French emperor declares war..	May 3, 1859
Alliance with England and France on the Eastern Question	Dec. 2, 1854	Austrians defeated at Montebello,	May 20, 1859
Degrading Concordat with Rome	Aug. 18, 1855	do do Palestro, May 30-1,	1859
Diplomatic relations with Sardinia broken off on acc. of attacks of Sardinian Press	March, 1857	do do Magenta, June 4,	1859
Excitement on the Address of Napoleon III. to Austrian minister, Hubner	Jan. 1, 1859	do do Marignano, June 8,	1859
Preparations for war Banks of the Ticino fortified... Feb. and March,	1859	Death of Prince Metternich, et. 86,	June 11, 1859
Austria demands that Sardinia disarm. Refused	Apr. 26, 1859	Austrians def. at Solferino, June 24,	1859
Austrians cross the Ticino..	Apr. 26, 1859	Armistice agreed upon	July 6, 1859
		Emperors of France and Austria meet	July 11, 1859
		Preliminaries of peace at Villa Franca, Lombardy to belong to Sardinia	July 12, 1859
		Fruitless conference of envoys at Zurich	Aug. 8, to Sept. 1859

B.

- BAALBEC, OR HELIOPOLIS**, both of which mean "City of the Sun." An ancient city of Syria, of which magnificent ruins remain, described by Wood (in 1757) and others. Its origin (referred to Solomon) is lost in antiquity. Antoninus Pius is stated to have built a magnificent Temple of Jupiter here. The city was sacked by the Moslems, A. D. 748, and by Timour Bey, 1400.
- BADEN.** (P. 186.) 1852, Frederic (born September 9, 1826), regent to Sept. 5, 1856, when he was declared grand duke, and still remains so (1861). Heir, his son, Frederic William, born July 9, 1857.
- BALAKLAVA** (small sea-port in the Crimea), Battle of. Russians about 12,000, commanded by Gen. Liprandi, British by Lord Raglan. In this battle Lord Cardigan's cavalry made the famous "charge of the light brigade;" only 198 out of 607 returning from the charge, Oct. 25, 1854. Another engagement here, Russians defeated, losing 2000, Allies losing 600, March 22, 1855. Electric telegraph between this place and London completed April, 1855.
- BALLOON.** (P. 187.) An Italian aëronaut ascended from Copenhagen, in Denmark, Sept. 14, 1851; his corpse was subsequently found on the sea-shore in a contiguous island, dashed to pieces. On June 23, 1859, Mr. Wise and three others ascended from St. Louis in a balloon. After travelling 1150 miles they descended in Jefferson county, New York, very narrowly escaping with their lives. A monster balloon, constructed by Mr. Lowe for the professed intention of an air-voyage to Europe, was inflated and exhibited at New York, May 1860, and again in Pennsylvania, but the weather or accident defeated the project.
- BALLOONS. EQUESTRIAN ASCENTS** were made by Green in London in 1850, and stopped by law, 1852. In France ascents on horses in balloons have been frequently made since 1850.
- BALLOT.** Secret voting was practised by the ancient Greeks. A tract entitled "The Benefit of the Ballot," said to have written by Andrew Marvell, was published in England in the "State Tracts," 1693. The ballot-box was used in a political club which met in 1659 at Mile's coffee-house, Westminster. It was proposed to be used in the election of members of Parliament in a pamphlet published in 1705. The ballot has been an open question in British Whig governments since 1835. On June 30, 1857, the House of Commons rejected the ballot, 257 being against, and 189 for it. It became part of the electoral law of Victoria, Australia, in 1856. Secret voting existed in the chamber of deputies in France from 1840 to 1845, and was employed also after the *coup d'état* in 1851. In the U. States the ballot is used in all public elections.
- BALTIC EXPEDITION**, against Russia, from England, under Sir Charles Napier, consisting of a large fleet, sailed March, 1854. Captured Bomarsund, Aug. 16. Second expedition, 85 ships, under Admiral Dundas, with 16 French ships, under Pernaud, sailed April 4, 1855; returned in August, without important results.
- BALTIMORE.** (P. 187.) Population in 1860, 214,037, including 2,213 slaves.
- BANKRUPTS IN ENGLAND.** (P. 189.) The number in 1850 was 1298; in 1857 it was 1488; in 1858 there were 1346. In Scotland, there were 453 in 1857. In Ireland, 73.
- BANKRUPTCY** in the U. S. A general bankrupt law was passed by Congress, April 4, 1800, and repealed 1803. Another was passed Aug. 19, 1841, and repealed 1843. See *Commercial Failures*.

BANKRUPTCY LAWS (p. 189) in England. A Court of Bankruptcy was first established 1831. An important act relating to the subject was passed 1849, amended 1854, and further discussed for amendment 1859.

BAPTISTS, U. S. A. (P. 190.) In 1858 they had 12,000 churches with 1,500,000 members. In 1762, they had 56 churches only; 1792, 1000; 1812, 2432; 1832, 5322; 1852, 9500.

BATTLES. (P. 192.)

In the British and French (allies) war with Russia:

Silistria.....	June 13-15, 1854	Sebastopol.....	March 22-4, 1855
Alma.....	Sept. 20, 1854	Tchernaya.....	Aug. 16, 1855
Balaklava.....	Oct. 25, 1854	Ma akoff taken by the French.	Sept. 8, 1855
Inkerman.....	Nov. 5, 1854	Ingour (Russ. and Turks)...	Nov. 6, 1855
Eupatoria (Turks and R.)..	Feb. 17, 1855	Baldar (Russ. and French)...	Dec. 8, 1855

In British war against mutineers in India:

Conflicts before Delhi, May 30 to July 23, 1857	Cawnpore, victory of Campbell, Dec 6, 1857
Havelock's victories before Cawnpore, &c..... July 12 to Aug. 16, 1857	Lucknow taken..... March 14-19, 1858
Assault and capture of Delhi. September 16-20, 1857	Gwalior (Rose victorious).. June 17, 1858
	Begum of Oude defeated.... Feb. 10, 1859

Allied (French and Sardinians) against Austrians in Italy:

Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27, 1859	Magenta (Allies vict.) June 4, 1859
Montebello (Allies vict.).... May 20, 1859	Malignano do June 8, 1859
Palestro do May 30, 1859	Solferrino do June 24, 1859

See *Sardinia, Naples, &c.*

Naval conflict in China:

Mouth of the Peiho..... June 25, 1859 | French and English attack on Peking, 1860

BEDOUINS. Wandering tribes of Arabs, living on the plunder of travellers, &c. They profess a form of Mahommedanism, and are governed by sheikhs. They are said to be descendants of Ishmael, and appear to fulfil the prophecy respecting him, B. C. 1911, *Gen.* xvi. 12. They are the scourge of Arabia and Egypt.

BENEVOLENCE OF BRITISH CHRISTIANS. During 1859 there were contributed to about thirty of the principal religious societies of Great Britain \$4,262,435, an average of \$82,000 a week, over \$11,000 a day, and nearly \$500 an hour. And yet this is but a portion of the amount given in that country for evangelical and benevolent purposes. The income of the British and Foreign Bible Society was \$774,530; of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, \$645,380; of the Church Missionary Society, \$610,440; of the Religious Tract Society, \$489,490; of the London Missionary Society, \$366,440.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES. (P. 199.) The receipts of some of the principal benevolent societies of New York, for the year ending April 30, were:

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Amer. Tract Society.....					\$848,049
“ Bible “.....	293,163	441,805	390,759	415,011	429,799
“ B. C. For. Miss.....	307,318	388,932	334,000	350,815	435,956
“ Home Missionary Soc.....	193,548	178,060	175,970	188,139	185,216
“ Sunday School Union.....			(sales)	202,426	234,436
“ and For. Christ. Union.....					
“ Bapt. Home Missions Society.					
“ Seaman's Friend Society.....					
“ Soc. for Mellor. cond. of Jews.					
New York State Colonization Society					
“ Children's Aid Society....	10,524	12,148	15,662	17,399	12,685

- BIBLE SOCIETIES.** The first that ever existed was established by some Roman Catholic prelates, in France, in 1774. *Chambers's Ed. Cl.* The British and Foreign Bible Society distributed, during the forty-five years ending Jan. 1, 1851, more than *twenty-three millions* of copies, in *one hundred and forty* different languages.
- BIBLIOGRAPHY, THE SCIENCE OF BOOKS.** The following works on this subject are highly esteemed: Peignot, *Manuel*, 1823; Horne, Introduction to the Study of Bibliography, 1814; SCRIPTURAL, Orme, *Bibliotheca Biblica*, 1824; Darling, *Cyclopædia Bibliographica*, 1854-8; CLASSICAL, the works of Fabricius, Clarke, and Dibdin; ENGLISH, Watts' *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824; Lowndes, *Manual*, 1834 (new edition by Bohn, 1857-61); FRENCH, Querard, 1828 et seq. As a general work of reference, Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire*, 1842, is exceedingly valuable. The most important work on English and American bibliography is Allibone's *Dictionary of Authors*, 2 vols. R. 8vo. 1859-61.
- BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.** In England, the right of tendering to a judge upon a trial between parties a bill of exceptions to his charge, his definition of the law, or to remedy other errors of the court, was provided by the second statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1284. Such bills are tendered to this day, and the practice is recognised in American courts of law.
- BIRDS.** Divided by Linnæus into six orders (1735); by Blumenbach into eight (1805); and by Cuvier into six (1817). The most remarkable works ever published on Birds are those by our American Audubon, and those by John Gould in England; the latter will consist of 31 folio volumes of colored plates, &c. Each set, bound, will cost about £500. Audubon's great work on Birds of America was engraved and published by him in Edinburgh, in four huge folios, about 1835; the subscription price was \$800. It was reproduced in 7 smaller vols. in 1840, and in the original form in 1859-60 at New York.
- BLOW-PIPE.** The origin of this indispensable chemical apparatus is unknown. It was employed in mineralogy, by Andrew von Swab, a Swede, about 1733, and improved by Wollaston and others. In 1802, Prof. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, increased the action of the blow-pipe by the application of oxygen and hydrogen. By the agency of Newman's improved pipes, in 1816, Dr. E. D. Clarke fused the earths, alkalis, metals, &c. The best work on the blow-pipe is by Plattner and Muspratt, 1854.
- BOLIVIA,** a republic in South America, formerly of Peru, was declared independent, Aug. 6, and took the name of Bolivia, in honor of General Bolivar, Aug. 11, 1825. The insurrection of the ill-used Indians, under Tupac Amaru Andres, took place in 1780-2. Slavery was abolished in 1836. General Sucre governed ably from 1826-8; Santa Cruz ruled from 1828 to 1834; after which many disorders occurred. In 1853 free trade was proclaimed. General Cordova president, 1855-7, was succeeded by José Maria Lenares. Population in 1855, 2,326,126.
- BOLOGNA.** (P. 208.) During the Italian war of 1859, the Romagna threw off the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and voted for annexation to Sardinia. On Oct. 2, the provisional government at Bologna decreed that all public acts should be headed "under the reign of Victor Emmanuel."
- BOOK-TRADE, UNITED STATES.** (P. 211.) The number of new books recorded as published during one year ending June 30, 1851, was 1261. No accurate statistics have been compiled in recent years. In 1855 the number of new works and new editions recorded as then first published in the U. S. was about 2400. There are in the U. S. (1860) about 3,000 booksellers and 400 publishers.

- BOOK-TRADE of GREAT BRITAIN.** (P. 210.) Number of new publications in 1850, 4400. In 1859 there were 5507 different works entered for copyright, and 4066 volumes and pieces of music. This is an increase of 700 per cent. on the returns of 1828: about 400 per cent. on those of 1836, and about 50 per cent. on those of 1854.
- BOOK-TRADE, FRANCE.** (P. 210.) The value of books imported in 1855, was 1,829,470 francs. Value of exports, 12,344,855 francs: increase of exports since 1851, 30 per cent.
- BORNEO,** an island of the Indian Ocean, the largest in the world except Australia, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1526. The Dutch traded here in 1604, established factories in 1776, and still remain on the island. The British chastised Bornean pirates in 1813, and again 1843, and in 1846 they took possession of a part of the island. Sir James Brooke being appointed "Rajah of Sarawak," an English bishop for the island consecrated at Calcutta, Oct. 18, 1855. Insurrection of Chinese in Sarawak, Feb. 18, 1857; subdued by Brooke, and 2000 insurgents killed. British government urged to purchase Sarawak, Nov. 1858, but declined.
- BOSTON, U. S. A.** (P. 212.) The population in 1850 was 136,881; in 1855, 160,508; in 1860, 177,902. Free Public Library, a noble institution, first opened 1858.
- BOUNDARY QUESTIONS** between the U. S. and England. The "North-East Boundary" between Maine and the British possessions, adjusted by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty at Washington, 1842. The Oregon Boundary, adjusted by treaty at London, June 18, 1856.
- BRAZIL.** (P. 216.)
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|
| First Steam-Ship line to Europe.... | 1850 | Railways commenced..... | 1852 |
| Slave trade suppressed..... | 1852 | Rio Janeiro lighted with gas | 1854 |
- BRIBERY at Elections in England.** (P. 217.) Borough of St. Albans disfranchised for bribery, 1852. Elections at Derby and other places declared void by bribery in 1853, and at other places 1857-9.
- BRIDGEWATER TREATISES.** The Rev. Francis, Earl of Bridgewater, died in April, 1829, leaving, by will, £8000 to be given to eight persons, appointed by the President of the Royal Society, who should write each an essay on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God as manifested in the Creation. The essays (by Sir Charles Bell, Drs. T. Chalmers, John Kidd, William Buckland, William Prout, J. M. Roget, and the Revs. William Whewell and William Kirby) were published in 1834-37.
- BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.** It holds annual meetings, the first of which was held at York in 1831. One of its main objects is to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science. A volume containing reports of the proceedings is published annually.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA.** In June, 1858, news came to California that in April gold had been found in abundance on the mainland of North America, a little to the north and east of Vancouver's Island. A great influx of gold-diggers (in a few weeks above 50,000) from all parts was the consequence. Mr. Douglas, Governor of Vancouver's Island, evinced much ability in preserving order. The territory was made a British province with the above title, and placed under Mr. Douglas. The colony was nominated, and the government settled, Aug. 1858. For a dispute in July, 1859, see *United States*. (Tables.)
- BRITISH MUSEUM.** (P. 220.) In 1846 the Right Hon. Thos. Grenville bequeathed to the Museum his library, consisting of 20,240 vols. The

Assyrian sculptures and other treasures were collected by Mr. Layard between 1847-50. In Nov. 1858 a large number of antiquities from Halicarnassus were added, which had been obtained by Mr. C. Newton. See *Nineveh*. Great additions to, and improvements in, the buildings have lately been made by the munificence of Parliament, independently of a large annual grant for scientific purposes. A gigantic iron railing, inclosing the frontage, was completed in 1852. The present magnificent reading-room was opened to the public, May 11, 1857. It was erected by Sidney Smirke, according to a plan by Antonio Panizzi, the present librarian (1859), at a cost of about £150,000. The height of the dome is 106 feet, and the diameter 140 feet. The room contains about 80,000 vols., and will accommodate 300 readers. The library contains above 562,000 vols. exclusive of tracts, MSS., &c. The alphabetical catalogue was completed from A to H in May, 1858 in above 1000 folio vols.

BROOKLYN, on Long Island, but really a suburb of the city of New York, in 1800 had but 3298 inhabitants; in 1830 it had 15,292; in 1855 (then consolidated with Williamsburgh) it had 205,250. In 1860, it had 273,425.

BUDDHISM, the religion formerly of India, and now of a large part of Asia beyond the Ganges and Japan, from which Brahminism is derived. Buddha, or the Wise, flourished about 1000 or 1100 B. C. The Buddhists believe that the soul is an emanation from God, and that, if it continues virtuous, it will return to him on the death of the body; but if not virtuous, it will undergo various changes of abode. Buddhism was expelled from India about A. D. 596.

BUENOS-AYRES, S. America. (P. 222.) The independence of the province was declared July 19, 1816, and it was recognised in February, 1822, as forming part of the Argentine Confederation; but for some years past the country has been a prey to civil war under various leaders, among whom were Oribe, Urquiza, and Rosas. The last was defeated in battle, Feb. 3, 1852, by Urquiza, to whom Buenos-Ayres capitulated, and Rosas fleeing to England, arrived at Plymouth, April 25, 1852. General Urquiza having been deposed Sept. 10, 1852, invested the city, Dec. 28. He defeated his opponent's squadron, April 18, 1853, but withdrew his forces, July 13, and the civil war ended. In 1853, Buenos-Ayres seceded from the Argentine Confederation, and has been generally recognised as an independent state. Dr. D. Pastor Obligado was elected governor, Oct. 12, 1853. Dr. Valentin Alsina was elected governor for three years, May, 1857. Population in 1854 about 350,000.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, for mutual benefit of persons of limited means who would build or buy their houses economically, are said to have originated at Kirkcudbright, Scotland. A large number were organized in New York in 1848-49, but they do not appear to have been generally sustained.

BURMESE or BIRMAN EMPIRE. For the events of war with England, and of the Burmese war, commenced in 1851, see *India*. The province of Pegu annexed to British empire, Dec. 20, 1852. War declared at an end, June 20, 1853.

C.

CABINET, U. S. See *Administrations*.

CABRIOLET. One-horsed cabriolets (*vulgo*, cabs) were introduced in London as

public conveyances in 1823, when the number in use was 12. In 1831 they had increased to 165. In 1859 there were in London 5500 cabs of which about 1500 ply on Sunday. Hackney-coaches there are now almost extinct. In 1853 the legal fare was made 6d. per mile. In New York and other Amer. cities a clumsy style of cab was introduced in 1844-5, but not being a desirable shape they were not popular, and soon disappeared. Proposals for introducing a better pattern were published by the Superintendent of Central Park, N. Y., 1860.

CALIFORNIA. (P. 230.) In 1831 the population (Mexican) was estimated at 23,000. By the census of 1850 the number was 92,597; by that of 1852 it was 264,435, of whom only 22,193 were white females. In 1856 the population was 518,380, of whom 336,380 were Americans; 15,000 Mexicans; 10,000 Irish; 10,000 Germans; 2000 English, and 15,000 various (white) nationalities; 50,000 Chinese; 65,000 Indians. From 1849 to 1857 inclusive, 75,301 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, of whom 17,524 returned during the same time.

CALORIC ENGINE. First reduced to practice by John Ericsson in London in 1833, and then considered a success, but not made practically available till 1852. In that year it was introduced in a ship of 2000 tons which it propelled from New York to Alexandria in the Potomac and back in very rough weather, February, 1853. This achievement created great excitement in the scientific world, but the speed attained was not commercially sufficient. Subsequently Ericsson devised an engine that for all purposes requiring a moderate power, has proved entirely successful, and is now extensively used in the United States, Cuba, Canada, and in many South American and European States. It is inexplusive, entirely free from danger, consumes but little fuel, and requires no water. Innumerable motors have been planned and patented by men of science during the last hundred years, but the only one (other than steam-engines) that has become an article of use and commerce is Ericsson's Caloric Engine, patented in the United States, Dec. 14, 1858. It establishes an epoch in the history of motive power.

CANADA. (P. 232.) Ottawa, formerly Bytown, was appointed the capital in 1858. A regiment of the line (the 100th) spontaneously raised in 1858. The upper and lower provinces united and designated Canada East and Canada West. Sir Edmund Head gov. gen. Grand Trunk Railway 850 miles long, from Quebec to Toronto, with branch to Portland, Maine, opened Nov. 12, 1856. Victoria Bridge at Montreal completed 1860, and opened with great ceremony by the Prince of Wales, 1860. Population in 1852: Upper Canada, 952,004; Lower Canada, 890,261. In 1857 it was estimated thus: Upper Canada, 1,305,923; Lower, 1,220,514. The value of exports in 1857 was £6,751,656.

CANALS. (P. 233.) The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (Md.), cost \$10,000,000, completed ; the Lachine Canal, in Canada, 3½ miles, cost \$235,934 per mile; the Erie Canal cost \$19,679 per mile.

CANCER. A hospital to receive persons suffering from this fearful disease, was founded by Miss Burdett Coutts, at Brompton, near London, on May 30, 1859.

CANNON. (P. 234.) In 1820 the maximum size of guns in American forts was a 24-pounder; in 1850 the largest was 10-inch bore carrying balls of 124 lbs. A vol. of reports of experiments in gunmaking was published by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1856. The largest cannon ever made was one made by Horsfall, Liverpool, for the British government in 1856. It weighed

- 21 tons 18 cwt. The guns cast for the new steam frigates of the U. S. were invented by Capt. Dahlgreen, U. S. N., and bear his name.
- CANTON. (P. 235.) In consequence of an outrage on a British vessel the forts guarding the city were captured, and Canton was bombarded, Oct. 29, 1856, by order of Sir J. Bowring, who was afterwards censured by a vote of the House of Commons. Canton taken by the British and French, Dec. 29, 1857, and Yeh, the governor, was sent to Calcutta a prisoner.
- CAOUTCHOUC, or INDIA RUBBER. (P. 235.) Goodyear's first patent for hard rubber as a substitute for horn and tortoise-shell, for combs, paper-knives, veneer, walking-sticks, was taken in 1839. The value of the raw material imported in 1857 was about \$1,000,000. Value of exports of the manufactured articles about \$1,200,000.
- CAPITOL of the UNITED STATES. The corner-stone of the original edifice was laid by Washington, Sept. 18, 1793. It was burnt by the British 1814; restored 1818. Corner-stone of the new wings laid by Pres. Fillmore, July 4, 1851. The present structure is 751 feet long, and covers 3½ acres.
- CARICATURES. The modern caricatures of Gilray, Rowlandson, (H. B.) (John Doyle ^{ip}=HB), R. Doyle and J. Leech are justly celebrated. The well-known "Punch" was first published in 1841. The most eminent writers of fiction (Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, A'Becket, Professor E. Forbes, &c.) have contributed to this amusing periodical. "Vanity Fair," commenced in New York, 1860, has enlisted some of the best American talent in this department.
- CARNIVAL. (*Carni vale*, Italian, *i. e.* *Flesh, farewell!*) A well-known festival time in the Roman Catholic Church, observed in Italy, particularly at Venice, about Shrove-tide or beginning of Lent. This is a season of mirth and indulgence, and numbers visit Italy during its continuance.
- CAROLINA. See *N. Carolina*, *S. Carolina*.
- CAUCASUS. (P. 241.) The subjugation of the Caucasian tribes has long been the object of the Russians, and seems now almost achieved by the capture of Schamyl (Sept. 7, 1859), who has been honorably received by the czar.
- CAWNPORE, a town in India, during the mutiny in 1857 was garrisoned by native troops under Sir Hugh Wheeler. They revolted and were joined by Nana Sahib, who captured the place, June 26, and massacred great numbers of the British without regard to age or sex. Cawnpore was retaken by Havelock, July 17.
- CAYENNE. (P. 242.) Many political prisoners have been sent here by the French emperor since 1852.
- CENSUS, The, of the U. States (p. 243) is taken by the general government every ten years, that of New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Florida is by those states taken decennially at intermediate periods, thus giving returns every five years. Other states have different periods for a census. See *U. States*.
- CHALDEA, the ancient name of Babylonia, but afterwards restricted to the S. W. portion of it. The Chaldeans were devoted to astronomy and astrology. See *Dan. ii.*, &c.
- CHANCERY, COURT OF, England. In 1852 two very important acts were passed to amend the practice in the Court of Chancery, and relieve the suitors in that court, and others in 1853-55. In the U. S. federal courts equity and law are both administered, and this system was adopted by the State of New York in her Constitution of 1846.
- CHANCELLORS, LORD, England. (P. 245.)

Sir Thomas Wilde, created Lord Truro	1850	Robert Mousey Rolfe, created Lord Cranworth	1852
Sir Edw. Sugden, created Lord St. Leonards.....	1852	Sir Fred. Thesiger, created Lord Chelmsford.....	1853
		John, Lord Campbell	1859

CHANTING. Chanting the psalms was adopted by Ambrose from the pagan ceremonies of the Romans, about A. D. 350. *Lenglet*. Chanting in churches was introduced into the Roman Catholic service in 602, by Gregory the Great, who established schools of chanters, and corrected the church song. *Dufresnoy*. Chanting is now adopted by some dissenters (1859). *Haydn*.

CHEMICAL SOCIETIES. One was formed in London in 1780, but its meetings were not long continued. The present society was established in London in 1841. It includes the most eminent chemists of the day, and publishes a quarterly journal.

CHERBOURG. Opening of the great Napoleon docks, and naval display in presence of Queen Victoria and the English and French courts, Aug. 4 and 5, 1858.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. The growth of this place has been of a remarkable and extraordinary character. In 1831 it contained about a dozen families. The "town" was organized by the election of five trustees, 1833, there being in all 28 voters. First census, 1837, showed a population of 4170. Population in 1850 was 28,269; in 1855 it was 83,509; 1857, 130,000. It is now the largest primary grain depôt in the world. More than 100 trains of cars arrive and depart daily. Receipts of grain in 1857 were \$21,856,000.

CHILI, S. America. (P. 248.) The present president (1859), Don Manuel Moutt, was elected Oct. 18, 1856. Population in 1855, 1,439,120. Civil war was going on in 1859. Population in 1857 was 1,558,458. Exports in 1857 amounted to \$20,126,461.

CHINA. (Page 249.)

Death of Taon-Kwang.....	Feb. 25, 1850	have beheaded 100,000 rebels, sent to Calcutta.....	Jan. 1858
Rebellion breaks out in Quang-si, Aug., 1850		Ports at mouth of Peiho captured by the English and French...	May 20, 1858
Rebel emperor or pretender Tienteh appears.....	March, 1851	Treaty of peace signed by Keying, Lord Elgin, and Bar.Gros, June 23,	1858
Rebels take Nankin, March 19, Amoy, May 19, Shanghai, Sept. 7,	1853	[Principal articles: Ambassadors to be at both courts; freedom of trade; Christianity to be tolerated; expenses of war paid by China; tariff to be revised; Chinese epithet of "barbarian" no longer to be applied to foreigners.]	
Rebels besiege Canton unsuccessfully.....	Nov. 1854	Mr. Bruce, British envoy, stopped at the mouth of the Pel-ho. Admiral Hope attempting to force the passage defeated, losing 81 killed, 300 wounded.....	June 25, 1859
Canton forts taken by the British (see Canton).....	Oct. 8, 1856	Pekin taken by the allied French and English forces, and the emperor's palace sacked	1860
Americans capture 8 forts.....	Nov. 21, 1856		
Chinese burn European factories, and murder English sailors.....	Dec., 1856		
Lord Elgin sent out as British envoy.....	March, 1857		
British destroy the Chinese fleet, June 1,	1857		
British blockade Canton.....	Aug., 1857		
Canton taken by English and French.....	Dec. 28-9, 1857		
Yeh, gov. of Canton, who is said to			

CHLOROFORM. See *Anæsthetics*.

CHOLERA-MORBUS. (P. 251.) In Sept. 1853, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hexham, Tynemouth, and other northern towns of England, suffered much from cholera, and in the autumn of 1854 it made great ravages in Italy and Sicily; above 10,000 are said to have died at Naples; it was also very fatal to the allied troops at Varna. At London, in August and September, it was very severe for a short time

- CHORUS-SINGING**, is very ancient, and was early practised at Athens. Stesichorus, whose real name was Tysias, received this appellation from his having been the first who taught the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C. *Quintil. Inst. Orat.* Hypodocus of Chalcides carried off the prize for the best voice, 508 B.C. *Parian Marbles.*
- CHRIST'S HOSPITAL**, LONDON, founded by Edward VI., 1552.
- CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY.** See *Printing in Colors.*
- CHRONOLOGY.** The following works are much esteemed: Playfair's Chronology, 1784; Blair's Chronology, 1753 (new editions by Sir H. Ellis in 1844, and by Mr. Rosse in 1856). The Oxford Chronological Tables, 1838. Sir Harris Nicolas' Chronology of History is very useful.
- CHURCH of ENGLAND.** (P. 253.) The number of churches in England for Protestant worship, in 1851, was 14,077.
- CHURCH RATES** in England in 1854 amounted to £318,200. Bill to abolish them passed by the House of Commons but defeated by the H. of Lords, 1858.
- CINCINNATI, OHIO.** (P. 254.) Population in 1850 was 115,000; 1860, 160,060, although only 70 years old.
- CINQUE PORTS**, England, S. E. coast. They were originally five: Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards added. They are governed by a particular policy and are under a Lord Warden. The Duke of Wellington filled that office from 1828 to his death, 1852.
- CIRCASSIA.** (P. 255.) By the treaty of Adrianople, in 1830, Circassia was surrendered to Russia by Turkey. But the Circassians, particularly under a native chief named Schamyl, have ever since carried on a war of independence with varying success against the whole power of Russia. In June, November, and December, 1857, the Circassians were defeated by the Russian governor, Prince Orbelliani, who also in April, 1858, conquered a large tract of country, and expelled the inhabitants. On Sept. 7, 1859, Schamyl was captured by the Russians, and treated with great respect. The Circassians became Mahometans in the 18th century.
- CIRCLE.** The quadrature, or ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference, has exercised the ingenuity of mathematicians of all ages. Archimedes, about B. C. 221, gave it as 7 to 22; Abraham Sharp (1717), as 1 (and 72 decimals) to 3; and Layny (1719), as 1 (and 122 decimals) to 3.
- CIRCULATING LIBRARY.** Of the subscription libraries belonging to individuals, that of Mr. C. Mudie, in London, is the most remarkable for the quantity and quality of the books, several hundreds, sometimes thousands of copies of a new work being in circulation. It was founded in 1848, when the first two vols. of Macaulay were published, for which there was an unprecedented demand, which this library supplied.
- CLERMONT (France), Council of.** The celebrated council in which the crusade against the infidels was determined upon, and Godfrey of Bouillon appointed to command it, in the pontificate of Urban II., 1095. In this council the name of pope was first given to the head of the Roman Catholic Church, exclusively of the bishops, who used until this time to assume that title. Philip I. of France was (a second time) excommunicated by this assembly. *Henault.*
- CLOACA MAXIMA.** The chief of the celebrated sewers in Rome, the construction of which is attributed to king Tarquinius Priscus (B. C. 588), and his successors.

CLOCK. The great Westminster (London) clock set up, May 30, 1859. The London watchmakers established the Horological Institute in 1858, which publishes a journal. In 1857, 266,750 clocks and 88,621 watches were imported into the United Kingdom. Clockmaking of a cheap kind, on a large scale, was commenced in Connecticut in 18—. The American watch companies, founded 1850, at Waltham, Roxbury &c, make large quantities of superior watches.

CLUBS in NEW YORK :

<p>The <i>Union</i>, founded in Broadway, 183—, now 5th Avenue.</p> <p>The <i>Century</i>, founded in 1848 in Broadway, now in 15th St.</p>	<p>The <i>New York</i>, founded in 18— in Broadway.</p> <p>The <i>Athenæum</i>, founded in 1859, Fifth Avenue.</p>
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The *Century* and *Athenæum* were intended primarily for gentlemen connected with literature and art. One of the oldest in America is the *Wistar Club* in Philadelphia.

CLUBS, FRENCH. The first of these arose about 1782. They were essentially political, and were greatly concerned in the revolution. The *Club Breton* became the celebrated *Club des Jacobins*, and the *Club des Cordeliers* comprised among its members Danton and Camille Desmoulins. From these two clubs came the *Mountain* party which overthrew the Girondists, in 1793, and fell in its turn in 1794. The clubs disappeared with the Directory in 1799. They were revived in 1848 in considerable numbers, but did not attain to their former eminence. They were suppressed by decrees, June 22, 1849, and June 6, 1850. *Bouillet*.

COAL. The quantity mined in Great Britain in 1854 was stated to be no less than 64 millions of tons. The amount exported in eight months of 1858 was 4,539,708 tons, of which 249,995 were to the U. States. The "Statistics of Coal," by R. C. Taylor, published 1854, give a full and reliable account of coal products in all parts of the world.

COCHINEAL. The properties of this insect, which derives its color from feeding on the *cactus*, became known to the Spaniards soon after their conquest of Mexico, in 1518. Cochineal was brought to Europe about 1523. It was not known in Italy in 1548, although the art of dyeing then flourished there. See *Dyeing*. In 1858 it was cultivated successfully in the Teneriffe, the vines having failed through disease. The import into England in 1850, 2,360,000 lbs. In the United States the importation in 1858 amounted to \$221,332.

CODE NAPOLEON. The Civil Code of France, promulgated from 1803 to 1810. This was considered by the emperor as his most enduring monument. It was prepared under his supervision by the most eminent jurists, from the 400 systems previously existing.

COFFEE. Quantity imported into the U. States in 1856 was 240,676,227 lbs; in 1857, value of importation, \$22,386,879; in 1858, \$18,341,081. Quantity imported into England, in 1843, was 29,979,404 lbs; in 1850, 31,166,358 lbs.; in 1857, 34,367,484 lbs.

COINAGE, U. S. (P. 262.) The aggregate coinage of the mints, from 1793 to June 30, 1859, has been \$689,189,679.95. Of this amount, \$470,341,478.46 of gold, and \$3,290,368.33 of silver, were derived from mines of the United States.

COLONIES. The population of the British colonies in all parts of the world was estimated, in 1852, at 182,983,672, of which 176,028,672 belong to the East Indies.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF. (P. 265.) Population in 1850 was 51,687, including 3687 slaves. In 1860, Washington city had 61,403.

COMBAT, SINGLE, IN ENGLAND. It commenced with the Lombards, A.D. 659. Introduced into England, and allowed in accusations of treason, when no other evidence was produced, 1096. The last combat proposed was prevented by the king in 1631.

COMETS. (P. 264.) Donati's comet, so called from its having been first observed by Dr. Donati, of Florence, June 2, 1858, being then calculated to be 228 millions of miles from our earth. It was very brilliant in England in the end of September and October following, when the tail was said to be 40 millions of miles long. On the 10th of October it was nearest to the earth; on the 18th it was near coming into collision with Venus.

COMMANDERS IN CHIEF, U. S. army.

Jacob Brown.....	1821	Winfield Scott.....	1841
Alexander Macomb.....	1835		

COMMANDERS IN CHIEF, British Army.

Duke of Monmouth.....	1674	Hon. Geo. Conway.....	1782
Duke of Marlborough.....	1690	Duke of York.....	1795
Duke of Schomberg.....	1691	Sir David Dundas.....	1809
Duke of Ormond.....	1711	Duke of York again.....	1811
Earl of Stair.....	1744	Duke of Wellington.....	1827
Fieldmarshal Wade.....	1745	Lord Hill.....	1828
Lord Ligonier.....	1757	Duke of Wellington again.....	1842
Marquess of Granby.....	1766	Lord Hardinge.....	1852
Lord Amherst.....	1778	Duke of Cambridge.....	1856

COMMERCE. See *Exports and Imports, Navigation and Shipping, &c.*

COMMERCIAL FAILURES. The circular of Dun, Boyd, & Co. of N. York gives the following statistics of failures in the U. States:

	1857	1858	1859	1860
Failures....	4,937	4,225	8,913	8,676
Amount....	\$291,750,000	\$93,750,000	\$64,294,000	\$79,807,000

Of the 3676 failures in 1860, 695 are set down as *swindlers*; their debts amounting to \$10,664,000.

CONCEPTION, IMMACULATE, of the Virgin. On the 8th of September, 1854, the pope promulgated a bull with great solemnity and pathos, declaring this dogma to be an article of faith, and charging with heresy those who should doubt or speak against it. The Conceptionists were an order of nuns in Italy established in 1488.

CONCORDANCE. (P. 268.) Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance to Shakspeare, a remarkable monument of a woman's intelligent and patient industry, was completed in 1844, after ten years' labor.

CONFESSIONS of Faith, or Creeds. See *Apostles, Athanasian and Nicene creeds. Augsburg Confession.* Confession of Divines at Westminster agreed to, 1643. Congregational confession of Faith adopted in England, 1833.

CONNECTICUT. (P. 270.) Population in 1850, 370,792; in 1860, 460,670.

COPTS, in Egypt, the supposed descendants of the ancient Egyptians, mingled with Greeks and Persians. Their religion is a form of Christianity, derived from the Eutychiens, a sect of the fifth century.

COPYRIGHT of DESIGNS, for Manufactures, in ENGLAND, first granted 1787 for 2 months, extended in 1794. Copyright on sculpture conferred for 14 years, 1814. Copyright on other designs extended to 12 months, 1839. Ormamental designs, of all kinds fully protected, from 9 mos. to 3 years, by act of 1842, and still further, in 1850.

COPYRIGHT OF BOOKS, PRODUCE OF (P. 274.) The most profitable copyrights in the U. S. have been those on school-text-books, many of which have yielded large sums to the authors. Of literary and historical works the most profitable have been the works of Prescott, Bancroft, Irving, Longfellow, and Mrs. Stowe.

COPYRIGHT, INTERNATIONAL. In England in 1838 and 1852 acts were passed to secure to authors, in certain cases, the benefits of international copyright (1 & 2 Vict. c. 59, and 15 Vict. c. 12.), and conventions were in consequence entered into with France, Russia, Saxony, &c. Up to 1854, American and other authors were (informally) allowed a copyright in England when their works were first or simultaneously published there; but the House of Lords, in the case of *Jeffrey vs. Boosey*, decided in 1854 that the privilege should be enjoyed only by authors of those nations which *reciprocated* it, unless the author *resides in England*.

COPYRIGHT, U. S. (P. 274.) The law of 1831 gives an author exclusive right to his works for 28 years, and a right of renewal to himself, his wife and children for 14 years more, making 42 years in all. No foreigner can secure copyright unless residing in the U. S. So far (Jan. 1861) the American government has refused or failed to respond to the British offer of reciprocity in literary copyright. A treaty for this purpose was framed by Mr. Everett in 1854, but never acted upon.

COSTA RICA. A republic in Central America established in 1848. It has been much disturbed by filibusters from the U. States. See *Nicaragua* and *Central America*. On Aug. 14, 1859, the President Juan Mora was suddenly deposed, and Dr. José Monteleagre made president.

COSTUME. (P. 277.) An attempt to introduce a semi-masculine female costume known as Bloomers (from Mrs. Bloomer of Seneca, N. Y.) was made in 184—, but with very limited success. It was overshadowed by the other extreme, the *crinoline*, ascribed to the empress Eugenie, originating a few months before the birth of the heir to the French throne (about 1854) and still (1860) prevailing, though threatened with decline.

COTTON. (P. 278.) The exports of cotton since 1821, have thus advanced (stated in millions of pounds weight):

1821	124	millions, average price	16	cts.	1855	1093	millions, average price	8	cts.
1830	298	"	"	"	1856	1351	"	"	9
1840	743	"	"	"	1857	1048	"	"	12
1849	1026	"	"	"	1858	1118	"	"	11
1850	635	"	"	"	1859	1886	"	"	11

Total value of cotton exported in 39 years, 2383 millions of dollars. Value in 1859, 161 millions. The ratios of cotton imported by Great Britain in the 5 years 1844–9, were as follows: U. States 78½ per cent.; India 10½; Brazil 7; Egypt 3½; W. Indies, &c. ½ per cent. In England a cotton supply association to obtain cotton from Africa, India, &c., was formed at Manchester about 1857. Lieut. Burton, who explored the interior of Africa in 1859, states that cotton grows there in great profusion, and a decent kind of cotton cloth is manufactured by the natives.

COTTON MANUFACTURES, U. S. (P. 278.) The number of spindles employed in 1840 and 1850 is thus stated:

	1840:	1850:
In 5 New England states	1,597,894	\$2,751,078
In 11 other states	157,314	236,480

COTTON SPINDLES in operation in Europe and America, 1851. The following is the estimated number of spindles in actual operation: Great Britain,

17,000,500; France, 4,300,000; United States, 2,500,000; Zollverein States, 815,000; Russia, 700,000; Switzerland, 650,000; Belgium, 420,000; Spain, 300,000; Italy, 300,000. Total, 29,985,000.

COTTON-GIN. This invention, in 1793, by Eli Whitney of New Haven, gave an extraordinary impetus to the culture of cotton in the U. S. It cleans and prepares 300 lbs. per day; by the old mode only a single pound a day could be cleaned.

CRÉDIT MOBILIER. A joint-stock company with this name was established at Paris, Nov. 18, 1852, by Isaac and Émile Pereire, and others. It takes up or originates trading enterprises of all kinds, applying to them the principle of *commandité*, or limited liabilities, and is authorized to supersede or buy in any other companies (replacing their shares or bonds in its own scrip), and also to carry on the ordinary business of banking. The funds were to be obtained by a paid-up capital of 2½ millions sterling, the issue of obligations at not less than 45 days' date or sight, and the receipt of money on deposit or current account. The society has apparently prospered, but is nevertheless considered by experienced persons as a near approach to Law's bank of 1716, and likely to end disastrously. In Sept. 1857, several of the directors failed; and in May, 1858, no dividend was paid.

CRIME—NEW YORK CITY. *Who Furnish our Criminals and Paupers.*—A recent publication states that of the criminals in New York city for twenty-one months, 31,088 were natives of this country, while 89,589 were foreigners; of whom 60,442 were Irish, 9,488 Germans, and 4000 English. Of 28,821 persons admitted to the alms-house in ten years, 22,468 were foreigners; 15,948 were Irish, 1,240 Germans, and 1,297 English. During the same time, of 50,015 admitted to Bellevue hospital, 41,851 were foreigners. Of 4,335 inmates of the lunatic asylum, 3,360 were foreigners. Of 251,344 committed to the city prison, only 59,385 were natives, while 86,431 professed to be members of the church of Rome.

CRIME IN ENGLAND. The number of convictions by trial in England and Wales was, in

	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Capital Offences.</i>
1849.....	21,001.....	66.....
1855.....	19,971.....	50.....
1858.....	13,246.....	53.....

Since 1848 there has been no commitment for political offences, such as treason or sedition. In 1856 there were 2,666 persons liberated on "tickets of leave." Expenses of criminal prosecutions in 1856 were £194,912.

CRIMEA, OR CRIM TARTARY. War having been declared by England and France against Russia, March 28, 1854, large masses of troops were sent to the East, which after remaining some time at Gallipoli, &c., sailed for Varna, where they disembarked May 29. The expedition against the Crimea having been determined on, the allied British, French, and Turkish forces, amounting to 58,000 men (25,000 British), commanded by Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud, sailed from Varna, Sept. 3, and landed on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, without opposition, at Old Fort, near Eupatoria, about 30 miles from Sebastopol. On the 20th they attacked the Russians, between 40 and 50,000 strong (under Prince Menschikoff), entrenched on the heights of Alma, supposed to be impassable. After a sharp contest the Russians were totally routed. See *Alma and Russo-Turkish War*. Peace was proclaimed in April, 1856, and the allies quitted the Crimea in July following.

CRYSTAL PALACE IN NEW YORK, built chiefly of iron and glass, in form of a cross, with a dome, was commenced Oct., 1852. Exhibition opened to the

- public (Pres. Pierce being present) August, 1853. The building destroyed by fire, with its contents, as exhibited by Amer. Institute, Sept., 1859.
- CRYSTAL PALACE, HYDE PARK, LONDON**, built for the Exhibition of the World's Industry in 1851. Its length was 1851 feet, width, 408 feet, with additional projection. Entire area, 772,784 square feet, or about 19 acres. Building commenced Sept. 26, 1850, and finished and opened May 1, 1851. Closed to the public Oct. 11, same year. It cost £176,030.
- THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM**, near London, built chiefly of the materials used in the foregoing, was commenced August 5, 1852. Capital of the company £1,000,000, in shares of 5*l.* each. Area of grounds 300 acres. In its erection 6,400 men were engaged at one time. It was opened by the Queen, June 10, 1854. Great Handel festival held there, June 20-4, 1859. In 1857 the receipts were £115,627; expenditures, £87,872.
- CUBA.** (P. 284.) Second expedition of Lopez, in connection with Col. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Aug. 1851, defeated; Lopez taken and garotted at Havanna, Sept. 1. Crittenden and 50 companions shot, August 16. Other prisoners sent to Spain and were pardoned by the Queen, Dec. 1851. See *Ostend Conference*. A proposition to place \$30,000,000 in the hands of the Pres. of the U. S., with reference to the purchase of Cuba, was introduced by Mr. Slidell, in U. S. Senate, 1859.
- CUSTOMS—DUTIES, U. S.** (p. 285.) Amounts collected during years ending June 30. *Stated in millions of dollars, omitting fractions.*

1849....28 millions.	1852....47 millions.	1855....53 millions.	1853....41 millions.
1850....39 "	1853....58 "	1856....64 "	1859....49 "
1851....49 "	1854....64 "	1857....64 "	1860....

- CYMRI, OR KIMRI** (from which comes Cambria), the name of the ancient British who belonged to the great Celtic family, which, coming from Asia, occupied the greater part of Europe, about 1500 B.C. About A.D. 640 Dyrnwal Moel-mud reigned "King of the Cymry." See *Wales*.

D.

- DACIA.** A Roman province, now part of Hungary. After many contests it was subdued by Trajan, A.D. 106, when Decebalus, the Dacian leader, was slain in battle.
- DAGUERREOTYPES.** (p. 286.) In 1855 not less than 15,000 persons were engaged in this business in the U. S. In 1860 the number must be much greater. The art of photography on paper, however, is rapidly superseding the former use of metal plates. See *Photography*.
- DALMATIA.** An Austrian province, N.E. of the Adriatic Sea, was finally conquered by the Romans, 34 B.C. The emperor Diocletian erected his palace at Spalatro, and retired there A.D. 305. Dalmatia was held in turns by the Goths, Hungarians, and Turks, till its session to Venice in 1699. By the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1797, it was given to Austria. In 1805 it was incorporated into the kingdom of Italy, and gave the title of duke to Marshal Soult. In 1814 it reverted to Austria.
- DAMASCUS.** (p. 287.) Horrible massacres of the Christians there July 9, 1860.
- DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES:** Wallachia and Moldavia; capitals, Bucharest and Jassy. These provinces formed part of the ancient Dacia, which was conquered by Trajan, about A.D. 103, and abandoned by Aurelian about 270.

- For some time after they were alternately in possession of the barbarians and Greek emperors; and afterwards of the Hungarians. In the 13th century they were subdued by the Turks, but permitted to retain their religious customs, &c. In 1812 part of Moldavia was ceded to Russia. The provinces having participated in the Greek insurrection in 1821, were afterwards severely treated by the Turks, but by the treaty of Adrianople in 1829, they were placed under the protection of Russia. In June, 1849, the Porte appointed as hospodars, prince Stirbey for Wallachia, and prince Ghika for Moldavia, who retired from their governments when the Russians crossed the Pruth, and entered Moldavia in July 2, 1853. See *Russo-Turkish War*. The Russians quitted these provinces in Sept., 1854, and an Austrian army entered (by virtue of a convention between the Sultan and Austria) and remained there till March, 1857. The government of the principalities settled at the Paris conference, Aug. 19, 1858.
- DARDANELLES, PASSAGE OF THE.** (p. 287.) The allied English and French fleets passed the Dardanelles at the Sultan's request, Oct. 1853.
- DARK AGES,** a term applied to a period of time called also the *Middle Ages*, which, according to Mr. Hallam, comprises about 1000 years—from the invasion of France by Clovis, A.D. 486, to that of Naples by Charles VIII. in 1495. During this time learning was at a low ebb.
- DEAF AND DUMB.** In 1851, there were in Great Britain, 12,553 deaf and dumb out of a population of 20,959,477.
- DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.** The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (North Carolina) was passed in May, 1775, two months before that drawn up by Jefferson at Philadelphia.
- DECIMAL SYSTEM of Coinage, Weights, &c,** was established in France in 1790, and shortly after in other countries. The subject was brought before the English Parliament in 1824, 1838, 1843, 1853, 1854, 1855. The decimal currency was adopted in Canada, 1858. International Decimal Association formed at London, 1855.
- DEDICATION.** The dedication of books was introduced in the time of Mæcenas, 17 B.C., and the custom has been practised ever since by authors to solicit patronage, or to testify respect. Mæcenas was the friend and counsellor of Augustus Cæsar, and was so famous a patron of men of genius and learning, that it has been customary to style any one imitating his example, the Mæcenas of his age or country. The Scriptures speak of the dedication of the Tabernacle, B.C. 1490, and of the Temple, B.C. 1004. The Christians under Constantine built new churches, and dedicated them with great solemnity, in A.D. 331 *et seq.*
- DELAWARE** (p. 289.) Population in 1850, 89,242, and 2,290 slaves; in 1860, 110,548, and 1,805 slaves.
- DELHI.** (p. 290.) May 10, 1857, a mutiny arose among the Sepoy regiments at Meerut. It was soon checked; but the fugitives fled to Delhi, combined with other troops there, seized on the city, and proclaimed as king a descendant of the Mogul, committing frightful atrocities. Delhi shortly after was besieged by the British, not taken till Sept. 20. The old king and his sons soon after captured. The latter were shot; the former, after a trial, was sent for life to Rangoon. See *India*, 1857.
- DELPHIN CLASSICS.** A collection of the Latin authors, originally made for the use of the Dauphin (*in usum Delphini*), son of Louis XIV., edited by Huet, bishop of Avranches, Madame Dacier, and others. Each author is illustrated by valuable notes, with an index containing every word in the

work The number of volumes published was sixty, printed between 1647 and 1691, except Ansonius in 1750. A new edition with additional notes, published by Mr. Valpy of London early in the present century.

DEMOCRACY of England, France, and the United States, compared (1850):

Country.	Pop.	No. Votes.	Votes to Pop.	Country.	Pop.	No. Votes.	Votes to Pop.
England.....	17,000,000	630,721	1 in 26	Great Britain } 28,650,000	839,371	1 in 42	
Wales.....	850,000	37,424	1 in 23	and Ireland }			
Scotland.....	8,500,000	72,720	1 in 38	France.....	34,000,000	250,000	1 in 137*
Ireland.....	8,000,000	98,006	1 in 81	United States..	20,000,000	2,750,000	1 in

DEMOCRATS. Advocates for government by the people themselves (*demos*, *people*, and *kratein*, *to govern*), a term adopted by the French republicans in 1790 (who termed their opponents aristocrats (from *aristos*, *bravest*, or *best*).

DENMARK. Frederick VII., son of Christian VIII, succeeded to the throne 1849. Danes defeat the Holsteiners at Idstedt, July 25, 1850. Friedrichstadt bombarded by Holsteiners. Sept. 29—Oct. 6. 1850. Treaty of European powers for settlement of succession to Danish crown, May 8, 1852. New constitution offered by the king, adopted Oct. 1, 1855. Sound dues abolished for a compensation, March 14, 1857.

DEODAND. (Latin, "to be given to God.") In England formerly anything (such as a horse, carriage, &c) which had caused the death of a human being, became forfeit to the sovereign or lord of the manor, and was to be sold for the benefit of the poor. The forfeiture abolished 1846.

DEPUTIES, CHAMBER OF. The title given to the French legislative assembly, from 1814 till 1852, when it took the name of *Corps-Législatif*.

DIAMONDS. The Kohinoor, or "Mountain of Light," found at Golconda in 1550, belonged to Nadir Shah and other Afghan rulers, brought to England and presented to the Queen, 1850. Its original weight 800 carats, reduced by cutting to 279 carats; in shape and size like the pointed half of a small hen's egg; value about two millions sterling.

DICE. The invention of dice is ascribed to Palamedes, of Greece, about 1244 B.C. The game of Tali and Tersera among the Romans was played with dice.

DICTIONARY. (p. 293.) The revised edition of Webster's Dictionary, in one vol. quarto, was issued by its present proprietors (Messrs. Merriam) in 1844-5. Worcester's English Dictionary, in quarto, was pub. 1860. See *Encyclopædia*.

DILETTANTI SOCIETY OF. Established in 1734 by several noblemen, desirous of encouraging a taste for art in Great Britain. It aided in publishing Stuart's Athens (1762-1816), Chandler's Travels (1775-6), and other works.

DIPHThERIA (from the Greek *diphthera*, a membrane), a disease developing a false membrane on the mucous membrane of the throat. So named by Bretonneau of Tours, in 1820. It has been fatally prevalent in many parts of the U. S., particularly among children, 1859-60.

DIPLOMACY OF THE U. S (p. 294.) Since 1850 the ministers plenipo. of the United States to Great Britain and France, have been—

GREAT BRITAIN.

1852 James Buchanan, of Pa.
1853 James R. Ingersoll, of Pa.
1856 Geo. M. Dallas, of Pa.

FRANCE.

1853 John Y. Mason, Va.
1860 Charles J. Faulkner, Va.

* In France the present emperor decreed universal suffrage in 1852, when he was "elected" emperor by 7,824,189 votes against 253,145 opposed. In Savoy, Tuscany, Central Italy, and Naples, the people, in 1860, were allowed by Victor Emanuel to vote in regard to annexation as freely as we do in the U. S.

By Act of Congress, 1856, the salary of ministers plenipotentiary was raised as follows: Min. Plen. to England, \$17,500; to France, \$17,500; to Russia, Spain, Prussia, Mexico, Brazil, Chili, and Peru, each \$12,000. The "outfits" were abolished at the same time. Ministers Resident to 19 other countries are paid \$7,500.

DIRECTORY, NEW YORK CITY. The earliest published was in 1786: a small volume of eighty-two pages, printed by Shepherd Kollock, Wall street. The names of the individuals and firms include about 900, and occupy thirty-three pages, the remainder being filled with general statistics of the city, United States Government, Post Office regulations, etc. In his address, the editor states it was the "first directory ever attempted in this country." The New York Historical Society possesses a complete set, from its first publication.

DISPENSATIONS. First granted by Pope Innocent III., in 1200. These exemptions from the law and discipline of the church led eventually, with indulgences, absolutions, and remissions of sins, to the Reformation in Germany, in 1517, and subsequently to that in England, 1534 *et seq.*

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS, the absolute and unqualified claim of sovereigns to the obedience of their subjects, was defended in England by many persons of otherwise opposite opinions, *e. g.* by Hobbes, the free-thinker, in 1642, and by Sir Robert Filmer, in his *Patriarcha*, in 1660, and by the High Church generally.

DIVORCE FOR ADULTERY. In England the bill to prevent women marrying their seducers was brought into Parliament in 1801. In April, 1853, the commissioners on the law of divorce issued their first report. The above mentioned act was amended by acts passed in 1858 and 1859, in consequence of the increase of the business of the court.

In this country, adultery is a ground of divorce in all the states. In Mass., Maine, and New Jersey, wilful desertion for five years, and in some other states, desertion for two and three years, and some other causes, are ground for divorce. Divorce has been granted most frequently in Vermont, Conn., and Indiana.

DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, opened by the lord lieut., May 12, 1853; closed Nov. 1, same year.

DUELLING. (p. 300.) Duel between the duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea, March 21, 1829; fifteen noted duels have since occurred in Eng. The most noted American affairs of the kind were these: two during the Revolution, viz., Gen. Charles Lee and Col. Jno. Laurens; and Gen. Cadwallader and Conway (1778); Gen. Greene was challenged by a Capt. Gunn, of Geo., but refused to fight, and his refusal was approved by Washington. Gen. Hamilton killed by Aaron Burr, July 11, 1804. Com. Decatur killed by Com. Barron, Mar. 22, 1820. Henry Clay encountered John Randolph, April 8, 1826. Gen. Jackson killed Mr. Dickinson, and had other duels. Col. Benton killed a Mr. Lucas, and had other duels. Cilley, of Maine, killed by Graves, of Kentucky (both mem. of Cong.), 1838. Dewitt Clinton exchanged five shots with John Swartwout, 1802. See Millingen's *Hist. of Duelling*, and Sabine's *Notes on Duels*, 1855.

E.

EAGLE. (p. 301.) An ancient coin of Ireland, made of a base metal, and current in the first-years of Edward I., about A.D. 1272. The American gold coinage of eagles, half-eagles, and quarter-eagles, began Dec. 6, 1792; an eagle is of the value of ten dollars.

EAST INDIA COMPANY. (Brit.) Chartered originally by queen Elizabeth, in 1600, with a capital of £30,000, was rechartered and extended its operations until in 1856 it maintained a military force at an annual expense of more than £10,000,000. By the act of Parliament, "for the better government of India," Aug. 2, 1858, the Company's jurisdiction in India was surrendered to the queen. See *India*.

EARTHQUAKES. (p. 303.) An elaborate catalogue of Earthquakes, with commentaries on the phenomena, by R. P. W. Mallett, was published by Brit. Association, 1858-9.

Earthquake at Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, 5,000 livés lost, May 7, 1842.

At Rhodes and Macii, mountain crushing a village, 600 lives lost, March, 1851.

At Valparaiso, 400 houses destroyed, April 2, 1851.

In South Italy, Melfi destroyed, 14,000 lives lost, Aug. 14, 1851.

At Phillipine isles, Manila nearly destr. Sept.-Oct., 1852.

N. W. of England, slight, Nov. 9, 1852.

Thebes in Greece, nearly dest., Sept., 1853.

St. Salvador, S. America, destroyed, April 16, 1854.

Onasaca, in Japan; Simoda, in Nippon, nearly dest., Dec. 23, 1854.

Jeddo nearly destroyed, Nov. 11, 1855.

Island of Sanger (Moluccas), 3,000 lives lost, March 12, 1856.

In Calabria, several towns destroyed, 22,000 lives lost, Dec. 16, 1856.

Corinth, nearly destroyed, Feb. 21, 1858.

Quito; much injured, and 5,000 lives lost, March 29, 1859.

EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE, off the port of Plymouth, first built 1696; destroyed by tempest, 1703; rebuilt, 1706; burnt, 1755; rebuilt by Smeaton and finished, Oct. 9, 1759, and his structure still stands, 1861.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY. Founded by James VI. (I. of Eng), 1582. New buildings erected 1789. Lord Brougham's discourse as Chancellor of the Univ., 1860.

EDUCATION. Some of the most noted educational theorists were Fenelon and Rousseau, in France, 18th century; Basedon, Walke, and Pestalozzi (Swiss), Fellenberg, Jacotot, and others, in Germany; Joseph Lancaster (d. 1839), in England.

In Prussia, all children from 7 to 14 are compelled by law, and under penalty, to attend school; but this governmental system does not appear greatly to advance practical civilization and progress among the people.

In France, a national system was adopted by Guizot, in 1833, from reports of the Prussian system by Cousin.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND. (p. 306.) See *Oxford, Cambridge, and Eton*. In the reign of queen Anne numerous "Charity" schools were founded, and many others by "Society" effort, in 1641 *et seq.* Jos. Lancaster started his "Monitorial" system, 1186, and originated the Brit and For. School Soc., 1808. The Gov. grant of £20,000, in 1834, for public education, was increased to £150,000 in 1852, and £450,000 in 1856. In 1851 there were 2,466,481 day scholars. Educational Conference, June 22, 1857, prince Albert presiding. Industrial School Act passed 1857.

EDUCATION IN THE U. S. has been largely promoted and systematized since 1835, by the efforts and publications of Horace Mann, Henry Barnard, Dan P. Page, Alonzo Potter, Barnas Sears, and others. See *Colleges and Schools*.

ELECTRIC CLOCK AND BALL. Alexander Bain, of London, is said to have first conceived the idea of working clocks by electricity in 1837; his clocks, as well as those of Mr. Shepherd, appeared in the exhibition of 1851. An electric clock with four dials, illuminated at night, was set up in front of the office of the Electric Telegraph Company, in the Strand, London, July, 1852. A time ball was set up by Mr. French, in Cornhill, in 1856. A time ball con-

nected with the observatory at Albany, placed on the Custom House, New York, 1860.

ELECTRICITY. (p. 308.) Oersted's discovery of electro-magnetism, 1820. Faraday (Lond) discovered magnet-electricity in 1831, and published "Researches," in 3 vols., 1833-55. Sir Wm. Snow Harris received £5,000 for his invention of lightning conductors for ships. Important contributions to the knowledge of electricity and its uses, have been made by Prof. Jos. Henry and Prof. Page, of Washington, Prof. Draper, of New York, &c.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. (p. 308.) Prof. Morse's services to the world as the originator of the practical application of electro-magnetism to telegraphing, were acknowledged by the French government in 1859, by the voluntary presentation to him of \$80,000 (?); and by public honors and rewards from other governments of Europe in 1860.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH LINES. In 1860, in America, 45,000 miles; in England, 10,000; in France, 8,000; in Germany and Austria, 10,000; in Prussia, 4,000; in Russia, 5,000; in the rest of Europe, 7,650; in India, 5,000; in Australia, 12,000; elsewhere, 500. Total in 1858, 96,350. Over all the lines in the United States the number of messages per year is estimated at 4,000,000. It is supposed that a telegraph could be laid around the globe for less than half the cost of the Erie railroad. See *Submarine Telegraph*.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM. The electro-magnetic force was applied by M. Brequet of Paris, in the manufacture of theodolites and the finer kind of mathematical instruments in 1855.

ELECTRO-PLATING. Carried to great perfection by Elkinton and Mason, of Birmingham, England, and the process has been introduced successfully into New York, 1858-9.

ELECTRO-TINT. Mr. Palmer, of Newgate street, London, has patented an invention by which engravings may not only be copied from other engraved plates, but the engraving itself actually produced by electrical agency. There are several processes by which this is accomplished, one of which, also protected by a patent, Mr. Palmer called Glypography (about 1842).

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN, (p. 309,) increased from 129,851, in 1846, to 335,000 in 1851, and 368,000 in 1852; and then fell off as follows:—in 1853, 329,000; in 1855, 176,000; in 1857, 212,000.

About three-fifths of this emigration is to the United States; one-eighth to Brit. America; remainder to Australia.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES. The total number of alien immigrants who arrived in the U. S. from 1819 to 1856, was 4,212,624. From 1784 to 1819, the number did not probably exceed 150,000: in all, say 5,000,000 arrived from 1784 up to January, 1859. Of this number about 2,600,000 came from Great Britain and Ireland; 1,600,000 from Germany; 200,000 from France; 50,000 from Sweden and Norway; 40,000 from Switzerland, and 18 000 from Holland.—*Appleton's Cyclo.*

ENCYCLOPEDIA. (P. 310.) *The Iconographic Cyclopedia*, 6 vols., based on a German work, published at New York, 1853-4. *The English Cyclopedia* (Charles Knight), based on the Penny Cyclopedia, 1855-60. The 8th edition of *Encyclop. Britannica* completed 1860. *Appleton's Cyclopedia*, 1857-62 (N. York).

EPIC POEMS (from Greek *epos*, a song), narratives in verse. Some of the most famous are:

Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" (Greek), between 8th and 9th century, before Christ.		Ariosto, "Orlando Furioso" (Ital.) A.D. 1516
Virgil's "Æneid" (Latin), about B.C. 19		Camoens, "Lusiad" (Portuguese)... 1569
Ovid's "Metamorphoses" (Latin), about A.D. 1		Tasso, "Jerusalem Delivered" (Ital.) 1581
Dante (died 1321) "Divina Commedia" (Italian) A.D. 1472		Milton, "Paradise Lost" 1667
		Voltaire, "Henriade" (French).... 1723
		Walter Scott, "Lay of the Last Minstrel"..... 1805

The chief American epic which has hitherto been recognised as at all worthy of a national fame is Barlow's "Columbiad."

EPIPHANY. The feast of the Epiphany (Jan. 6), called Twelfth Day, celebrates the arrival of the wise men of the East, and the manifestation to the world of the Saviour, by the appearance of a blazing star, which conducted the Magi to the place where he was to be found. Instituted A.D. 813. *Wheatley*. Pardon says, "The heathens used this word to signify the appearance of their gods upon the earth, and from the heathens the Christians borrowed it"

EPITAPHS. They were used by the ancient Jews, Greeks, Romans, and others. Mr. T. J. Pettigrew has published, in England, a collection called *Chronicles of the Tombs*, in 1857.

ERASTIANISM, a term applied to the opinions of Thomas Lieber (Latinized Erastus), a German physician (1523-84) who taught that the Church had no right to exclude any person from the ordinances of the Gospel, or to inflict excommunication.

ERASURES. In England, by order of Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls in 1855, no document corrected by erasure with the knife is to be henceforth received in the Court of Chancery. The errors must be corrected with the pen.

ETHIOPIA. The name was applied anciently rather vaguely to countries the inhabitants of which had sun-burnt complexions, in Asia and Africa; but is now considered to apply properly to the modern Nubia, Sennaar, and northern Abyssinia. Many pyramids exist at Napata, the capital of Meroë, the civilized part of ancient Ethiopia.

Zerah, the Ethiopian defeated by Aza	B.C. 941	Ethiopia invaded by Cambyses without success between.....	B.C. 322-325
A dynasty of Ethiopian kings reigned over Egypt from.....	B.C. 765-715	Candace, Queen of Meroë, advancing against the Roman settlements at Elephantine, defeated and subdued by Petronius.....	A.D. 22-23
Terhakah, king of Ethiopia, marches against Sennacherib	B.C. 710		

ETHNOLOGY. The study of the relations of the different divisions of mankind to each other. It is of recent origin. Balbi's *Ethnographic Atlas* was published in 1826, and Dr. Prichard's great work, *Researches on the Physical History of Mankind*, 1841-7. The London Ethnological Society, established in 1843, publishes its transactions. Dr. R. S. Latham's works, on the Ethnology of the British Empire, appeared in 1851-2. The American Ethnological Society was founded in New York in 184-. Albert Gallatin was its first president. It has published 3 or 4 vols. of "Transactions." The works of Schoolcraft on the history of American Indians are copious and valuable. The belief in the original *unity of the human race* has been opposed in the works of Nott and Gliddon (*Ethnological Researches*), Agazziz and others, 1854-9.

ETNA, MOUNT (Sicily). Here were the fabled forges of the Cyclops. Eruptions are recorded by Thucydides as occurring 734, 477, and 425 B.C. Eruptions occurred 125, 121, and 43 B.C. *Livy*. Again A.D. 40, 254, 420. *Carrera*. Awful one which overwhelmed Catania, when 15,000 persons perished, 1169.

Many others are recorded since, the worst being in 1669, 1830, 1832, and 1852, which were all disastrous and fatal.

ETRURIA, or *Tuscia*, hence the modern name *Tuscany*, an ancient province of Italy, whence the Romans in a great measure derived their laws, customs, and superstitions. Herodotus asserts that the country was conquered by a colony of Lydians. It was most powerful under Porsena of Clusium, who attempted to reinstate the Tarquins, 506 B.C. Veii was taken by Camillus in 396 B.C. A truce between the Romans and Etruscans for forty years was concluded, 351 B.C. The latter and their allies were defeated at the Vadimonian Lake, 283 B.C., and totally lost their independence about 265 B.C. The vases and other works of the Etruscans still remaining show the degree of civilization to which they had attained. See *Tuscany*. Etruria, the site of Mr. Wedgwood's porcelain works, was founded 1771.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, England, founded by Sir Culling Eardley Smith and others in 1845, with the view of promoting unity among all denominations of Christians. It holds annual meetings. It met Sept. 1857 at Berlin, in 1858 at Liverpool; 1859 at Belfast.

EXCHEQUER BILLS. In England the government securities so called, were first issued in 1697, and first circulated by the bank in 1796. About £20,000,000 of these are often in circulation.

EXCISE Revenue in Great Britain in 1855, £16,389,486; in 1858, £17,902,000. (See p. 316.)

EXTENSION of TERRITORY of U. S. Since the formation of the government in 1787, the following additional territory has been acquired :

<i>Square Miles</i>		<i>Square Miles</i>	
599,599, Louisiana, &c., by purchase of France, for \$15,000,000 ..	1808	303,052, Oregon, settled by the treaty with Great Britain.....	1846
66,900, Florida, by treaty with Spain cost \$6,459,000.....	1820	California, by treaty with Mexico.....	1848
818,000, Texas, by annexation, tendered by its people	1845	550,445, Mesilla Valley (Arizona), by purchase of Mexico for \$10,000,000	1853

EXHIBITION of 1851, in London. See *Crystal Palace*. This exhibition originated with the Society of Arts; Prince Albert, President. It was started by a royal commission, appointed Jan. 3, 1850. The Crystal Palace, designed by Paxton, begun Sept. 1850, and the exhibition was opened by the Queen, May 1, 1851. The No. of exhibitors exceeded 17,000. Number of visitors 6,170,000, averaging 43,000 daily. Largest No. in one day, 109,760. Exhibition open 144 days. Amount of entrance fees £505,107. Net profits £150,000.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, years ending June 30,

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Exports	218 millions.	209 millions.	230 millions.	273 millions.	275 millions.
Imports	216 "	212 "	267 "	304 "	261 "
	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Exports	326 millions.	362 millions.	324 millions.	356 millions.	millions.
Imports	311 "	360 "	252 "	383 "	"

EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. (P. 318.) Total exports in 1850, £175,126,706. In 1851, £190,397,810. Exports of British and Irish produce, in 1856, £115,826,948. In 1857, £122,155,257.

F.

- FALKLAND ISLANDS.** A group of islands in the South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain. Seen by Americus Vesputius; visited by Davis, 1592. Taken possession of by France, 1763; French expelled by the Spaniards, and in 1771 Spain gave up the sovereignty to England. A colony from Buenos Ayres settled at Port Louis, which was destroyed by Americans 1831. In 1833 the British flag was hoisted at Port Louis, and a British officer has since resided there.
- FARTHINGS.** One of the earliest of the English coins. Farthings in silver were coined by King John; the Irish farthing of his reign is of the date of 1210. Farthings were coined in England in silver by Henry VIII. First coined in copper by Charles II., 1665; and again in 1672, when there was a large coinage of copper money. Half-farthings were first coined in the reign of Victoria, 1843.
- FASTS.** (P. 319.) Fast-days are appointed by the Reformed Churches in times of war and pestilence. The British gov. appointed a fast, March 21, 1855, for the Russian war, and Oct. 7, 1857, for the Indian mutiny. Pres Buchanan appointed a public fast on account of threatened secession of slave states, which was observed Jan. 4, 1861.
- FEEJEE ISLANDS, or FIJI,** in the Pacific Ocean. There are 80 inhabited islands, the largest about 360 miles in circumference, with 20,000 inhabitants.
- FILIBUSTERS.** A name given to the freebooters who plundered the coasts of America in the 17th century. See *Buccaneers*. It was applied to Walker and other adventurers from the United States, who within the last few years endeavored to obtain possession of Central America and Cuba. See *Nicaragua*.
- FINLAND,** a Russian principality, was conquered by the Swedes in the middle of the 12th century, who introduced Christianity. It was several times conquered by the Russians (1714, 1742, and 1808), and restored (1721 and 1743); but in 1809 they retained it by treaty. See *Abo*.
- FIRE-ESCAPES.** In England the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was first established in 1836; its object was not fully attained till 1843, when it was re-organized, beginning with six escape stations in London; in March, 1859, it possessed 67. In 1858, 504 fires had been attended, and 57 persons rescued by the Society's officers. In New York city the necessity for effectual means of escape from fires in large buildings was sadly shown by the loss of life by fires in tenement houses, 1859-60. Two or three different fire escapes were exhibited in the autumn of 1860.
- FIRE WORSHIPPERS.** See *Parsees*.
- FIRE ANNIHILATORS.** An article so called was exhibited in New York, 185-, but its practical usefulness has not been demonstrated.
- FLAG.** See *American Flag*. The flag acquired its present form in the sixth century in Spain; it was previously small and square. *Ashé*. The flag is said to have been introduced there by the Saracens, before which time the ensigns of war were extended on cross pieces of wood. *Pardon*. The term flag is more particularly used at sea, to denote to what country a ship belongs. The honor-of-the-flag salute at sea was exacted by England at a very early date, but it was formally yielded by the Dutch in A.D. 1673, at which period they had been defeated in many actions. Louis XIV. obliged

the Spaniards to lower their flag to the French. 1680. *Henault*. After an engagement of three hours between Tourville and the Spanish Admiral Papachin, the latter yielded by firing a salute of nine guns to the French flag, June 4, 1688. The State of S. Carolina passed an ordinance of secession from the United States, Dec. 20, 1860, and adopted the palmetto tree as a device for her flag as a "sovereign state."

FLORIDA. (p. 322.) Passed an ordinance of secession from the U. S., Jan. 11, 1861, and seized the U. S. Navy Yard at Pensacola. Population, 1850, 87,445. In 1860, 81,885 free, and 63 800 slaves.

FOREIGN LEGION. Foreigners have frequently been employed as auxiliaries in the pay of the British government. An act for the formation of the Foreign Legion as a contingent in the Russian war (1855) was passed Dec. 23, 1854. The endeavor to enlist for the legion, in 1854, in the United States, gave great offence to the American government. Mr. Crampton was dismissed, and Lord Napier sent out as English representative.

FRANCE. (p. 326.) For the succession of events in France, see *Chronological Tables*, page 65 *et seq.*

GOVERNMENT :

New Republic proclaimed; provisional government established. Lamartine at the head	Feb. 1848	The emperor proclaimed.	Dec. 2, 1852
Louis Napoleon Bonaparte declared Pres by the Nat. Assembly, Dec. 19, 1848	1848	Empress: MARIE EUGENIE (a Spaniard), born May 5, 1826, married Jan. 29, 1853	1853
LOUIS NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French. Votes for the empire, 7,839,552; noes, 254,501; null, 68,609.	Nov. 21, 1852	Heir: NAPOLEON-EUGENE-LOUIS-Jean-Joseph, born.	March 16, 1856
		Heir presumptive, in default of Louis Napoleon's issue: Prince JEROME NAPOLEON, and his heirs male.	

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE. (p. 327.) The restricted diet of the Germanic confederation was constituted at Frankfort, Aug. 10, 1850. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburg, assembled here, and constituted themselves the council of the Germanic diet, Sept. 1, 1850. Prussia refused to recognize it.

FRANKLIN, Sir John. His last arctic expedition in command of H. M. Ships Erebus and Terror sailed from Greenhithe, May 24, 1845. His last despatches home were dated July 12, 1845. As no later news came from him, the British gov. in 1850 offered £20,000 reward to any who might discover or assist the missing ships. Several expeditions were sent in search of them from England and the U. S., viz.:

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| 1. H. M. Ship <i>Plover</i> , Capt. Moore, Jan. 1, 1848 | 11. The same vessel. | June 4, 1851 |
| 2. Land expedition under Sir J. Richardson and Dr. Rae, Mch 25, 1848 | 12. The <i>Isabel</i> , Com. Inglefield, Nov. 1852 | 1852 |
| 3. Sir Jas. Ross, in the <i>Enterprise</i> and <i>Investigator</i> | 13. The same vessel. | 1853 |
| June 12, 1848 | 14. H. M. S. <i>Rattlesnake</i> | Aug. 1853 |
| 4. Capt. Collinson and Com. McClure sailed in same vessels. | 15. Second AMERICAN exped. (Dr. KANE, in the <i>Advance</i>). | June 1853 |
| June 20, 1850 | 16. The <i>Phœnia</i> and others under Capt. Inglefield. | May, 1854 |
| 5. Capt. Austin, in the <i>Resolute</i> , &c. Apr. 25, 1850 | 17. 3d. AMERICAN exped. (in search of Dr. Kane), Lieut. Hartstene, in the <i>Release</i> and steamer <i>Arctic</i> | May 31, 1855 |
| 6. Capts. Penny and Steward, in the <i>Lady Franklin</i> , &c. | 19. The 18th British exp., equipped by Lady Franklin and friends, in the <i>Fox</i> , Capt. McClintock (found remains of the Franklin Expedition), sailed. | July 1, 1857 |
| Apr. 13, 1850 | 20. 4th. AMERICAN exped. (in search of Polar sea), under Dr. Hayes (surgeon to Kane exped.), sailed from Boston. | July 1860 |
| 7. The GRINNELL (AMER.) expedition, under De Haven (Dr. KANE, surgeon), in the <i>Advance</i> and <i>Rescue</i> | | |
| May 25, 1850 | | |
| 8. Sir Jno. Ross in the <i>Felix</i> , May 22, 1850 | | |
| 9. Sir Edw. Belcher's expedition (5 vessels), <i>Assistance</i> , &c. Ap. 15, 1852 | | |
| Lady Franklin fitted out the four next (private) expeditions, viz.: | | |
| 10. The <i>Prince Albert</i> | | June 6, 1850 |

- FRONDE.** Civil wars of the, in France, in the minority of Louis XIV. (1648-53), during the government of the queen, Anne of Austria, and Cardinal Mazarine, between the followers of the court and the nobility, and the Parliaments and the citizens. The latter were called *Frondeurs* (slingers), it is said, from an incident in a street quarrel.
- FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL,** introduced in the U. S. Senate by Mr. Mason of Va., and passed, Sept. 1850. It imposes a fine of \$1000 and 6 mos. imprisonment on any person harboring fugitive slaves or aiding their escape. It was declared by the Sup. Court of Wisconsin to be unconstitutional, Feb. 3, 1855.

G.

- GALAPAGOS.** Islands on the coast of Ecuador (N. Pacific), ceded to the United States by Ecuador, Nov. 3, 1854, the British, French, and other powers protesting against it.
- GAME LAWS** (p. 330) have been enacted in several states for the protection of game during certain seasons, to prevent its entire destruction.
- GAS.** (p. 332.) Introduced in Boston, 1822 (?); New York, 1823 (N. Y. Gas Light Co.); now used in nearly every large town of the United States. Used in 43 towns of N. Y. State 1860. Price in 1860 ranged from \$1.50 per cubic foot in Pittsburgh, to \$7 in Belfast, Me. and other places.
- GAMUT.** The invention of the scale of musical intervals (commonly termed *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*), for which the first seven letters of the alphabet are now employed, is ascribed to Guido Aretino, a Tuscan monk, about 1025.
- GAUL.** Gallia, the ancient name of France and Belgium. The natives were termed by the Greeks, Galatæ, by the Romans, Galli, or Celtae. They came originally from Asia, and invading eastern Europe, were driven westward, and settled in Spain (In Gallicia), North Italy (Gallia Cisalpina), France and Belgium (Gallia Transalpina), and the British isles (the lands of the Cymry or Gæli). They gave great trouble to the rising Roman republic by their frequent invasions, 528 to 391 B.C.
- The Gauls under Brennus defeated the Romans and sacked Rome, but were expelled by Camillus, B.C. 390. They overran Northern Greece, B.C. 280. Gaul invaded by Julius Cæsar and subdued in eight campaigns, B.C. 58-50. Christianity introduced in Gaul, A.D. 160. Franks and other invaders defeated by Aurelian, A.D. 241. Julian proclaimed emperor at Paris, 360. Invasion and settlement of Burgundians, Franks, Visigoths, &c., 406-450. Huns under Attila defeated near Chalons, 451. Paris taken by Childerick, the Frank, 464. Frank kingdom, established, 476. History of Gaul by Parke Godwin, pub. New York, 1860.
- GAUNFLET.** An iron glove, first introduced in the 13th century, perhaps about 1225. It was a part of the full suit of armor, being the armor for the hand. It was commonly thrown down as a challenge to an adversary.
- GAUZE.** This fabric was much prized by the Roman people, about the beginning of the first century. "Brocadoes and damasks, and damasks and gauzes, have been lately brought over" (to Ireland).—*Dean Swift*, in 1698. The manufacture of gauze and articles of a like fabric, at Paisley, in Scotland, where they maintain great repute, was commenced about 1759.
- GENEALOGY** (from the Greek, *genea*, birth, descent), the art of tracing pedigrees, &c. The earliest pedigrees are those contained in the 5th, 10th, and

11th chapters of Genesis. The first book of Chronicles contains many genealogies. The pedigree of Christ is given in Matt. I. and Luke I.I. Many books on the subject have been published in all European countries; one at Magdeburg, *Theatrum Genealogicum*, by Henninges, in 1598; Anderson, *Royal Genealogies*, London, 1732; Sims's *Manual for the Genealogist*, &c., 1856, will be found a useful guide. The works of Collius (1756 *et seq.*), Edmondson (1764-84), and Nicolas (1825), on the British peerage are highly esteemed. The Genealogical Society, London, was established in 1853. The *New England Hist. and Genealogical Soc.*, founded 184-, publishes a quarterly magazine on those subjects. A vol. called *American Genealogies*, pub in Albany, 1855, and numerous private publications of family genealogies have been printed in New England. Savage's *Genealogical Hist. of N. England*. 4 vols. 8vo., Bost. 1860-1.

GENOA (N. ITALY). (p. 333.) April, 1849, the city was seized by insurgents, who, after a murderous struggle, drove out the garrison, and proclaimed a republic, but soon after surrendered to General Marmora. Genoa warmly supported its sovereign, Victor Emanuel, in the struggle with Austria (1859), and furnished many volunteers for Garibaldi's demonstration in Naples, 1860.

GERMANY. (p. 335.)

<p>German National Assembly elected the king of Prussia emperor of Germany (but declined).....March 28, 1849</p> <p>Treaty between Austria and Prussia.....Sept. 30, 1849</p> <p>Treaty of Munich betw. Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg.....Feb. 27, 1850</p> <p>German Confederation Assembly, at Frankfurt.... Sept. 2, 1850</p> <p>Austrian and Bavarian demonstration against Hesse-Cassel.....Nov. 1, 1850</p>	<p>Conference at Dresden, for settling German affairs...Dec. 1850 to May, 1851</p> <p>Great excitement throughout Germany in regard to French successes in Lombardy; apprehension of French designs on German territory..... May-June, 1859</p> <p>Meeting of new Liberal Party at Eisenach, in Saxe Weimar, proposing a strong central gov't; (no practical results).....Aug. 14, 1859</p>
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GIPSIES. See *Gypsies*.

GIRONDISTS. The name of a party, which played an important part in the French revolution, and was principally composed of deputies from the department of the Gironde. At first they were ardent republicans, but after the cruelty of Aug. and Sept. 1792, they labored strenuously to restrain the cruelties of the Mountain party, to whom they succumbed. Their leaders, Brissot, Vergmand, and many others were guillotined, Oct. 13, 1793, at the instigation of Robespierre. Lamartine's eloquent "Histoire des Girondins," published in 1847, tended to hasten the revolution of 1848.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND. (p. 337.) Erected into a burgh, A.D. 1180. Its prosperity dates from the union of the kingdoms in 1707, and was much increased by American trade. Population in 1707 about 12,000; in 1859, about 420,000.

GNOSTICS. (from the Greek, *gnosis*, knowledge.) "Heretics," who appeared from the first rise of Christianity, and who endeavored to combine the simple principles of the Gospel with the Platonic and other philosophies. They were so called because they pretended to extraordinary illuminations and knowledge. Priscillian, a Spaniard, was burnt at Treves, as a heretic, in 384, for endeavoring to revive Gnosticism.

GOLD MINES. (p. 339.) On April 28, 1858, a nugget from Australia, said to weigh 146 pounds, was shown to Queen Victoria. In 1858 gold was discovered in what is now termed New Columbia, British America. Said to have been found in Vermont, 1859. Australia produced as follows:

1851.	1852.	1856.	1857.
\$907,000	\$3,783,000	\$12,740,000	\$11,764,000

GOLD AND SILVER. (p. 339.) Chevalier estimated the total amount of gold and silver existing in various forms in 1848, at 8,500 millions of dollars, of which one-third was supposed to be gold. The annual gold product from 1800 to 1850 was 16 millions of dollars. The U. S. mint received 41 millions in 1858, all but \$400,000 being from California.

GORGET. The ancient breastplate, or gorget, was very large, and extended to the body and limbs of the warrior, or knight, as armor; but its size and weight varied at different periods. The present modern diminutive breastplate was in use at the period of the Restoration, 1660, or shortly after.

GORILLA, a large ape of West Africa, in anatomical structure the nearest approach to man of any known animal. It is a match for the lion, and attacks the elephant with a club. It is considered to be identical with the hairy people called *Gorulai* by the navigator Hanno, in his Periplus, about B. C. 400 or 500. In 1847 a sketch of a gorilla's cranium was sent to Professor Owen by Dr. Savage, then at the Gaboon river. Preserved specimens have been recently brought to Europe, and a living one died on his voyage to France. In 1859, Professor Owen gave an able summary of our knowledge of this creature, in a discourse at the Royal Institution, in London. The Gorilla was not known to Cuvier.

GRANADA. A renowned city of Spain; was subdued by the Moors in the 10th century, and formed at first part of the kingdom of Cordova. 1236, Mohammed-al-Hamar made it the capital of his new kingdom of Granada, which was highly prosperous till its subjugation by the great captain Gonsalvo de Cordova, in 1492. In 1609-10, the useful and industrious Moors were expelled from Spain, by the bigoted Philip III., to the lasting injury of his country. Granada was taken by Marshal Sout in 1810, and held till 1812.

GREECE. (p. 343.)

Harbor of Piræus blockaded by British fleet under Admiral Parker, to enforce some mercantile claims.....

Jan. 18, 1850

The dispute settled.....April 19, 1850

Rupture between Greece and Turkey.....	March 18, 1854
Olympic games proposed to be revived.....	Oct., 1853.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, near London, built in reign of Charles II. The "Astronomers Royal," who have superintended astronomical observations here, were Flamsteed, 1675; Halley, 1719; Bradley, 1742; Maskelyne, 1764; John Pond, 1811; Geo. B. Airy (the present A. R.), 1835.

GUANO, OR HUANO. (The Peruvian term for manure.) The excrement of sea-birds that nestle in prodigious swarms along the Peruvian shores. This substance is found chiefly on certain small islands, called the Lobos, lying off the coasts of Peru and Bolivia. Humboldt was one of the first by whom it was carried to Europe, on ascertaining its value in agriculture.—*M. Culloch.* It is also found on Jarvis's, Baker's, and Howland's islands, on the Pacific coast, from which it is brought by the American Guano Co., of New York, who imported in 1858, 15,000 tons, and exported in 1860, no less than 100,000 tons. In 1857, the U. S. imported 213,000 tons, and Great Britain, 205,000 tons.

GUATEMALA. A republic in Central America; declared independent 1821. President (1859), General Carrera, elected 1851. It is the most populous of five states of Cent. Amer., having 971,450 in 1851.

GUN-COTTON, A highly inflammable and explosive substance, discovered by Professor Schönbein, of Basil, and made known by him in 1846. It is, to all appearance, common cotton wool, and is purified cotton steeped in a mixture

composed of equal parts of nitre and sulphuric acid, and afterwards dried. Dr. Boettenger and others also lay claim to the discovery.

GUNTER'S SCALE. Invented by Edmund Gunter, an English mathematician, who died 1626.

GUTTA PERCHA, is procured from the sap of the Isonandra Gutta, a large forest tree, growing in the Malayan Peninsula, and on the islands near it. Previous to 1844, the very name of gutta percha was unknown to European commerce. In that year two cwt. were shipped experimentally from Singapore. The exportation of gutta percha from that port rose in 1845 to 169 piculs (the picul is 1,330 lbs.); in 1846, to 5,364; in 1847, to 9,292; and in the first seven months of 1848, to 6768 piculs. In the first four and a half years of the trade, 21,598 piculs of gutta percha, valued at \$274,190, were shipped at Singapore, the whole of which were sent to England, with the exception of 15 piculs to Mauritius, 470 to the continent of Europe, and 922 to the United States. The great variety of articles for domestic use, the ornamental arts, &c., to which this material has been applied, has given employment to thousands, not only in the factories of our own and other countries, but also to the gatherers in the Indian Archipelago, with whom it at present constitutes one of their most profitable articles of export. In 1848, S. T. Armstrong, of Brooklyn, N. Y., first applied it for coating telegraph wires. J. J. Craven, of Newark, N. J., claims to have applied it thus at the same time or before. Charles Goodyear used it, in connection with caoutchouc, for various articles of common use; a large boat made of gutta percha was exhibited in New York, 1858.

GYROSCOPE. (From *gyrare*, to revolve.) The name of a new, popular, rotatory apparatus, invented by Fessel, of Cologne (1853), since improved by Professor Wheatstone, and Mr. Foucault, of Paris. It is similar in appearance to the rotatory apparatus of Bohnenberger, of Tübingen (born 1765, died 1831). The gyroscope exhibits the combined effects of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and the remarkable results of the cessation of either. It thus illustrates the great law of gravitation.

H.

HABEAS CORPUS. (p. 346.) The constitution of the U. S. provides that this law (adopted from that of England) "shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it," 1787.

HANOVER. (p. 348.) The constitution granted in 1848, was annulled by decree of the Federal Diet, April 12, 1855.

HARMONISTS. A sect of enthusiasts founded by Rapp, at Wurtemberg, about 1780. Some of them emigrated to the U. S., and built New Harmony, Ind., 1815. They sold the place to Robt. Owen, and removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., 1822-23.

HAYTI. (p. 250.) Faustin I., deposed Dec. 25, 1858, and Gen. Geffrard made President of the Republic of Hayti.

HELLENES. The Greek race which supplanted the Pelasgians from the 15th to 11th cent. B. C., derive their name from Hellen, king of Phthiastis, about B. C. 1600. From them came the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæans.

HELVETII. A Celto-Germanic people, who inhabited what is now called Switzerland. The "Helvetian Republic" was established in Switzerland, in 1798.

HERCULANEUM. (p. 352.) The *Antichita di Ercolano*. 8 vols., folio, published by Neapolitan government, 1757-92.

HESSIAN FLY. This plague to agriculturists was introduced in this country by the foreign mercenaries on Long Island, 1777, from their baggage or in the forage of their horses.

HIPPOPOTAMUS (p. 327) (Greek, *river horse*), a native of Africa, known to, but incorrectly described by, ancient writers. Hippopotami were exhibited at Rome by Antoninus, Commodus, and others, about A.D. 138, 180, and 218. The first brought to England, arrived May 25, 1850, and is now in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London; another (a female, four months old), was placed there in 1854. Two young ones born at Paris, in May, 1853, and June, 1854, were killed by their mother.

HIGH TREASON. See *Treason*.

HOLSTEIN AND SCHLESWIG. See *Denmark*.

HONG-KONG. An island off the coast of China. The British under Capt. Elliott took possession of it in 1839; founded the chief town, Victoria, in 1842; made it a bishopric in 1849. Sir John Bowring was governor from 1854 to 1859.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Founded 1804. Publishes annual volumes of Transactions, has had annual exhibitions since 1831.

HUMANE SOCIETY, LONDON. Founded 1774.

HUNGARY. *Haydn*.

<p>Kossuth, Bem, &c., escape to the Turkish frontiers, and are placed under the protection of Turkey, at New Orsova (see <i>Turkey</i>). Aug. 21, 1849</p> <p>Komorn surrenders to the Austrians; close of the war. Sept. 27, 1849</p> <p>Bathyani tried at Pesth, and shot; many other insurgent chiefs put to death. Oct. 6, 1849</p> <p>Amnesty granted to the Hungarian insurgents, who return home. Oct. 16, 1849</p> <p>Bem dies at Aleppo Dec. 10, 1850</p> <p>The country remains in an unsettled state; many executions. 1853-5</p> <p>Crown of St. Stephen and royal in-</p>	<p>signia discovered and sent to Vienna. Sept. 8, 1858</p> <p>Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9. July 12, 1856</p> <p>During the Italian war in 1859, an insurrection in Hungary was in contemplation, and communications took place between Louis Napoleon and Kossuth: which circumstances it is said led the emperor of Austria to accede to the peace of Villafranca so suddenly, and shortly afterwards to promise many reforms and to grant more liberty to the Protestants in Hungary. Aug.-Oct., 1859</p>
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HOMŒOPATHY. This science—the essential characteristic of which consists in the use of such remedies against any disease as, in a healthy person, would produce a similar but not precisely the same disease, its fundamental principle being *similia similibus curantur*—was discovered by Samuel Hahnemann, a native of Meissen, in Saxony (born April 10th, 1755, died at Paris, 1843). The first periodical organ of the system was established 1822. Although violently attacked and ridiculed by "allopathic" practitioners the system is now practised (1860) by about 1200 physicians in Europe, and 2500 in the U. States. It has 3 hospitals, 3 colleges, and 3 journals, and about 20 societies in the U. S., and all these are numerous in England, France, and Germany (1861).

HUMAN RACE. Dr. Pickering enumerates eleven different races, of which the names and numbers, supposing the whole human family to be 900,000,000 are as follows:

White	350,000,000	Abyssinian.....	3,000,000
Mongolian.....	300,000,000	Papuan	3,000,000
Malayan.....	120,000,000	Negrillo.....	3,000,000
Telingan.....	60,000,000	Australian.....	500,000
Negro.....	55,000,000	Hottentot.....	500,000
Ethiopian.....	5,000,000		

HYDROPATHY. A term applied to a treatment of diseases by water, commonly called the cold water cure. The system was suggested in 1828 by Vincenz Priessnitz, of Grafenberg, in Austrian Silesia; and though he is considered as its founder, the rational part of the doctrine was understood and maintained by the eminent Dr. Sydenham, before 1689. Priessnitz died Nov. 26, 1851. *Brande.* Hydropathic Society formed in London, 1842. First Hydro. establishment in U. S., at 63 Barclay st, N. Y., 1844. Those at New Lebanon, N. Y., and Brattleboro, Vt., opened 1845.

I.

ICE. (p. 361.) In 1854, Boston shipped 156,540 tons. In New York in 1855, 305,000 tons were stored up.

IDIOTS, EDUCATION OF. The first efforts for the education of idiots in America, were in 1839. In that year, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New York received a mute boy, who was instructed for three years, by Professor Morris, with favorable results. The same year, Dr. Howe of Boston treated and greatly improved a blind idiotic child, and afterwards two others. Two or three children were also under instruction at the American Asylum at Hartford before 1848.

ILLINOIS. (p. 362.) Population in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,691,233. Increase 1840-50, 80 per cent.; 1850-60, 99 per cent.

IMPORTS into GREAT BRITAIN. (P. 363.) In 1850, £95,252,684. In 1856, £172,544,154. In 1857, £187,646,335.

IMPORTS into the UNITED STATES. See *Exports.*

INCOME TAX, BRITISH (p. 304), was doubled during the Crimean war (1854). It produced in 1855, £13,718,185. In 1856, £15,717,155. In 1858, £11,396,435.

INDEPENDENTS. (p. 305.) In 1851 they had 3244 chapels in England and Wales.

INDIA. (p. 366.) Mutiny and war against the British, 1857.

Began at Barrackpore.....	March, 1857	Havelock dies of dysentery at Alumbagh.....	Nov. 25, 1857
Mutiny at Meerut near Delhi, May 10,	1857	Trial of king of Delhi; sentenced to transportation Jan. 27 to March 9,	1858
Martial law proclaimed.....	May, 1857	Sir C. Campbell marches to Lucknow, Feb. 11; the siege commences, March 8, taken by successive assaults; the enemy retreat; Hodson killed, March 14-19,	1858
Mutiny at Lucknow.....	May 30, 1857	The government of the East India Company ceases.....	Sept. 1, 1858
Cawnpore surrenders to Nana Sahib, who kills the garrison, &c., June 28; he is defeated by General Havelock, July 16, who recaptures Cawnpore.....	July 17, 1857	The ex-king of Delhi sails for the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 4-11; the colonists refuse to receive him; he is sent to Rangoon.....	1858
Assault of Delhi begins, Sept. 14; the city taken, Sept. 20; the king captured, Sept. 21; and his son and grandson slain by Colonel Hodson	Sept. 22, 1857	Defeat of the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib by General Horsford	Feb. 10, 1859
Havelock marches to Lucknow and relieves the besieged residency; retires and leaves Outram in command; Neill killed... Sept. 25, 26,	1857	Thanksgiving in England for pacification of India.....	May 1, 1859
Sir Colin Campbell (since Lord Clyde) appointed commander-in-chief, July 11; arrives at Cawnpore.....	Nov. 8, 1857		

In consequence of the mutiny of 1857, and the disappearance of the Company's army, the government of India was transferred to the crown: by the act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, which received the royal assent, Aug. 2, 1858. The Board of Control was abolished, and a Council of State for India was instituted. The Company's political powers ceased on Sept. 1: and the queen was proclaimed as Queen of Great Britain and the Colonies, &c., in the principal places in India, on Nov. 1, amid much enthusiasm. The India-house was built in 1726, and enlarged in 1799, when a new front was erected.

INDIA COMPANY. See *East India Co.*

INDIA RUBBER. (p. 366.) See *Caoutchouc.*

INKERMANN, BATTLE OF, Crimean war, Nov. 5, 1854. See *Battles.*

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE. In 1793, the Academies of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres and of the Sciences, were combined in one body under the above title.

INUNDATIONS (p. 371.) Disastrous one in the centre and south-west of France, on the Loire, &c., damage over £4,000,000 sterling, Oct. 1846. In South of France with immense damage, May and June, 1856. At Hamburg, the city half flooded, Jan. 1, 1855.

IONIAN ISLANDS (on W. coast of Greece), the Republic of the Seven Islands, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, St. Maura, Cerigo, and Paxo, which were colonised by the Ionians, and partook of the fortunes of the Greek people; were subject to Naples in the 13th century, and in the 14th to Venice, which ceded them to France, in 1797, by the treaty of Campo-Formio. They were seized by the Russians and Turks in 1800; and formed into a Republic. They were restored to the French in 1807, but retaken by the English in 1809. A new and very liberal constitution was granted in 1845. They are now among the free states of Europe; Corfu is the seat of government. Population, in 1856, 49,663.

IOWA, one of the U. States (territory 1838), admitted into the Union as a state, Dec. 28, 1846. Population, in 1840, 42,924; in 1850, 191,881; in 1856, 519,148, and 271 colored; in 1860, 682,000.

IRVINGITES, or the followers of the Rev. Edward Irving in England, who now call themselves the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church." They use a liturgy (framed in 1842, and enlarged 1853), and have church officers named apostles, angels, prophets, &c. In 1852, lights on the magnificent altar and burning of incense during prayers were prescribed. Their Gothic church or cathedral in Gordon square was solemnly opened Jan. 1, 1854. It is said that all who join the church offer a tenth of their income for its support and extension. They had 30 chapels in England in 1851.

IRON. (p. 372.) The value of the annual product of the U. S. is about \$7,000,000, or about 1,200,000 tons.

ITALY. (p. 374.)

"Napoléon III. et l'Italie" published Feb. 1859	81; Magenta, June 4; Marignano, June 8; Solferino..... June 24, 1859
The Austrian ultimatum rejected by Sardinia..... April 26, 1859	Provisional governments established at Florence, April 27; Parma, May; and Modena. [The sove- reigns retire.] June 15, 1859
The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27; and the French enter Genoa..... May 3, 1859	Insurrections in the Papal States: Bologna, Ferrara, &c. June 13-15, 1859
Peaceful revolutions at Florence, April 27; Parma, May 3; Modena, June 15, 1859	Massacre of the Insurgents at Per- ugia by the Swiss troops.. June 20, 1859
The Austrians defeated at Monte- bello, May 20; Palestro, May 30-	Armistice between Austria and France..... July 6, 1859

ITALY, *continued.*

Preliminaries of peace signed at Villafranca; Lombardy surrendered to Sardinia.....	July 12, 1859	gene of Carignano-Savoy, as regent of central Italy, Nov. 5; the king of Sardinia refusing his consent, the prince declines the office, but recommends the chevalier Buoncampagni.....	Nov. 14, 1859
Italy dismayed at first at the peace; great agitation at Milan, Florence, Modena, Parma, &c.	July, 1859	Garibaldi, with a force of about 1200 men in two small steamers embarks from near Genoa for Sicily,	May 6, 1860
Grandduke of Tuscany abdicates about.....	July 28, 1859	Garibaldi lands at Marsala, May 10; and after several victories takes possession of Palermo, May 27; and establishes a provisional gov. for Sicily, which is entirely evacuated by Neapolitan troops. June 8, 1860	
The pope appeals to Europe against the king of Sardinia.....	July 12, 1859	Garibaldi victorious at Melazzo,	July 20-1, 1860
Garibaldi becomes commander of the Italian army, and exhorts the Italians to arm.....	July 19, 1859	Garibaldi lands in Calabria, Aug. 8; enters Salerno, August; enters Naples	Aug., 1860
Constitutional assemblies meet at Florence, Aug. 11, and at Modena, Aug. 16, 1859		Francis II., king of Naples, retires to Gaeta, August; siege of Gaeta commenced by Victor Emmanuel	Oct., 1860
Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna declare for annexation to Piedmont.....	Sept. 3-7, 1859	Gaeta capitulates.....	Feb. 14, 1861
Cruel assassination of Col. Anviti at Parma	Oct. 5, 1859		
Garibaldi appeals to the Neapolitans; subscriptions in Italy and elsewhere to supply arms for the Italians.....	Oct., 1859		
Tuscany, &c., choose the Prince Eu-			

JAPAN. (p. 376.) U. States exped. under Com. Perry (7 ships of war) entered the Bay of Yeddo, Feb. 1854; to demand protection for American seamen and ships wrecked on the coast, and to effect a treaty of commerce which was agreed upon, March 31.—A British squadron for the same purpose reached Nagasaki, Sept. 1854, and effected a treaty. The Russians followed; and the Dutch made a new treaty, Nov. 9, 1855. Mr. Townsend Harris, consul-general for the U. S., made a new treaty, June 17, 1857, by which Nagasaki, Simoda, and Hakodadi were opened to American trade. Harris was received in Yeddo in 1858, and effected another treaty. Lord Elgin's treaty opening several ports to British trade, Aug. 26, 1858. Death of the Tycoon, August 1858. Japanese embassy to the U. S. (with attendants 70 persons) reaches San Francisco, March 28, 1860; Washington, May 14; Philadelphia, June 9; New York, where they were received with a great military display, June 16; embarked for home in U. S. frigate Niagara, July 1; reached Yeddo, Nov. 10, 1860.

JEDDO, or YEDDO. (p. 376.) Severe earthquakes, Dec. 23, 1854, and Nov. 11, 1855; during the latter 57 temples, 100,000 houses, and 30,000 persons were said to have been destroyed.

JESUITS. (p. 377.) In 1851 this body published in Italy a "*Catechismo Filosofico*," or dialogue on Monarchical Constitutions, containing instructions for kings, how far they may go with a safe conscience in breaking promises made to their people.

JEWS. (p. 378.) Alderman Salomons first Jewish Lord Mayor of London, 1855. Seizure of Mortara, a Jewish child, by the Catholic Archb. of Bologna, June 24, 1858. Baron Rothschild takes his seat as M.P. for London (first Hebrew in Brit. Parliament), July 24, 1858.

JUGGERNAUT. (p. 380.) The state allowance to the temple was suspended by the Indian government in June, 1851.

K.

KAFFRARIA, an extensive country in South Africa extending from the north of Cape Colony to the south of Guinea. The Kaffirs or Caffres first invaded the British colony at the Cape, in 1831, and continued a warfare up to Dec. 20, 1852, when they were defeated and sued for peace.

KARS, a town in Asiatic Turkey, defended 5 mos. by the Brit. under Gen. Williams against a Russian siege, June 18 to Nov. 28, 1855.

KANSAS, one of the United States (the 34th) organized as a territory, May 1854, and by the same act the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was declared "inoperative and void" in both Kansas and Nebraska. Emigrant companies from Mass. began to arrive in July and founded the town of Lawrence. An association formed in Missouri, July 29, to "remove all emigrants" coming "under the auspices of northern emigrant aid societies;" another formed Aug. 12, to introduce slavery. A. H. Reeder of Pa., app. governor, arrived Oct. 6. Election for delegate to Cong., Nov. 29; the polls mobbed by armed bands from Missouri: of 2871 votes cast 1729 were estimated illegal. Another election, March 20, 1855, similarly controlled. Reeder removed, July 26. Wilson Shannon of Ohio, his successor, assumed office Sept. 1. Topeka ["free state"] Convention promulgates a Constitution, Nov. 11. Collisions with bloodshed between the "free-state" and "pro-slavery" people commenced at this time, and continued more or less for many months. Topeka Const. accepted by the people, Dec. 15, and under it Chas. Robinson chosen governor, Jan. 15, 1856. Armed men from Geo., Alabama, &c., arrived in the territory, April, 1856. Report of H. Repres. of U. S. on Kansas affairs, proving fraud and violence of pro-slavery invaders. Robinson arrested for treason, May 5, and imprisoned 4 months for taking office under Topeka Constitution. Raid of pro-slavery men on the town of Lawrence, May 21. Fight at Potawatamie, May 26, and several other collisions for several months. Free-state legislature at Topeka dispersed by U. S. troops under Col. Sumner, July 4. Shannon removed and John W. Geary of Pa. appointed in his stead, Aug. A party led by Ex-senator Atchison of Mo. repulsed in an attack on Osawatomie, Aug. 29. Free-state men driven by Missourians from Leavenworth, Sept. 1. Robinson and others released on bail, Sept. 8, and Geary promising protection to free-state men they gave up their arms. Topeka legislature met, Jan. 6, 1857; the Speaker and others arrested by U. S. Marshal. Pro-slavery legislature at Lecompton provides for a convention. Geary resigned in consequence of illegal acts of Lecompton, U. S. judge, 1857. Rob. J. Walker appointed governor, and F. P. Stanton of Tenn., secretary, June. M. J. Parrott elected delegate to Cong. Lecompton Constitution promulgated, and caused great excitement, Dec. 1857. Walker denounces it as a fraud, and resigns because the Const. is approved by the President. J. W. Denver of Calif. app. governor, Dec. 1857. Lecompton Const. submitted to the people, and repudiated by 10,226 votes. Convention at Wyandot adopts a Const. prohibiting slavery, July 27, which is ratified by the people (4000 majority), Oct. 4. Under it Chas. Robinson chosen governor, Dec. 6. A famine and great suffering prevails in the territory, 1860, relieved by contributions from many states. Kansas admitted into the Union under the Wyandot Constitution, Jan. 29, 1861. Population in 1859, 69,950; in 1860, 143,645.

KENTUCKY. (p. 382.) Population in 1850, 771,424, and 210,981 slaves. In 1860, 933,707, and 225,902 slaves. Increase of free persons in 10 years 19 per cent., inc. of slaves 7 per cent.

KNOW-NOTHINGS, or the "American party," a political organization in the U. States, 1853. Chief principles as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Americans shall rule America. 2. The Union of these States. 3. No North, no South, no East, no West. 4. The United States of America—as they are—one and inseparable. 5. No sectarian interferences in our legislation or the administration of American law. 6. Hostility to the assumptions of the | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Thorough reform in the naturalization laws. 8. Free and liberal educational institutions for all sects and classes, with the Bible, God's holy word, as a universal text-book. |
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L.

LACE. (p. 388) This manufacture has been so advanced by improvements that a piece of lace which about 1809 cost £17, may now be had for 7s. *Ure.*

LANGUAGE. Hon George P. Marsh, in a recent lecture, stated that there were nearly 100,000 English words found in use by good writers, but that no single writer employed more than a very small proportion of the whole. Few scholars used as many as 10,000 English words, and ordinary people not more than 3000. In all Shakespeare there were not 15,000 words, and in all Milton but 8000. There were but 800 of the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

LAW. (p. 391.) The number of lawyers in the United States, in March, 1851, was 21,979, or about one to every fifteen hundred inhabitants. *Monthly Law Magazine.* Estimating their average receipts at \$1000 per annum, their aggregate income would reach within a fraction of *twenty-two millions of dollars.* In 1851 there were in New York, 4740 lawyers; in Pennsylvania, 1848; in Ohio, 2031; in Massachusetts, 1132; in Kentucky, 1066; and in Georgia, 908. *Livingston's Law Register.*

LIBERIA. (p. 395.) The number of American Africans in 1860 was about 10,000; natives under jurisdiction of the republic about 250,000. In 1856 the sugar cane was introduced, and in May, 1860, a cargo of sugar was sent to N. Y. Palm oil exported in 1859, \$500,000. A college, several schools, 2 newspapers, and several churches had been established (1859).

LIBRARIES. (p. 397.) The Astor Library, founded by the late J. J. Astor, who left, by will, \$400,000 "for the establishment of a public library in New York," "which should be open at all reasonable hours, free of expense, to persons resorting thereto." The original building opened to the public Jan. 9, 1854. Another building of similar style and extent was added by W. B. Astor, 1860. The whole contained in 1860 about 120,000 volumes, including the most valuable, rare, and costly works purchasable.

The free Public Library in Boston, opened Sept. 17, 1858, is a noble institution of a similar kind founded at a similar expense by several munificent citizens. It is wholly free to the public, and about 30,000 volumes are provided which may be taken from the library by any resident of Boston. It is a remarkable fact that these 30,000 volumes had thus been freely loaned to all comers without loss or damage to the amount of \$100 in 2 years.

LIGHTHOUSES. (p. 398.) In 1859, there were 491 light stations on the coasts of the U. S. including the Pacific and the lakes, the annual cost to gov. being \$932,000. The No. of buoys and beacons was about 5000.

LOMBARDY (p. 402), war in, 1859. See *Italy.*

LONDON. (p. 402.) The population of L. in 1859 was said to be 2,600,000.

- LOTTERIES.** In N. Y. and Pa., lotteries have been declared by law to be "public nuisances," and to be indictable as such. The Am. Art Union was pronounced illegal, as a lottery, 1851. About 1820 there was a lottery at Natchez for building a Presbyterian church. At other times colleges, roads, ferries, hospitals, &c. have been aided by lotteries. They are still tolerated in Maryland, Georgia, and perhaps other states (1861).
- LOUVRE.** (p. 404.) The magnificent buildings of the New Louvre begun by Napoleon I., and completed by Napoleon III., were inaugurated by the latter in great state, Aug. 14, 1857.
- LOUISIANA.** (p. 404.) Population in 1850, 517,762. In 1855, by state census, 587,774 including 244,000 slaves. In 1860, 666,413 including 312,186 slaves. Ordinance of secession from the U. S. passed by Convention, Jan. 26, 1861. Motion to submit the question to the people was defeated by a large majority.

M.

- MACCABEES,** a family of patriotic Jews, who commenced their career during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, B.C. 167, when Mattathias, a priest, resisted the tyranny of the governor. His son Judas Maccabeus defeated the Syrians in three battles, B.C. 166, 165; but fell in an ambush, B.C. 161. His brother Jonathan made a league with the Romans and Lacedæmonians, and after an able administration, was treacherously killed at Ptolemais by Tryphon, B.C. 143. His brother and successor, Simon, was also murdered, B.C. 135. John Hyrcanus, son of Simon, succeeded. His son Judas, called also Aristobulus, took the title of king, B.C. 107. The history of the Maccabees is contained in five books of that name, two of which are included in our Apocrypha, and are accounted canonical by the Roman Catholic Church but not by Protestant communions.
- MACADAMIZING.** The inventor of this system of repairing roads (Mr. John M'Adam), received a grant from Parliament in 1825 as a reward.
- MADAGASCAR.** (p. 411.) The French were defeated in an attack on this island, Oct. 19, 1855. The native Christians have suffered much persecution, although the prince, the son of the reigning queen, embraced Christianity in 1846. The Rev. W. Ellis in 1858 published an interesting account of his three visits to the Island, on behalf of the London Missionary Society in 1854-5-6.
- MADEIRA.** (p. 408.) Since 1852, the vintages here have been totally ruined by the vine-disease.
- MAGAZINE.** See *Reviews and Magazines*.
- MAGENTA,** a small town in Lombardy, memorable for the victory of the French and Sardinian army over the Austrians, June 4, 1859. The emperor Louis Napoleon commanded, and he and the king of Sardinia were in the thickest of the fight. It is said that 55,000 French and Sardinians, and 75,000 Austrians were engaged. The former are asserted to have lost 4000 killed and wounded, and the Austrians 10,000, besides 7000 prisoners; these numbers are still doubtful. The Austrians fought well, but were badly commanded. The emperor and king entered Milan on June 8 following. M'Mahon and Regnault d'Angely were created marshals of France for gallantry in this action.
- MAGNETISM.** In 1831 electricity was produced from a magnet by Professor Faraday, who has since published his researches on the action of the magnet

on light, on the magnetic properties of flame, air, and gases (1845), on diamagnetism (1845), on magne-crystalline action (1848), on atmospheric magnetism (1850), and on the magnetic force (1851-52). In the present century our knowledge of the phenomena of magnetism has been greatly increased by the labors of Arago, Ampère, Hansteen, Gauss, Weber, Poggenдорff, Sabine, Lamont, Tyndall, Du Moucel, &c.

MAINE. (p. 410) Population in 1850, 533,169: increase in 10 years, 16 per cent. Pop. in 1860, 619,958: increase in 10 years $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

MALAKHOFF, a hill near Sebastopol on which was situated an old tower, which the Russians strongly fortified during the siege in 1854-5. The allied French and English attacked it on June 17 and 18, 1855, and after a conflict of 48 hours were repulsed with severe loss: that of the English being 175 killed and 1126 wounded; that of the French 3338 killed and wounded. On Sept. 8, the French again attacked the Malakhoff; at 8 o'clock the first mine was sprung, and at noon the French flag floated over the conquered redoubt. In the Malakhoff and Redan were found 3000 pieces of cannon of every calibre, and 120,000 lbs. of gunpowder.

MARONITES. A body of Christians in Asiatic Turkey, who recognise the authority of the pope. They live near Mt. Lebanon, and in Aleppo, Damascus, and other places. They suffered severely in the massacre by the Druses in 1860, and some accounts make the Maronites the original aggressors.

MAROONS. A name given in Jamaica to runaway negroes. When the island was conquered from the Spaniards a number of the negroes, abandoned by their former masters, fled to the hills and became very troublesome to the colonists. A war of eight years' duration ensued, when the Maroons capitulated on being permitted to retain their free settlements, about 1730. In 1795 they again took arms, but were speedily put down and transported to Nova Scotia. *Brande.* They were also sent to Sierra Leone; and many of them are among the Dutch of Surinam.

MARQUESAS ISLANDS (Polynesia), were discovered in 1595 by Mendaña, who named them after the viceroy of Peru, Marquesa de Mendoza. They were visited by Cook in 1774, and were taken possession of by the French admiral Dupetit Thouars, May 1, 1842.

MARRIAGE (p. 414.) The number of marriages in England and Wales in

1750 was 40,300	1820 was 96,883	1850 was 152,744
1800 " 78,228	1840 " 121,083	1855 " 156,207

Of these marriages, in 1850, it is stated, in the registrar's returns, that 47,570 men and 70,601 women could not write, and that they signed the marriage register with their marks.* See *Divorce*. It has frequently been attempted to legalise a marriage with a *deceased wife's sister*, without success. A bill for this purpose passed the Commons, July 2, 1858, but was rejected by the Lords, July 23 following. In the case of *Brooke v. Brooke*, April 17, 1858, it was decided that such a marriage celebrated in a foreign country was not valid. A bill to suppress irregular marriages in Scotland was passed in 1856.

MARSEILLAISE HYMN. The words and music of this hymn are ascribed to Rouget de Lille, a French engineer officer, who composed it at the request

* In France, the marriages were 208,893 in 1829; 243,674 in 1825; and 259,177 in 1830. As respects Paris, the statistics of that city, which are very minute and curious, furnish the following classes as occurring in 7754 marriages:—Bachelors and maids, 6456; bachelors and widows, 369; widowers and maids, 703; widowers and widows, 222.

of Marshal Lucknow, in 1791, to cheer the spirits of the conscripts of the army then at Strasburg. The hymn derived its name from the circumstance of some troops from Marseilles marching into Paris to the tune at a time when it was little known there, in 1792. *Brande.*

MARYLAND. (p. 415.) Population, 1850, 583,034 including 74,723 free colored, and 90,368 slaves. Increase in 10 years 24 per cent. In 1860, the population was 646,183, and 85,382 slaves. Increase of free persons in 10 years 11 per cent.; decrease of slaves 6 per cent.

MASSACHUSETTS. (p. 146.) Population in 1850, 994,514; increase in 10 years 34 per cent. Population in 1855 (state census) 1,132,369; increase in 5 years 16 per cent. These returns placed Mass. the 6th in the Union in population. In 1860 the population was 1,231,494. Increase in 10 years 24 per cent. Total industrial production in 1855, 295 millions of dollars. Exports, 1859, 18 millions. Railroads, 1602 miles, which cost 63 millions.

MEDICI FAMILY, illustrious as the restorers of literature and the fine arts in Italy, were chiefs or *signori* of the republic of Florence from 1434, in which year Cosmo de' Medici, who had been banished from the republic, was recalled, and made its chief, presiding over it for thirty years. Lorenzo de' Medici, styled "the Magnificent," and the "Father of Letters," ruled Florence from 1469 to 1492. John de' Medici (Pope Leo X.) was the son of Lorenzo. *Roscoe.* From 1569 to 1737 the Medici family were hereditary granddukes of Tuscany.

MEMPHIS, an ancient city of Egypt ("of which the very ruins are stupendous") is said to have been built by Menes, 3890 B.C.; or by Misraim, 2188 B.C. It was erected by Alexander, 332 B.C.; and restored by Septimus Severus, A.D. 202. The invasion of Cambyses, 526 B.C., began, and the founding of Alexandria, 332, completed, the ruin of Memphis.

MENU, INSTITUTES OF, the very ancient code of India. Sir W. Jones, who translated them into English (1794), considers their date should be placed between Homer (about 962 B.C.) and the Roman Twelve Tables (about 449 B.C.) Haughton's translation appeared in 1825.

MEROVINGIANS. The first race of French kings, 418-752.

MESMERISM. So called from Frederick Anthony Mesmer, a German physician, of Mersburg. He first made his doctrine known to the world in 1766; contending, by a thesis on planetary influence, that the heavenly bodies diffused through the universe a subtle fluid which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. Quitting Vienna for Paris, in 1778, he gained numerous proselytes to his system in France, where he received a subscription of 340,000 livres. The government at length appointed a committee of physicians and members of the Academy of Sciences to investigate his pretensions. Among these were Franklin and Dr. Bailly, and the result of their inquiries appeared in an admirable paper drawn up by the latter, exposing the futility of animal magnetism, as the delusion was then termed, and the quackery of Mesmer. Mesmerism excited attention again about 1848, when Miss Harriet Martineau and others announced their belief in it.*

METEOR. Remarkable instances of the phenomenon are recorded by the Chinese as early as 644 B.C.; by Greeks and Romans (a few only); by Kepler (1623), Halley, Humboldt, Cavallo, Bowditch, and others, 1676, 1719, 1783, 1819. A meteor passed over N. Y., Conn., R. I., Delaware, &c., July 20, 1860.

* In 1859 the Mesmeric Infirmary issued its tenth annual report, Archbishop Whately being president, and the earl of Carlisle and Mr. Monckton Milnes among the vice-presidents.

Extraordinary meteoric display in Nov. 1833, partially recurring every Nov. till 1839, and again in 1841 and 1846. These were described by Prof. Olmsted of New Haven.

METHODISTS. (p. 422.) The first Methodist organization in the U. S. was at Baltimore, 1784, Wesley sanctioning it as the "Meth. Episcopal Church of America." Introduced in S. Carolina and Georgia, 1785. Secession of Anti-episcopal branch, 1830. Secession (on account of the slavery question) of the "Methodist Episcopal Church South," 1844. The northern branch had in 1860, 956,555 members, and 13,000 preachers, under 51 "annual conferences," 24 colleges, 2 biblical institutes, and 120 seminaries. The "M. E. Church South" in 1845, had 6 bishops, 24 conferences, 330,710 white members, 124,811 colored members, 2978 Indians. In 1859 the total membership was 721,023, with 21 colleges for males, 28 colleges and 27 high schools for females; and a publishing house at Nashville which issued 600 million pages in 5 years. The Meth. Prot. Church in 1858 had 90,000 members and 2000 ministers.

MEXICO. (p. 423.) Herrera, president, 1848; succeeded by Gen. Arista, Jan. 15, 1851; who was compelled by revolution to resign, 1853, and Santa Anna was recalled and made president with unlimited powers. Insurrection of Alvarez, Jan. 1854; flight of Santa Anna, Aug. 1855, and elevation of Carrera for 27 days. Alvarez made president by a Junta, but after a few weeks resigned in favor of Comonfort, who confiscated Church property, March 1856. New constitution promulgated by Congress, March 1857, opposed by the army, and a new revolution (Jan. 1858), suppressed Comonfort, and elevated Zuloaga to the presidency. Juarez (chief justice) claims this post, and retires to Vera Cruz, May 4, 1860, assuming there to be the "Constitutional president." Zuloaga deposed, and Gen. Miramon as chief of the Conservatives or Church party, leads a war against Juarez, which ends in the triumph of Juarez, Jan. 1861.

MICHIGAN. (p. 423.) Population 1850, 399,654; in 1860, 754,291. Increase in 1840-50, 87 per cent.; 1850-60, 89 per cent.

MICHAELMAS. The feast of St. Michael, the reputed guardian of the Roman Catholic Church, under the title of "St. Michael and all Angels." St. Michael is supposed by the Roman Catholics to be the head of the heavenly host. This feast is celebrated on the 29th of September, and the institution of it, according to Butler, was A.D. 487.

MILITIA. (p. 424.) In England a volunteer militia was raised during the Crimean war, 1854, and again during the Indian mutiny, 1857.

MILITIA. (p. 425.) The militia force of the United States in 1860, as near as can be ascertained from official reports, consists of 53,589 commissioned officers, and 2,036,520 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates; a total of 2,727,486 men.

MINCIO, a river of Lombardy. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French under Brune, Dec. 26, 1800; and by Eugene Beauharnais, Feb. 8, 1814. The provinces of Verona and Mantua are watered by the Mincio.

MINES. (p. 425.) The deepest coal-pit in England has recently been opened, after nearly 12 years' labor. The shaft is 686½ yards deep, and its sinking cost some \$500,000. The seam of coal is 4 ft. 8½ in. thick, and is calculated to yield 500 tons a day for 30 years. The shaft is 12½ feet in diameter, and near the bottom 19 feet. Here it meets an "incline" nearly half a mile long.

MINIÉ RIFLE, invented at Vincennes, about 1833, by M. Minié (born about 1800). From a common soldier he raised himself to the rank of the chef

d'escadron. His rifle is considered to surpass all made previous to it, for accuracy of direction and extent of range. It is adopted by the French, and with various modifications by the British army in 1852.

MINNESOTA. (p. 425) Made a territory, 1857, admitted into the Union as a state, 1858. Population, 1850, 6077; 1860, 176,535.

MINT. (p. 426.) In England, first regulated by Athelstan, about A.D. 928. See *Coinage*.

MISSIONS, PROTESTANT. The number of Protestant missionaries in the world is 1369 who are distributed as follows: North America, 125; South America, 11; the Antilles and Guiana, 218; Northern Africa, 6; West Africa, 107; South Africa, 152; Western Asia, 74; India and Ceylon, 419; Burmah and Siam, 39; China, 72; Oceanica, 146. To the above must be added 934 assistant missionaries, and 2737 native helpers (1860). Modern missionary effort has given to 20 millions of people the benefits of a written language, 20 dialects of Africa have been thus supplied, and 500,000 persons enjoy oral teaching.

MISSIONS, ROMAN CATHOLIC. The receipts of the great Romish missionary society, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, for 1857, from all parts of the globe, amounted to \$838,000. Their expenditures in Europe were about \$159,000; in Asia, \$284,000; in Africa, \$54,000; in America, \$177,000; in the South seas, \$73,000. The whole amount contributed on this continent was about \$32,000. It is stated that Protestants in the U. States alone, give more for foreign missions than the one hundred and fifty millions of Catholics in all parts of the world.

MIRRORS. (p. 427.) In 1851 Mr. Pettigrew made known a mode of silvering glass by a solution of silver, thus avoiding the deleterious use of mercury.

MISSISSIPPI (p. 426.) This state repudiated \$5,000,000 of its bonds, in 1839(?) Population 1850, 606,326; 1860, 836,658; increase from 1840 to 1850, 61 per cent. "Ordinance of Secession" from the U. S., passed Jan. 9, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI. The literal translation of the aboriginal name is *Great River*; the Indian title is written variously by the early journalists; Marquette spells it "*Missoissippi*," Hennepin "*Meschasipi*." Sape is river, running water; the prefix means "*great*," "*big*."

MISSOURI. (p. 427) Pop. in 1850, 682,044, including 87,422 slaves. In 1856, 911,001, including 101,605 slaves. Increase in 10 years, 77 per cent. From 1830 to 1840, it was 133 per cent. Pop. 1860, 1,201,214, including 115,619 slaves

MODENA. (p. 426.)

1846. Francis V. (born June 1, 1819) succeeds, Jan. 21. His subjects rose against him soon after the Italian war broke out, in April, 1859. He fled to Verona, establishing a regency, which was abolished June 18; Farini was appointed dictator

in July; a constituent assembly was immediately elected, which offered the duchy to the king of Sardinia, Sept. 15, following. Future government undecided, Nov. 1859.

OLUCCAS: an archipelago (the chief, Amboyna) in the Indian Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese, about 1511, who held them secretly till the arrival of the Spaniards, who claimed them till 1629, when Charles V. yielded them to John III. for a large sum of money. The Dutch conquered them in 1607, and have held them ever since—except from 1810 till 1814, when they were subject to the English.

MONACHISM (from the Greek, *monos*, alone). Catholic writers refer to the prophet Elijah, and the Nazarene mentioned in Numbers, ch. vi., as early

examples. The first Christian ascetics appear to be derived from the Jewish sect of the Essenes, whose life was very austere, practising celibacy, &c. About the time of Constantine (A.D. 306-322) numbers of these ascetics withdrew into the deserts, and were called *hermits, monks, and anchorets*; of whom Paul, Anthony, and Pachomius were most celebrated. Simeon, the founder of the Stylite (or pillar saints), died A.D. 456. He is said to have lived on a pillar 30 years. St. Benedict, the great reformer of monachism, published his Rules and established his monastery at Monte Cassino, about A.D. 529. The Carthusians, Cistercians, &c., are so many varieties of Benedictines. In 964, by decree of king Edgar, all married priests were to be replaced by monks. See *Abbeys* and *Benedictines*.

MONROE DOCTRINE, a term applied to the determination expressed by James Monroe, president of the United States, 1817-24, not to permit any European power to interfere in restraining the progress of liberty in North or South America.

MONTEBELLO, a village in Piedmont, where Lannes defeated the Austrians June 9, 1800, and acquired his title of duke of Montebello; and where (May 20, 1859), after a contest of six hours, the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, who lost about 2000 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners. The French lost about 700, including general Beuret.

MONUMENT OF LONDON, begun in A.D. 1671, and finished in 1677. The pedestal is forty feet high, and the edifice altogether 202 feet, that being the distance of its base from the spot where the fire which it commemorates commenced. It is the loftiest isolated column in the world. Its erection cost about £14,500.

MORAT (Switzerland), where Charles the Bold of Hungary was completely defeated by the Swiss, June 20, 1476. A monument, constructed of the bones of the vanquished, was destroyed by the French in 1798, who erected a stone column in its place.

MORETON BAY (New South Wales), a new British colony, constituted in 1859. The capital to be called Queen's Town; the first governor, Sir G. Bowen, and the title of the Bishopric to be Brisbane.

MORMONS. (p. 430.) In Utah, their chief settlement, Brigham Young, their leader, was made Governor by Pres. Fillmore in 1850. The U. S. chief justice being repudiated by Young, and the U. S. laws disowned, Col. Steptoe, U. S. A., was appointed governor in place of Young, and sent with a battalion to enforce the U. S. authority, Aug. 1854. His authority being defied he resigned. Alfred Cummings appointed gov. by Pres. Buchanan, and arrived with 2,500 U. S. troops, Oct. 5. His trains were attacked and open rebellion proclaimed; but in March, 1858, the Mormon leaders submitted and order was restored. Army withdrawn May 1860. In April, 1851, their elders and preachers were gathering converts to their principles in Italy and Switzerland, and especially among the Waldenses; also at Paris. Their celebrated "Bible," professed to have been delivered to Joe Smith, was really written by Rev. Sol. Spaulding, about 1812, as a supposed history of some ancient mounds in Ashtabula Co., Ohio. The MS. is said to have been borrowed by one of the Mormons, who copied it, and subsequently printed it. The number of Mormons in Utah, in 1860, was said by them to be 80,000 or 100,000. By others it was estimated at 50,000. In Europe they number perhaps 100,000; and some are reported in Asia, Africa, and Polynesia.

MOROCCO. (p. 430.) The Spaniards, who possess several places on the coast of Morocco (Ceuta, Penon de Valcz, &c.), having suffered much annoyance by

Moorish pirates, declared war against the sultan in Oct. 1859. Negotiations had proved fruitless; the Spanish government increasing their demands as the sultan yielded. The English interference was in vain. See *Spain*. Peace restored, 1860.

MORTAR (p. 430.) On Oct. 19, 1857, a colossal mortar, constructed by Mr. Robert Mallett, was tried at Woolwich; with a charge of 70 lbs. it threw a shell weighing 2550 lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile horizontally, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in height. No bomb-proof arch or iron ship could resist such a missile.

MOSQUITO COAST (in Central America). The Indians inhabiting this coast have been long under the protection of the British, who held Belize and a group of islands in the bay of Honduras. The jealousy of the United States has long existed on this subject. In April, 1850, the two governments covenanted not to "occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume, or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America." In 1855 the United States charged the British government with an infraction of the treaty; on which the latter agreed to cede the disputed territory to the republic of Honduras, with some reservation.* The matter was finally settled in Feb. 1857.

MOUNT VERNON The home of Washington, on the Potomac; purchased for the nation for the sum of \$200,000, raised by ladies' associations, originated by Miss Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, 1858-60.

MUNICH, the capital of Bavaria, and one of the most beautiful sites in Germany, was founded, it is said, A.D. 962. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, in 1632; by the Austrians in 1704, 1741, and 1743; and by the French, under Moreau, July 2, 1800. Munich abounds in schools, institutions, and manufactories. The University was founded by the king Louis in 1826.

N.

NAPLES. (p. 434.)

A martial anarchy prevails.....	Dec. 1849	Italian refugees, under count Pisacane, landing in Calabria, are defeated, and their leader killed.....	
The chiefs of the liberal party arrested in.....	1849	Death of Ferdinand II., after dreadful sufferings.....	June 27-July 2, 1857
Settembrini, Poerio, Carafa, and others, after a mock trial are condemned, and consigned to horrible dungeons for life.....	June, 1850	Accession of Francis II.....	May 22, 1859
After remonstrances with the king on his tyrannical government (May), the English and French ambassadors are withdrawn.....	Oct. 28, 1856	The city of Naples surrenders to Garibaldi without a struggle, and the king retires to Gaeta... Sept.,	1860
Attempted assassination of the king by Milans.....	Dec. 1856	Gaeta surrenders to the Sardinians and the king takes refuge in a French vessel.....	Feb. 13, 1861
The <i>Cagliari</i> seized.....	June, 1857	See <i>Italy and Sicily</i> .	

NASSAU, now a German duchy, was made a county by the emperor Frederic I., about 1180, for Wolram a descendant of Conrad I. of Germany; from whom are descended the royal house of Orange now reigning in Holland (see *Orange and Holland*), and the present duke of Nassau. Population of the duchy in 1857, 434,064. Wiesbaden was made the capital in 1839.

1788. Count Frederic-William joins the Confederation of the Rhine, and is made duke in 1806.	1814. William-George, Aug. 20. 1839. Adolphus - William - Charles, born July 24, 1817; the present duke (1861).
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* St. Juan del Norte (Greytown) was held by the British on behalf of the Mosquitoes till the American adventurers, under Col. Kinney, took possession of it in Sept. 1855. He joined Walker; and on Feb. 10, 1856, their associate Rivas, the president, claimed and annexed the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN (at New York), founded 1826; the first President was Samuel F. B. Morse.

NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND. The annual interest in 1850 was £23,862,257; and the total interest, including annuities, amounted to £27,699,740. On Jan. 1, 1851, the total unredeemed debt of Great Britain and Ireland was £769,272,562; the charge on which for interest and management was £27,620,449. On Jan. 1, 1852, it was £765,126,582; the charge, £27,501,783.

NATURE PRINTING. This process consists in impressing objects, such as plants, mosses, feathers, &c., into plates of metal, causing these objects, as it were, to engrave themselves; and afterwards taking casts or copies fit for printing from. Kniphof, of Erfurt, between 1728 and 1757, produced his *Herbarium vivum* by pressing the plants themselves (previously inked) on paper; the impressions being afterwards colored by hand. In 1833, Peter Kyhl made use of steel rollers and lead plates. In 1842, Mr. Taylor printed lace. In 1847, Mr. Twining printed ferns, grasses, and plants; and in the same year Dr. Branson suggested the application of electrotyping to the impressions. In 1849, Professor Leydolt, of Vienna, obtained, by the able assistance of Mr. Andrew Worrington, impressions of agates and fossils. The first practical application of this process is in Von Heufler's work on the Mosses of Arpasch, in Transylvania; the second (the first in England) in "The Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland," edited by Dr. Lindley; the illustrations to which were prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Bradbury, in 1855-6, who also in 1859 commenced the printing of the British Sea-weeds, edited by W. G. Johnstone and Alex. Croall.

NAVAL ACADEMY (U. S.) at Annapolis, Md., founded during the Presidency of Mr. Polk, chiefly at the instance of Geo. Bancroft, Sec. of the Navy.

NAVY OF ENGLAND. (p. 440.) In July, 1856, it consisted of 271 sailing vessels, carrying 9,594 guns; and 258 steam vessels, carrying 6,582 guns; also 155 gunboats, and 111 vessels on harbor service.

NAVY OF FRANCE (p. 440) has been greatly increased by the present emperor. In 1859 it consisted of 51 ships of the line (14 sailing vessels and 37 steamers), and 398 other vessels, in all 449.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. (p. 439.) In 1860, consisted of 10 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 21 sloops of war, 3 brigs, 8 steamers, first class, 6 screw do. 2d class, 15 do. 3d class, 9 side-wheel steamers, 3 storeships, 6 receiving ships. Total, 91 vessels.

NEW GRENADA (South America), visited by Columbus, and in 1536 conquered and settled by the Spaniards. It formed part of the new republic of Bogota, established in 1811; and, combined with Caraccas, formed the republic of Colombia in 1819. After several reunions and dissolutions the republic of New Grenada, in June, 1858, merged into the Grenadine Confederation, which includes Bolivar, Antioquia, Panama, and other small states. The president (1859) M. Ospina, entered on office April 1, 1857.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (p. 441.) Population in 1850, 317,976; increase in 10 years, 11 per cent. In 1860, 326,072, increase, 3 per cent.

NEW JERSEY. (p. 442.) Population in 1850, 488,552, including 22,269 colored persons. In 1860, 676,084. Increase in 10 years 35 per cent.

NEWSPAPERS. (p. 445.) There are 3,364 newspapers published in the United States and territories, of which 613 are in New York, 419 in Pennsylvania, 382 in Ohio, 221 in Illinois, and 219 in Massachusetts. There are 50 in Canada, 5 in the Sandwich Islands, and 2 in New Brunswick. In England

and Wales there are 272; in Scotland, 66; in Ireland, 113; and in the British Isles and Jersey, 17. There are about 1,500 in Germany, about 600 in France, 30 or 40 in Spain, very few in Italy, 13 in Constantinople, and about 100 in Russia (1860).

NEWSPAPERS, GREAT BRITAIN. (p. 445.) In 1855 the stamp duty on newspapers was abolished, except for postal purposes. In 1857, 71,000,000 newspapers passed through the London post-office.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESENT PRINCIPAL LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

Daily.

Public Ledger.....1759	Times.....1788	Standard.....1827
Morning Chronicle.....1770	Sun.....1792	Daily News.....1846
Morning Post.....1772	Morning Advertiser.....1808	Daily Telegraph.....1855
Morning Herald.....1781	Globe.....1808	Morning Star.....1856

Weekly.

Observer.....1792	Bell's Life in London..1820	Lloyd's Weekly Paper.1842
Bell's Messenger.....1796	Sunday Times.....1822	News of the World....1843
Weekly Dispatch.....1801	Atlas.....1826	Economist.....1843
Examiner.....1868	Athenæum.....1828	Leader.....1856
Literary Gazette.....1817	Spectator.....1828	Press.....1853
John Bull.....1820	Illustr'd London News.1842	Saturday Review....185-

NEW YORK, STATE OF. (p. 443.) Population in 1850, 3,097,394; increase in 10 years, 26 per cent. In 1860, 3,851,563; increase in 10 years 24 per cent. No. of school districts, 11,621. Pupils in public schools, 851,533. Volumes in school libraries 1,360,507 (1860).

NICARAGUA, a state in Central America, *which see*. At the commencement of 1855 it was greatly disturbed by two political parties: that of the president Chamorro, who held Grenada, the capital, and that of the democratic chief Castellon, who held Leon. The latter invited Walker, the filibuster, to his assistance, who in a short time became sole dictator of the state. By the united efforts of the confederated states the filibusters were all expelled in May, 1857. On May 1, 1858, Nicaragua and Costa Rica appealed to the great European powers for protection.

NICOLAITANES. This sect (mentioned *Rev. ii. 6, 15*) is said to have sprung from Nicolas, one of the first seven deacons. Nicolas is said to have made a vow of continence, and in order to convince his followers of his resolve to keep it, he gave his wife (who was remarkable for her beauty) leave to marry any other man she desired. His followers are said afterwards to have maintained the legality of a community of wives, as well as holding all other things in common, and are accused of denying the divinity of Christ.

NINEVEH. The capital of the Assyrian Empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Ashur, who called it after himself, about 2245 B.C. Ninus reigned in Assyria, and called this city also after himself, Nineveh, 2069 B.C. *Abbé Lenglet*. Jonah preached against Nineveh (about 862 B.C.), which was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 606 B.C. The discoveries of Mr. Layard and others in the neighborhood of Mosul, the supposed site of this ancient capital, since 1839, have in a manner disinterred and re-peopled a city which for centuries has not only ceased to figure on the page of history, but whose very locality had long been blotted out of the map of the earth. The forms, features, costume, religion, modes of warfare, and ceremonial customs of its inhabitants, stand before us distinct as those of a living people; and it is anticipated that, by help of the sculptures and their cuneiform inscriptions, the researches of the learned may go far in filling up the vast blank in Assyrian annals. Among the sculptures that enrich the British Museum may be mentioned the winged bull and lion

and numerous hunting and battle-pieces; but perhaps the most interesting and confirmatory of the truth of Holy Scripture, is the bas-relief of the eagle-headed human figure, presumed to be a representation of the Assyrian god Nisroch (from *Nisr*, an eagle or hawk), whom Sennacherib was in the act of worshipping when he was assassinated by his two sons, about 710 B.C. 2 *Kings* xix. 37. In 1848 Mr. Layard published his "Nineveh and its Remains," and in 1853 an account of his second visit in 1849-50.

NITROGEN, OR AZOTE (from the Greek *a no*, and *zoo*, I live), an irrespirable elementary gas. Before 1777 Scheele separated the oxygen of the air from the nitrogen, and almost simultaneously with Lavoisier discovered that the atmosphere is a mixture of these two gases. Nitrogen combined with hydrogen forms the volatile alkali ammonia so freely given off by decomposing animal and vegetable bodies.

NORTH CAROLINA. (p. 449.) The population was as follows:

	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Col.	Total.
1840.....	484,870	245,817	22,782	753,419
1850.....	558,025	288,545	27,463	862,089
1860.....	679,965	328,377		1,008,342

It was at Mecklenburgh, in this state, that the first declaration of independence of the British crown was made, as early as May, 1775.

NORTHWEST PASSAGE. (p. 448.) The honor of actually effecting the north-west passage was achieved by Capt. McClure, in the British ship *Investigator*, which sailed with the *Enterprize*, Capt. Collinson, Jan. 20, 1850. Admiralty chart showing the discovery published 1853.

NOVARA (SARDINIA), BATTLE OF, March 23, 1849, when the Austrian marshal Radetzky totally defeated the king Charles Albert and the Sardinian army. The contest began at 10 A.M. and lasted till late in the evening; the Austrians lost 396 killed, and had about 1850 wounded; the Sardinians lost between 3,000 and 4,000 men, 27 cannons, and 3,000 prisoners. The king of Sardinia soon after abdicated in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel, the present king (1861).

NUMIDIA (N. Africa), the seat of the war of the Romans with Jugurtha, which began 111 B.C., and ended with his subjugation and captivity, 106. The last king, Juba, joined Cato and was killed at the battle of Thapsus, 46 B.C., when Numidia became a Roman province.

NUMISMATICS, the science of coins and medals, an important adjunct to the study of history. In England Evelyn (1697), Addison (1726), and Pinkerton (1789) published works on medals. Ruding's *Annals* is the great work on British coinage (new edition, 1840). The Numismatic Society in London was founded by Dr. John Lee in 1836. It publishes the *Numismatic Chronicle*. Mr. Yonge Akerman's *Numismatic Manual* (1840), is a useful introduction to the science. Other foreign works are numerous. Eckfeldt and Dubois' work on the coins of the U. S., pub. 1842, with later editions. Works by Busnell, Prime, and others, published at N. York, and by Snowden at Philad.

O.

OATH. (p. 451.) In England Jews were relieved from part of the oath of allegiance, 1858.

OBSERVATORIES. (p. 451.) Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y., founded by Mrs. B. Dudley, 1858.

- OHIO.** The total population of this state in 1850, was 1,980,408, viz. white, 1,956,000; colored, 24,300. Farms in cultivation, 143,887; manufacturing establishments producing annually over \$500, 110,550; houses, 336,098. *Census Returns.* In 1850 the wheat crop of Ohio amounted to 30,000,000 bushels. April, 1851, completed 62 years since the first band of white settlers entered Ohio. Population in 1860, 2,377,917; increase in ten years about 20 per cent.
- OIL-WELLS,** which supply a good burning oil, were discovered at Titusville, Pa., 1859. The first was through 29 feet of earth, and 30 feet of rock. There are now (1861) numerous wells in that vicinity yielding about 15 barrels per day.
- OLYMPIC GAMES.** (p. 452.) In 1858, M. Zappas, a wealthy Peloponnesian, gave funds to re-establish these games under the auspices of the Queen of Greece.
- OMNIBUSES.** (p. 452.) In 1859, there were above 8000 omnibuses running in London. The number in New York in 1860 was 11,660. The number of hackney coaches licensed in 1860 in N. York was 863. The number of carts of public cartmen, in 1860 was 5700.
- OPIUM.** The Custom-house returns state that in 1858, 300,000 lbs. of opium were imported into the United States, and it is calculated from reliable data that not more than one-tenth of this is used for medicinal purposes. Druggists and physicians say that the habit of taking opiates is very prevalent, and extending every year.
- ORANGEMEN.** A battle, called the battle of the Diamond, was fought in the county of Armagh, in Sept., 1795; and the treachery experienced by the Protestants on that occasion convinced them they would become an easy prey to the Roman Catholics, from their small numbers, unless they associated for their defence. In commemoration of that victory the first Orange lodge was formed in the county of Armagh, Sept. 21, 1795; but the name of Orangeman existed some time before. They associated to maintain the constitution in church and state, as established at the Revolution by the Prince of Orange. The first Orange lodge was formed in Dublin, the members publishing a declaration of their principles, in Jan. 1798. It is stated, that in 1836, there were 145,000 Orangemen in England, and 125,000 in Ireland, the Duke of Cumberland being grand master. After a parliamentary inquiry, the clubs were broken up at the request of the House of Commons, but revived in 1845.—In Oct. 1857, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland ordered that Justices of the Peace should not belong to Orange-clubs. Orange associations in Canada repudiated by the Prince of Wales and his advisers, Oct. 1860.
- ORDERS IN COUNCIL** were issued by the British government, Jan. 7, and Nov. 21, 1807, prohibiting trade with the ports occupied by the French. They were reprisals for Napoleon's *Berlin decree*. These restrictions greatly checked the progress of manufactures in England, and caused much distress till their removal in 1815.
- OREGON.** (p. 455.) Received into the Union as a state, 1859. Population in 1860, 52,566.
- ORGANS.** (p. 455.) A monster organ erected in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England, June, 1857, which at times overpowered the 2400 vocal and instrumental performers.
- OSTROGOTHS, or EASTERN GOTHS,** were distinguished from the Visigoths (Western Goths) about A.D. 330. After ravaging eastern Europe, Thrace, &c.,

their great leader, Theodoric, established a kingdom in Italy, which lasted from 493 to 553.

OUDE, a large and rich province in North India, formerly a vice-royalty held by the vizier of the Great Mogul. On the dismemberment of his empire about 1760, it was seized by the vizier Shuja-ood-Dowlah, ancestor of the late royal family.

O YES! A corruption of the French *Oyez*, hear ye! The term used by a public crier in law courts, &c., to enjoin silence and attention; very ancient, and the date not known.

OZONE (from *ozein*, to yield an odor), a name given in 1840 by M. Schönbein of Basel to the odor in the atmosphere developed during the electric discharge. It is considered to be a modification of the oxygen, and when occurring naturally, to have an effect on health. It is also produced by the action of moist air on phosphorus. In 1858 ozonometers had been constructed by Dr. Lankester and others in England. M. Schönbein has since discovered another modification of oxygen, which he terms *antozone*. At present (1859), this latter has been found only in the compound state (in peroxides of sodium, potassium, &c.).

P.

PALÆONTOLOGY (from the Greek *palaios*, ancient, and *onta*, beings), treats of the evidences of organic beings in the earth's strata. It is a branch of Geology. Cuvier, Mantell, Agassiz, Owen, Edward Forbes, and Blainville, all of the present century, may be reckoned as the fathers of this science. The Palæontographical Society, which publishes elaborate monographs of British organic remains, was founded in 1847. Prof. James Hall of Albany is the author of an elaborate work on the Palæontology of N. York.

PALESTINE. After being several times conquered by the Saracens, and retaken, from the seventh to the tenth century, and after being the scene of the wars of the Crusades, and other conflicts, Palestine was united to the Ottoman empire by Selim I. in 1516.

PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATION. The resignation of the Aberdeen administration was announced Feb. 1, 1855, but nearly all its members returned to office soon after under Lord Palmerston; Lord Derby and Lord John Russell having each in vain endeavored to form an administration. On Feb. 22, Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, again resigned on account of the Sebastopol inquiry. Lord John Russell resigned July 13. Lord Canning was appointed Governor-General of India, July 4, 1855. This cabinet resigned Feb. 20, 1858, in consequence of a vote of censure upon the government for introducing the Foreign Conspiracy bill. It was succeeded by the Derby administration.

PALMERSTON-RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION. The Derby administration resigned June 11, 1859. Earl Granville was requested by the Queen to form an administration, and obtained the support of Lord Palmerston, but not Lord John Russell: the two last then united to form the present cabinet, which came into office July 18, 1859.

PANAMA. The isthmus which joins North and South America. A new state, named Panama, was formed out of New Granada in 1855. The present president (1860) is José de Osbaldin. The Panama Railroad opened 1855.

PAPAL AGGRESSION, in England strongly protested against in 1850 on the

appointment by the pope of Cardinal Wiseman to be "Lord Archbishop of Westminster." 6700 addresses against this "usurpation" sent to the queen; and a bill was passed, August, 1851, "prohibiting the constitution of bishops of pretended provinces under a penalty of £100." This bill does not appear to have been enforced.

PAPER (p. 460). The manufacture of printing and writing papers in the United States has been greatly advanced in the last 15 years. Printing paper is now made, especially in Conn., Mass, Maine, N. J., and Pa, fully equal in quality to the best in England. The amount of capital employed in this business is estimated at \$20,000,000. The quantity produced cannot be precisely calculated, but it is now (1860) probably greater than the product of Great Britain.

PAPIER MACHÉ. This manufacture (of paper pulp combined with gum and sometimes China clay) has existed for above a century. Martin, a German stuff-box maker, is said to have learnt the art from one Lefevre about 1740. In 1745 it was taken up by Baskerville, the printer at Birmingham, and soon spread over that district. Papier maché is now largely employed in ornamenting the interior of buildings, &c.

PARADISE LOST, the great epic of Milton, appeared first in 10 books in 1667; in 12 books in 1674. The author received for it the sum of £10, and his widow £8 more as full payment for the copyright.

PARAGUAY, a province in South America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526; and conquered by Alvarez Nuñez in 1535, and civilized by the Jesuits, who established an exclusive government, which they held till their expulsion in 1768. Paraguay rose against the Spanish yoke in 1811. In 1814 Dr. Francia was elected dictator, succeeded on his death in 1840 by Vival. From 1814 to 1844 the country was rigidly closed against foreigners. The present (1859) president, C. A. Lopez, was elected in 1844. Paraguay was recognised as an independent state by the Argentine Confederation in 1852, by Great Britain in 1853, by the U. States in 185-.

PARIS (p. 461.) Immense improvements at great expense by Louis Napoleon, 1853-6. Great Industrial Exhibition opened by him May 15, 1855; visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Aug. 24, 1855, the first visit of an English sovereign to Paris since that of the infant Henry VI. in 1422.

PARKS. (p. 461.) The great "Central Park," N. Y. city, originated 1851 by the suggestions of the late A. J. Downing, and first officially recommended by A. C. Kingsland, then mayor. It was authorized both by the Common Council and by the Legislature, within 100 days after: the award of the Commissioners of Assessments, made July 2, 1855. The park came into possession of the city, Feb., 1856. It originally extended from 59th to 106th St.: in 1859 it was extended to 110th St., and then included in all 843 acres; being 2½ miles long, ½ mile wide. The cost before extension was \$5,444,369, of which \$1,657,590 was assessed on adjoining property; the net cost being greater than was ever before known to be expended on a public park. It is now more than twice the size of Hyde Park in London; but of its area 142 acres is occupied by the two Croton reservoirs. Preliminary surveys by Mr. Vièlè (1856) were followed by the adoption of plans by Olmsted and Vaux, April 28, 1858, and the appointment of Mr. F. L. Olmsted as Superintendent and "Architect-in-chief." Work on this plan commenced June 1, 1858, since which from 500 to 3500 persons have been employed to this time (1861) under the general direction of commissioners appointed by the Legislature.

Public Park at Baltimore opened 1860. The "Common" at Boston, Mass., though small in extent, is one of the most beautiful city inclosures in the world.

PATENTS (p. 463.) The number of patents granted by the office at Washington from 1790 to 1850 inclusive was 16,296. In 1854 there were 1800, and the yearly number since then has been about 2000.

PARISHES. The boundaries of parishes in England were first fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 636. They were enlarged, and the number of parishes was consequently reduced in the fifteenth century, when there were 10,000. The parishes of England and Wales now amount to 11,077. Parish-registers were commenced A.D. 1538.

PARLIAMENT. (p. 462.)

<p>The Peers took possession of their house, that portion of the palace being ready..... April 15, 1847 The members of the Commons'</p>	<p>House of Parliament assembled in their new house..... Nov. 4, 1852 Baron L. Rothschild, the first Jew admitted..... July 26, 1853</p>
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PARMA. (p. 462.) When the war in Italy began in 1859, the Parmesans rose, and established a provisional government, May 3; the duchess-regent retired to Switzerland. On Sept 3, the annexation to Sardinia was voted. On Oct. 5, Col. Anvity, a former obnoxious police minister, having rashly returned, was cruelly murdered by the mob. The Dictator Farini is endeavoring to punish the assassins (Nov. 1859).

PASSAU, TREATY OF. A celebrated treaty whereby religious freedom was established, and which treaty was ratified between the Emperor Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany, Aug. 12, 1552. By this pacification the Lutherans were made at ease in regard to their religion. *Henault.* In 1662 the cathedral and greatest part of the town were consumed by fire.

PAWNBROKERS. (p. 464.) The three golden balls suspended from the doors of pawnbrokers were the arms of the Lombard merchants, who were the first to publicly lend money on chattel securities, and who gave the name to the present street of bankers in London. They have been humorously described as meaning that there were two chances to one that the things pledged would never be redeemed.

PEACE SOCIETY, AMERICAN. The first peace society in the world was founded at N. York in Aug., 1815. A similar society was founded at Paris in 1821.

PEACE SOCIETY in England was founded in 1816 for the promotion of universal peace. It held its 43rd anniversary on May 17, 1859. A congress of the friends of peace, from all parts of the world, commenced its sittings at Paris, Aug. 22, 1849. It met in London, at Exeter Hall, Oct. 30 following; and at Frankfort, in St. Paul's Church, Aug. 22, 1850; at Birmingham, Nov. 28, 1850; and at Exeter Hall, July 22, 1851. A meeting was held at Manchester, Jan. 27, 1853, and at Edinburgh, Oct. 12, 1853. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden are among the most conspicuous members of this society. A deputation from the Peace Society consisting of Messrs. J. Sturge, Pease, and another quaker friend, stated their views to the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg, at an interview granted them in Feb. 1854.

PELASGI. the primitive inhabitants of Greece and Italy appear to belong to the Indo-Germanic race. They were in Greece about 1900 B.C and in Italy about 1600 B.C. They have been termed Tyrrheni, Sicani or Siculi, Apuli, &c. From the Pelasgi come the Dorians, Æolians, and Ionians; all three being Hellenes or Greeks.

PENSIONERS, U. S. The whole number of pensioners of all classes on the rolls in 1860, was 11,585; and the aggregate amount required per annum for their payment, \$1,183,141. Of revolutionary soldiers, 165 only are now on the rolls (1860).

PENS. STEEL. The largest factories are Gillot's, of Birmingham, who employ nearly 1,000 hands for the conversion of 2½ tons of steel into 35,000 gross of pens weekly! In 1820-1, the first gross of three slit pens was sold wholesale for £7 4s.; in 1851, a superior article could be furnished at 3s. 6d. to 5s. per gross, while the commonest pens can be rendered at *twopence the gross*. Steel pens of a superior quality are now made to a large extent in the U. S.

PERSEPOLIS, the ancient splendid capital of Persia. Alexander has been falsely accused of setting fire to it, while intoxicated, 331 B.C. The fire is said to have been accidental and not extensive. Remains of this city still exist.

PERUGIA, a city of the Papal States, anciently one of the Etruscan Confederation. It allied itself with the Samnites, but was ruined by two defeats by the Romans, 309 and 295 B.C. It was taken by Octavius Cæsar from the adherents of Antony; many of whom were immolated on altars by their victor. Leo X. took Perugia from the rival families Oddi and Baglioni, in 1520. An insurrection here against the pope was put down by the Swiss with great cruelty, June 20, 1859. An American family who suffered by the violence of Papal soldiers were afterwards indemnified.

PESTH. (Hungary), was repeatedly taken and besieged in the wars of Hungary, particularly in the long contests with the Turks. The last time it changed masters, was in 1684, after the raising of the famous siege of Vienna by Sobieski. Buda-Pesth, in the war just closed, was taken by the Imperialists, Jan. 5, 1849. The Hungarians afterwards defeated the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it, April 18, same year. See *Hungary*.

PETROPAULOVSKI, a fortified Russian town, on the east coast of Kamtschatka, attacked by English and French fleets, which were repulsed, Aug. 30, 1854. It was afterwards deserted and the fortifications destroyed.

PEWS in churches were not in use in England till long after the Reformation: about the middle of the seventeenth century. The earliest *reading-pew* with a date is one at Geddington St. Mary, Northamptonshire, dated 1602. *Hook*.

PHARMACY: the knowledge of the chemical and medicinal properties of drugs and all other things employed medicinally. The Pharmaceutical Society of London was founded in 1841, mainly by the exertions of Mr. Jacob Bell, and obtained its charter in 1843. It publishes a monthly journal.

PHILOSOPHY. (p. 470.)

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

ANCIENT SCHOOLS.—*Pythagorean*, about B.C. 500; *Platonic* (the Academy), by Plato, 374; *Peripatetic* (the Lyceum), by Aristotle, 334; *Sceptic*, by Pyrrho, 334; *Cynic*, by Diogenes, 330; *Epicurean*, by Epicurus, 306; *Stoic*, by Zeno, 290; *Middle Academy*, by Arcesilaus, 278; *New Academy*, by Carneades, 160.

MODERN SYSTEMS.—*Rational*, Bacon, ab't A.D. 1624; *Cartesian*, Descartes, about 1650; *Reflective or Perceptive*, Locke, 1690; *Idealistic*, Berkeley, 1710; *Electric*, Leibnitz, 1710; *Common Sense*, Reid, 1750-70; *Transcendental*, Kant,

1770-1860; *Scientific*, Fichte, 1800-14. *Absolute Identity*, Schelling, 1800-20; *Absolute Idealism*, Hegel, 1810-30; *Utilitarian*, Bentham, 1790-1830; *Positive*, Comte, 1830.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Greek and Latin.—Thales, about B.C. 600; Pythagoras, 590; Aristotle and Plato, 350; Euclid, 300; Archimedes, 237; Hipparchus, 150; Lucretius, about 100; Julius Cæsar, 50; Ptolemy, A.D. 150.

Middle Ages.—Arabians: Ben Musa, 800; Alhazen, &c., 1100. Gerbert, Decimals, 959. Roger Bacon, *Opus Majus*, 1266.

PHILOSOPHY, *continued.**Inductive Philosophy:*

Copernicus's system published.....	1543
Tycho Brahe.....	1546-1601
Kepler's Laws.....	1609-18
Bacon's <i>Novum Organum</i>	1620
Galileo's <i>Dialogues</i>	1632
Royal Society begins (<i>which see</i>).....	1645
Otto Guericke—Air pump.....	1654
Huyghens on Pendulums.....	1658
Newton—Fluxions, 1665; Analysis of Light, 1669; Theory of Gravi-	

tation, 1684; <i>Principia</i> published 1687; death.....	1727
Bradley discovers aberration.....	1727
Euler on Perturbation of the Pla- nets.....	1748
Black on Heat.....	1762
Laplace on Tides.....	1775
Lagrange, <i>Mécanique Analytique</i>	1788
Galvani's and Volta's researches.....	1791
Laplace, <i>Mécanique Céleste</i>	1799
(See <i>Astronomy, Optics, Chemis- try, Electricity, &c.</i>)	

PHŒNICIA, on the sea coast of Syria. The natives were the most eminent navigators and traders of antiquity; their cities being Tyre, Sidon, Berytus, Tripoli, Byblos, and Ptolemais or Acre. From the nineteenth to the thirteenth centuries before Christ, they established colonies on the shores or isles of the Mediterranean—Carthage, Hippo, Utica, Gades, Panormus; and are said to have visited the British Isles. Phœnicia was conquered by Cyrus, 537 B.C.; by Alexander, 334; by the Romans, 47; and was added to the Ottoman empire, A.D. 1392.

PHONOGRAPHY (from the Greek, *phone*, sound). The Phonetic Society, whose object is to reform our mode of writing and printing by rendering it more consonant to sound, was established, March 1, 1843; Sir W. C. Trevelyan, president, and Mr. Isaac Pitman, secretary, the latter being the inventor of the system which was made known in 1837. Among other works published by the promoters of this system was the "Phonetic News."

PHOSPHORUS. (p. 470.) The consumption of phosphorus has immensely increased since the manufacture of lucifer matches. In 1845, Schrötter of Vienna, made the important discovery of what is termed allotropic or amorphous phosphorus, which is not so unwholesome to work as ordinary phosphorus.

PHOTO GALVANOGRAPHY, the art of producing engravings by the action of light and electricity. The earliest specimens were produced by Nicephore Niepce, and presented by him, in 1827, to the great botanist, Robert Brown, in Eng. Great advances have since been made in this art by MM. Niepce de St. Victor (who published a treatise on it in 1856), and Vitry, Mr. W. R. Grove, H. Fox Talbot, &c. In 1854, Paul Pretsch patented a process which he called "Photogalvanography," and a company was formed to apply it to the benefit of the public.

PHOTOGLYPHIC ENGRAVING (a process by which the light actually etches a picture on a plate that may be and has been printed from), was invented by Mr. Fox Talbot, in Eng., in 1859, and is described and exemplified in the *Photographic News*, Sept. 9 and 16, 1859, a specimen being given in the latter number.

PHOTOGRAPHY. The action of light on chloride of silver was known as early as the sixteenth century. The phenomena were studied by Scheele (1777), Senebier (1790), Ritter and Wollaston (1801). From the results of these investigations, experiments were made by Thos. Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, which were published, 1802. Wedgwood may be regarded as the first *photographer*. His paper was entitled "An Account of a method of copying paintings upon glass, and of making profiles by the agency of light upon nitrate of silver." Further discoveries were made by Niepce in 1814, and Sir J. Herschel in 1819. Daguerre commenced his experiments in 1824; and in 1826 joined Niepce, and worked with him till the death of the latter

in 1833. The production of the *Daguerreotype* plates was announced in Jan., 1839; and the French chamber of deputies granted a pension to Daguerre and to Isidore Niepee (the son). In 1839 also Mr. Henry Fox Talbot first published his mode of multiplying photographic impressions, by producing a *negative* photograph (*i. e.* with the lights and shades reversed), from which any number of positive copies may be obtained. His patent for producing the *Talbotype* or *Calotype* (on paper) is dated Feb. 1841. From this time improvements have been made with great rapidity. In 1851, Collodion was applied to photography by Mr. F. Archer. The Photographic Society of London was established in Jan. 1853. It publishes a journal. On Dec. 22, 1852, 774 specimens of photography were exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi. *Celestial Photography* began with Professor Bond, the astronomer of Cambridge, U. S., who exhibited a photograph of the moon in 1851. Since then, Mr. Warren de la Rue, of London, has produced excellent photographs of the moon and other heavenly bodies.—*Haydn*.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE U. S. M. Gourard, of Paris, first introduced Photography in the U. S. in 1839, exhibiting some daguerreotype views in the course of a lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle, early in that year. Professors Morse, Draper, and Wollcott, simultaneously, before the end of the year, improved Daguerre's process, and during 1840 applied it to portraiture. Ambrotypes were introduced in 1853, and paper photographs in 1851; although very little was done in the business way until 1854. Early in 1855, Mr. C. D. Fredericks made the first successful life-sized photographs, with an apparatus invented by Mr. H. H. Snelling; and it is mainly to the introduction of this apparatus by Mr. Fredericks, that photography owes its rapid progress and popularity in this country, almost entirely superseding the earlier daguerreotypes. Stereographs were introduced in 1852, but commanded no attention until 1857.

PIEDMONT (*Pedemontium*, Latin, foot of the mountains), a region in North Italy, seat of government of the modern kingdom of Sardinia, *which see*.

PINS. (p. 472.) Pins were first manufactured by machinery in England, in 1824, under a patent of Lemuel Wellman Wight, of the U. S.—*Haydn*.

PISTOLS. (p. 472.) Of late years they have been made with a revolving cylindrical breech, in which are formed several chambers for receiving cartridges, and bringing them in succession into a line with the barrel for firing. The earliest model for this kind of arm is to be found in the United Service Museum, and is supposed to date from the reign of Charles I. The manufacture of pistols by machinery was first introduced into England from the United States, in 1853, by Col. Colt, the inventor of the celebrated Colt pistol, at which time nearly the whole of the machinery used was new to England. The perfection and economy of this system of manufacture induced the British Government to establish the Enfield Armory in the year 1855.—*Haydn*. The chief recent improvement in pistols is the "Revolver," invented by Col. Sam. Colt. His first revolver with several barrels was invented in 1829; in 1835 he patented his revolving chambered breech; and in 1852, founded his manufactory at Hartford, Conn., where the Colt Arms Co. make revolving pistols of several sizes, costing from \$10 to \$25 each, at the rate of 300 and sometimes even 500 each day. This revolver has 14 parts, besides screws, and these pass through (in all) 460 separate processes before the pistol is completed. Various other revolving pistols have been invented, but none so successful. The Derringer pistol is single-barrelled, throwing a small ball.

PLANETS. See *Astronomy*. Asteroids have been discovered as follows:

<i>Hygeia</i> , by A. de Gasparis... April 12, 1849	<i>Psyche</i> , by the same..... March 17, 1852
<i>Parthenope</i> , by the same.... May 11, 1850	<i>Thetis</i> , by R. Luther..... April 17, 1852
<i>Victoria</i> , by J. R. Hind.... Sept. 13, 1850	<i>Melpomene</i> , by J. R. Hind... June 24, 1852
<i>Egeria</i> , by A. de Gasparis... Nov. 2, 1850	<i>Fortuna</i> , by the same..... Aug. 22, 1852
<i>Irene</i> , by J. R. Hind..... May 19, 1851	<i>Massilia</i> , by A. de Gasparis. Sept. 19, 1852
<i>Eunomia</i> , by A. de Gasparis. July 29, 1851	

POET LAUREATE (ENGLAND). (p. 475.) Alfred Tennyson appointed 1850.

POLICE. (p. 478.) The "Metropolitan Police" law for the city of New York and suburbs, passed 1857, resisted by the mayor (Wood), and a serious collision results between the old and new police force, June 16, 1857. The new law pronounced to be constitutional by the Court of Appeals, July 2, and the old force is disbanded next day. The present police force of New York (1861) is unquestionably the most effective and the most perfect that has ever been organized on this continent. It numbers about 1,800 men.

POLITICAL ECONOMY. (p. 478.) In the U. S. the most important original works on political economy are those of Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, originally an advocate of free trade, but his maturer works taking the opposite ground in favor of protection. He has written several volumes which have attracted much attention in Europe.

POLYNESIA. A name recently given to the isles in the great Pacific Ocean.

PONTIFFS (Latin, *Pontifices*), the highest Roman sacerdotal order established by Numa. The college first consisted of 4 patricians; to these 4 plebeians were afterwards added. Sylla increased the number to 15 (8 *majores*, 7 *minores*). The chief was called the Pontifex Maximus. T. Coruncanus, a plebeian, obtained this office, 254 B.C.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE. (p. 481.) Professor C. F. W. Dietrich, of the University of Berlin, has furnished the Academy of Sciences, in that city, with the most recent and reliable tables on this subject, giving the following results with his grounds for them:

Population of Europe.....	272,000,000	Population of Australia, etc....	2,000,000
" " Asia.....	755,000,000		
" " America.....	200,000,000		
" " Africa.....	59,000,000	Total.....	1,288,000,000

or more than twelve hundred millions. Reckoning the average death as about one in every forty inhabitants, 32,000,000 die in a year; 87,671 in a day; 3,653 in an hour; and 61 in a minute. Thus one human being dies on an average every second, and more than one is born.

PORTLAND, MAINE. Population in 1860, 26,342.

PORT ROYALISTS. The name popularly given to the learned members of the celebrated convent of the Port Royal des Champs (founded about 1204; and refounded in 1626), who occupied their time there in religious exercises, and in instructing youth, from about 1636 to 1656, when they were expelled by Louis XIV., as Jansenists and heretics. Among the distinguished names connected with the Port Royal are those of Lancelot, Pascal, Arnauld, Nicole de Sacy, and Tillemont. The school books which were published for the use of that institution were greatly esteemed.

PORTUGAL. (p. 485.)

An American squadron arrives in the Tagus to enforce claims against the Portuguese government....	June 22, 1850	The young king visits England....	June, 1854
Death of the queen Maria II....	Nov. 15, 1853	And France.....	May, 1855
King-consort recognised as regent....	Dec. 19, 1853	All the slaves on the Royal domains declared free.....	Dec. 30, 1854
		Inauguration of the king....	Sept. 16, 1855

PORTUGAL, *continued.*

Resignation of the Saldanha ministry.....	June 5, 1856	of war to the Tagus: the vessel restored.....	Oct. 25, 1858
First Portuguese railway (from Lisbon to Santarem) opened.....	Oct. 26, 1856	1853. Peter V. (Don Pedro), born Sept. 16, 1837; the present (1859) king of Portugal. Married to the princess Stephanie, of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, May 18, 1858; who died July 17, 1859.	
The French emigrant ship for negroes <i>Charles-et-Georges</i> , seized.....	Nov. 29, 1857	[<i>Heir</i> , Prince Louis-Philip, the king's brother, born Oct. 31, 1833.]	
Anger of the French government; its ultimatum sent, Oct. 13; and ships			

POST OFFICE, U. S. (p. 484)

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Revenue*.....	7 m.	7½ m.	7½ m.	8 m.	8 m.	8½ m.	8½ m.
Expenditures*.....	8½ m.	10 m.	10½ m.	11½ m.	12½ m.	15½ m.	14½ m.

For the year ending June 30, 1859: number of post-offices, 28,539; increase during the year, 562; mail routes, 8,723; aggregate length, 260,052 miles; annual transportation, 82,308,402 miles; of which by railroads, 26,010 miles—total, 27,268,384 miles, at 11.9 cents per mile; by steamboats, 19,209 miles, total, 4,569,962, at 25.3 cents per mile; by coaches, 63,041 miles, total 23,448,498 miles, at 13.3 cents per mile; by inferior modes, 151,792 miles; total, 27,021,658, at 7.1 cents per mile. Expenditures of the department for 1859, \$14,964,493; revenue, \$7,968,484; deficiency, \$6,996,009. See *Table in Appendix*. Nearly 2,000,000 "dead letters" annually fail to reach the persons addressed.

POST OFFICE, BRITISH. The net revenue was in 1853, £1,104,000; in 1857 £1,293,971. Rowland Hill's penny postage was broached in 1837, and adopted in 1839. The number of letters in the last year of the old system was, 82,470,596. The number in 1856 was 478 millions; in 1858, it was 523 millions. In 1855, books and pamphlets were first allowed to be sent by post, at the rate of 1d. for 4 oz.

POST OFFICES. The number of letters annually passing through the Post-offices of Great Britain, with the uniform one penny postage system, is four times as great as in the United States, as by the following table:

Countries.	Population.	No. of letters.	Letters per 1,000 persons.	Postal expenses.	Postal revenues.
United States.....	25,000,000	102,139,148	4.084	\$12,722,470	\$7,486,792
Great Britain.....	30,000,000	410,817,489	13.693	14,884,800	9,245,000
France.....	40,000,000	150,000,000	3.750	6,023,915	9,821,930
Spain.....	14,000,000	30,775,686	2.209	1,095,398	1,281,761
Belgium.....	4,600,000	11,521,955	2.603	327,128	355,648
Holland.....	3,200,000	13,349,553	4.257	156,785	288,162
Switzerland.....	2,300,000	19,773,671	8.299	341,028	447,752

PRÆTORIAN GUARDS were instituted by the emperor Augustus (B.C. 13), and their numbers enlarged by Tiberius, Vitellius, and his successors. At first supporters of the imperial tyrants they eventually became their masters, actually putting up the imperial diadem for sale (as in A.D. 193 when it was bought by Didius Julianus). They at times committed many atrocities, and were finally disbanded by Constantine, in 312.

PRESBYTERIANS. (p. 488.) The Presbyterian church in the United States was divided into the "Old School," and the New School, 184-. In 1850, the aggregate No. of churches was 4,584, accommodating 2,040,000 persons.

PRINTING. (p. 490.) In the United States this important art has made great advances during the last 10 years (1861). The best presses of Boston, and Cambridge, Mass., of New York, and of Philadelphia, have produced speci-

* In millions, round numbers.

mens, nearly or perhaps fully equal to the best in England or France. Excellence has been especially aimed at of late in this country, while economy and cheapness have been more studied in England.

PRINTING TYPES first electrofaced with copper, about 1850.

PRINTING IN COLORS was first commenced by the employment of several blocks, to imitate the initial letters in MSS. (for instance, the Mentz Psalter of Faust, A.D. 1457, which has a letter in three colors). Imitations of chiaroscuro soon followed ("Repose in Egypt," engraving on wood, after Louis Cranach, 1519, in Germany; others, by Ugo da Carpi in Italy, 1518). In England, J. B. Jackson (1720-1754) attempted, without success, to imitate water-color drawings, and to print paper-hangings. About 1783, John Skippe, an amateur, printed some chiaroscuros. In 1819-22, Mr. William Savage produced his remarkable work, "Hints on Color Printing," illustrated by imitations of chiaroscuro, and of colored drawings, which are still greatly admired, giving details of the processes employed. In 1836, Mr. George Baxter produced beautiful specimens of Picture-Printing, and took out a patent, which expired in 1855. In some of the illustrations to the "Pictorial Album" (1836), he has employed twenty different blocks. Since then great improvements have been made in the art. It has been applied to Lithography (hence, Chromolithography). In 1849, Mr. G. C. Leighton produced imitations of water-color-drawings, by means of modifications and improvements of Savage's processes. In 1851, he commenced color-printing by machinery, and has since availed himself of aqua-tinted plates; and also of electrotyped silver and copper surfaces to obtain purity of color as well as durability.—*Haydn*. This art is also practised considerably in the United States, but has not been prominently recognised. Chromolithography, *i. e.* printing from stone in colors, introduced in N. Y. and Phil., about 1848, has been carried to great perfection.

PRINTING PRESSES. (p. 488.) The largest presses more recently constructed by Hoe & Co., of New York, will throw off 25,000 impressions per hour. These are the "ten cylinder type-revolving printing machines." Two of these have been supplied to print the London Times, and a similar one is used by four daily newspapers in New York. The cost of each press is about \$30,000. Of the eight and six cylinder machines Hoe & Co. have supplied 20 in Great Britain, 4 in Paris, and 2 in Australia! The Adams printing presses are now manufactured by Hoe & Co.

PRIVATEER. A vessel belonging to one or more private individuals, sailing with a licence from Government in time of war, to seize and plunder the ships of the enemy. The practice first became general during the war between Spain and the Netherlands, about the end of the seventeenth century, and was very general during the last French war. Privateering was abolished by the great sovereigns of Europe by treaty, March 30, 1856; but the U. S. government declined to join in this treaty. During the war of 1812, there were 250 privateers commissioned by the U. S., of which 58 were from Baltimore, 55 from New York, 40 from Salem, and 31 from Boston. During that war 2,000 British vessels were captured by the Americans, a large portion being by privateers. About 500 American vessels were captured or destroyed by the British. See *Coggeshall's Hist of Am. Privateers*.

PROBATE COURT, ENGLAND. Established in 1857 by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, which abolished all power exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in the granting of probates of wills, &c. The first judge appointed (Jan. 5, 1858) was Sir Cresswell Cresswell, who took his seat Jan. 12. *Probate* is the exhibiting and proving a will before the proper authority.

PRUD'HOMMES, CONSEILS DE (from *prudens homo*, a prudent man), trade tribunals in France, composed of masters and workmen, instituted in 1806, by Napoleon, to arbitrate on trade disputes. Similar bodies with this name existed as far back as 1452, at Marseilles, and at Lyons, in 1464.

PRUSSIA. (p. 494)

The king takes the oath required by the new constitution.....	Feb. 6, 1850	But agrees to a commercial treaty...	Feb. 19, 1856
Treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark.....	July 2, 1850	Continues neutral in the war.....	Sept. 21, Oct. 18, 1854
Decree, calling out the whole Prussian army, 223,000 infantry, 88,000 cavalry, and 29,000 artillery, with 1080 field-pieces.....	Nov. 7, 1850	Excluded from the conferences at Vienna.....	Feb. 1855
The Prussian troops commence their retreat from Hesse-Cassel.....	Dec. 5, 1850	Alarming illness of the king, the prince of Prussia appointed regent for three months.....	Oct. 23, 1857
The king celebrates by a grand banquet the 150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy.....	Jan. 18, 1851	Prince Frederick William of Prussia married to the princess royal of England.....	Jan. 25, 1853
The king revives the council of state as it existed before the revolution of 1848.....	Jan. 12, 1852	Prince of Prussia made permanent regent.....	Oct. 7, 1853
A Prussian Industrial exhibition opened at Berlin.....	May 28, 1852	Prussia declares its neutrality, but arms to protect Germ'y.....	May & June 1859
Prussia repudiates a customs' union with Austria.....	June 17, 1852	Death of the king and the accession of the Prince of Prussia, as William I.	Jan. 2, 1861

PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM. Claudius Ptolemy of Pelusium, in Egypt (about A.D. 140), supposed that the earth was fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun, moon, and stars moved round once in twenty-four hours. This system (still the official doctrine of the church of Rome) was universally taught till that of Pythagoras (500 B.C.) was revived by Copernicus (A.D. 1530), and demonstrated by Kepler (1619) and Newton (1687).

PUBLIC LANDS, U. S. Since 1838 the sales of public lands have reached 122,038,290 acres, which produced \$136,401,302 (1860).

PUBLIC WORKS, AMERICAN. The Croton Aqueduct carries more water than any other in the world, and is but two miles shorter than the Julian Aqueduct at Rome, the longest in the world. The stone arch over Cabin John's Creek, in the Washington Aqueduct, is about 50 feet longer span than any stone arch in the world. The suspension bridge at Lewiston, and the railroad suspension bridge, both over the Niagara river, have each the largest span of the kind in the world. The United States Dry Dock at Brooklyn is not equalled in dimensions, nor surpassed in workmanship, by any of the kind anywhere.

PUNCTUATION. The ancients do not appear to have had any system; and doubtless employed arbitrary signs to distinguish the parts of a discourse. Of our points the period (.) is the most ancient. The colon (:) was introduced about 1485; the comma (,) was first seen about 1521, and the semicolon (;) about 1570. In Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" (1587), they all appear, as well as the note of interrogation (?), asterisk (*) and parentheses ().

PUNJAB (N.W. Hindostan), was traversed by Alexander the Great, 327 B.C.; and by Tamerlane, A.D. 1398. The British war with the Sikhs began here Dec. 14, 1845, and was closed in 1849, when the Punjab was annexed. It has since flourished, and on Jan. 1, 1859, was made a distinct presidency (to include the Sutlej states, and the Delhi territory).

Q.

QUADRANGLE, OR QUADRILATERAL, terms applied to the four strong Austrian fortresses in North Italy:—(1) Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio, near the lake of Garda. It was taken by the French in 1796; by the Austrians and Russians in 1799; by the French again in 1801; but restored in 1814. It was taken by the Sardinians in 1848; but retaken by Radetzky in 1849. The Sardinians were about to invest it in 1859, when peace was made: (2) Mantua, on the Mincio: (3) Verona: and (4) Legnano; both on the Adige.

QUAKERS. (p. 497.) In 1682 Wm. Penn. with a company of Friends, colonized Philadelphia, where in Jan. 1, 1783, they emancipated their negro slaves. In England, on Jan. 23, 1833, Edward Pease, a Quaker, was admitted to Parliament on his affirmation. The Quakers had in England 413 meeting-houses in 1800, and 371 in 1851. At a conference held on Nov. 2, 1858, it was agreed to recommend that mixed marriages should be permitted, and that many of the peculiarities of the sect in speech and costume should be abandoned.

QUARANTINE. (p. 498.) The quarantine system has long been enforced at the principal ports of the United States. The buildings used as quarantine hospitals, at Staten Island (near New York city) were burned by an "orderly mob" of citizens, who regarded them as a "nuisance," Sept. 1-2, 1858.

QUININE, OR QUINIA, an alkaloid (much used in medicine), discovered in 1820 by Pelletier and Caventou. It is a probable constituent of all genuine cinchona barks, especially of the yellow bark.

R.

RACES. (p. 501.) The most eminent races in England are those at Newmarket, established by Charles II. in 1667; at Epsom, begun about 1711, by Mr. Parkhurst (they have been annual since 1730); at Ascot, begun by the duke of Cumberland, uncle to George III.; at Doncaster, established by Col. St. Leger in 1776, and at Goodwood, begun by the duke of Richmond (who died in 1806). The Jockey Club began in the time of George II. Its latest rules (by which races are regulated) were enacted in 1828.

RACE-HORSES.

Flying Childers, bred in 1715 by the Duke of Devonshire, was allowed by sportsmen to have been the fleetest horse that ever ran at Newmarket, or that was ever bred in the world; he ran four miles in six minutes and forty-eight seconds, or at the rate of $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, carrying nine stone two pounds. He died in 1741, aged 26 years.

Eclipse was the fleetest horse that ran in England since the time of *Childers*; he was never beaten, and died in February, 1759, aged 25 years. His heart weighed 14 lb. which accounted for his wonderful spirit and courage.—*Christie White's Hist. of the Turf.*

RAGGED SCHOOLS. Free schools for outcast destitute ragged children, set up in large towns. In these schools the instruction is based on the Scriptures, and most of the teachers are voluntary and unpaid. They existed in some parts of London previous to 1844, but did not receive their name till that year, when the "Ragged School Union" was formed, principally by Mr. S. Stacy, and Mr. Wm. Locke (since Hon. Secretary). The earl of Shaftesbury is chairman. In 1856, there were 150 Ragged-school institutions:—

123 Sunday schools with 16,937 scholars.	163 Paid teachers in day schools.
93 Day schools with 13,057 scholars.	126 Paid teachers in week night schools.
117 Evening schools with 8,085 scholars.	43 Paid refuge and industrial masters.
84 Industrial classes with 3,224 scholars.	2139 Voluntary teachers.

There were in 1856, 16 refuges, where 500 inmates are fed, lodged, clothed, and educated. Upwards of 500 boys and girls have emigrated to the colonies. In New York and other large cities of the U. S. "Ragged Schools" have been established by benevolent individuals, to the great benefit of many thousand destitute children, who would otherwise have received no instruction. "Mission Schools" also have gathered in thousands from the cellars and gutters, who have been provided not only with oral teaching, but with lodging, food, and raiment. The "Fourth Ward" and "Five Points" Missions are of this character.

RAILWAYS, (p. 502.) In England, the capital invested in railway undertakings has reached a most astonishing amount. Up to 1840 it was 69 millions; and, according to the acts of parliament which sanctioned railways, the share capital and borrowing powers of all the British railway companies amounted, on March 1, 1853, to 363 millions sterling. The railway mania and panic year was 1846, when 270 railway acts passed. Up to 1858 the sum of £308,824,851 had been invested in railways. An act for the better regulation of railways, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, was passed July 10, 1854. In 1859 an act was passed to enable railway companies to settle their differences with other companies by arbitration.

RAILWAYS, EXTENT OF. June 1858 (from Captain Galton's Report).

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
Austria.....	2086	Ireland.....	1070	Sweden and Norway...	89
Belgium.....	813	Holland.....	182	Switzerland.....	810
Denmark.....	220	Naples.....	64	Tuscany.....	150
France.....	4509	Portugal.....	29		
Germany (without Aus- tria and Prussia)....	2930	Prussia.....	2544	Total.....	24,592
Great Britain:		Russia.....	715	U. S. of America....	17,431
England.....	6706	Sardinia.....	390		
Scotland.....	1243	Spain.....	456	Grand Total.....	42,073
		States of the Church...	12		

UNITED KINGDOM—LENGTH OF RAILWAY OPENED, NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, AND TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Year.	Miles opened.	Travellers.	Receipts.	Year.	Miles opened.	Travellers.	Receipts.
1845...	2343	33,791,258		1854....	5692	111,206,707	£9,174,945
1849...	4355	68,841,589	£6,277,892	1858(jy)	9540	76,529,202	12,825,926

PERSONS KILLED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS—ENGLAND.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total.....	222	246	281	128	123
By causes beyond their own control	12	10	27	12	1

It has been calculated that out of 16,168,459 travellers by railway one person is killed; and out of 458,370 one is injured by causes beyond their own control.

RAILWAYS, U. S. (p. 502.) In June, 1859, the length of railways in operation in the U. S. was stated to be 27,857 miles; cost, \$961,047,364. Increase since 1847, 24,057 miles.

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS. The statistics on this subject prove that this mode of travelling is much safer than the old modes. Thus in the French post system there were nearly seven times as many deaths as in an equal number of miles by railroad. Yet the number of accidents is inexcusably great, especially in the United States. The summary of several years shows

	Passengers.		Passengers.
In Prussia, killed or wounded	1 in 1,294,075	In England killed or wounded	1 in 311,340
In Belgium, " " "	" 1,611,237	In United States, " "	183,459
In France, " " "	" 375,092		

The railroad travelling is more than six times as dangerous here as in Prussia, probably because the responsibility here exacted is less in nearly that proportion.

RAILWAY DISASTERS. On Great Western (Canada) R. R., 42 killed, Oct. 27, 1854; Chicago and Rock Island, 40 k. and w., Nov. 1, 1854; Camden and Amboy, at Burlington, N. J., 23 k., 60 w., Aug. 29, 1855; Pacific R. R., near St. Louis, 25 k., 50 w., Nov. 1, 1855; Panama R. R., 43 k., 60 w., May 6, 1856; N. Penn. R. R., 60 k., 78 w., July 17, 1856; Grank Trunk R. R., Canada, 70 k., March 12, 1857; Central R. R., Utica, 8 k., 30 w., May 11, 1858; Michigan Southern, near South Bend, 38 k., 50 w., June 27, 1859.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 79 in number occurred in the United States during the year 1859, at which 129 persons were killed and 411 injured. Total in 7 years, 903 accidents, 1,109 killed, 3,611 injured.

REBELLIONS IN U. S. Shay's Rebellion in Western Massachusetts, 1786. The "Whiskey Rebellion" in Pennsylvania, 1794. South Carolina troops fire on the steamer Star of the West, having U. S. troops on board, bound for fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, Jan. 9th, 1861. See *Secession, Treason*.

REBELLIONS IN BRITISH HISTORY. The most important were:

Of the Barons, April, 1215. Compromised by the grant of <i>Magna Charta</i> , June 15 following. See <i>Magna Charta</i> .	Of the Scots in favor of the Old Pretender 1715; quelled in 1716.
Of Walter the Tyler, of Deptford, vulgarly called <i>Wat Tyler</i> , occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a tax-collector to his daughter. Having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, which was a grievous poll-tax, 1381.	Of the Scots, under the Young Pretender, 1745; suppressed in 1746, when lords Lovat, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock were beheaded.
Of Jack Cade in favor of the duke of York, against Henry VI., 1450.	Of the Americans, on account of taxation, 1774. This rebellion led to a disastrous war, to the loss of the chief North American colonies, and to the independence of the United States, 1782.
Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck.	Canadian Insurrection, December, 1837, to Nov. 1838.
Under the duke of Monmouth, 1685; it ended in his death.	Of Chartists, Nov. 8, 1839.
	Smith O'Brien's Irish rebellion; terminated in his defeat, Tipperary, July 29, 1848.

RECORDER, the first judicial officer of great corporations. The first recorder of the city of London was, Jeffrey de Norton, alderman, 26 Edw. I., 1298. The salary, originally £10 per annum, is at present £2,500, enjoyed for life.

RECORDS, PUBLIC, IN ENGLAND, began in 1100, by order of Henry I. The repositories which possess materials the most ancient and interesting to the historian are, the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, and the Queen's Remembrancer's offices of the Exchequer. The early records of Scotland, going from London, were lost by shipwreck in 1298. In Ireland the council-chamber and most of the records were burned, 1711.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT (ENGLAND). (p. 504) A new Reform bill, introduced by Lord J. Russell, 1854, but withdrawn. Another by Mr. D'Israeli, rejected March 31, 1859.

REGENT'S PARK, LONDON. It originally formed part of the grounds belonging to a palace of queen Elizabeth. Since 1600, the property has been let to various persons, but the leases having expired it reverted to the crown; and in 1814 improvements were commenced under the direction of Mr. Nash, which have rendered this park the most beautiful part of London. It is nearly circular, and consists of about 450 acres, laid out in shrubberies, adorned with a fine piece of water, and intersected by roads which are much frequented as promenades. In the inclosure are several villas, and round the park noble ranges of building in various styles of architecture.

RENTS IN ENGLAND, were first made payable in money, instead of in kind, A.D. 1135. Numerous statutes have been enacted in various reigns to define the relations and regulate the dealings between landlord and tenant. By the act 8 Anne, no goods are removable from tenements under an execution until the rent shall have been paid to the landlord by the sheriff, 1709. In England, the duke of Sutherland received his rents in the value of corn, and in Scotland in the value of wool and sheep. The rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was six millions about the year 1600, and twelve years' purchase the value of land. About 1690, the rental amounted to fourteen millions, and the land was worth eighteen years' purchase. *Davenport on the Revenues.* The present rental of the United Kingdom has been estimated lately in parliament at 127 millions. See *Land, &c.*

RESTORATION, THE, emphatically so called, being that of king Charles II. to the crown of England, after an interregnum of eleven years and four months, between Jan. 30, 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, and May 29, 1660, on which latter day the exiled monarch was restored, and entered London, amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the people. See *England.*

REVENUE, PUBLIC, OF ENGLAND. In 1859 the revenue was £66,070,469.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE U. S., for years ending June 30,

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Revenue*	31 m.	43 m.	52 m.	49 m.	61 m.	73 m.	65 m.	73 m.	68 m.	46 m.	53 m.
Expenditures*	57 m.	43 m.	48 m.	46 m.	43 m.	75 m.	66 m.	60 m.	64 m.	81 m.	83 m.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES. (p. 508.) Putnam's Monthly (N. Y.), commenced Jan. 1853; sold to new publishers, 1855, ceased Sept. 1857. Atlantic Monthly (Boston), commenced 1857 (Dec.). Russell's Magazine (Charleston), commenced 1858, ceased 1860.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES, BRITISH. (p. 507.)

Tait's Magaz., founded.1838	Household Words (Dickens).....1852	Once a Week.....1859
Dublin University....	All the Year Round (Dickens).....1858	Cornhill Mag. (Thackeray).....1860
North British Review.1844		Temple Bar Mag. (Sala)1860
New Quarterly Review		

REVIVALS OF RELIGION. Remarkable interest and excitement on religious subjects in the United States in 1858 and 1859, extended in the latter year to Scotland and Ireland.

RICE. In 1696, a Dutch brig, from Bombay to Charleston, S. C., touched at Madagascar for supplies. The rice there obtained was very large and full; and the captain gave half a bushel of it to Governor Thomas Smith, of South Carolina, who divided it for seed among his friends. The rice thus introduced

* Stated in round numbers of millions of dollars, omitting fractions.

into the Carolinas and Georgia still retains its superiority in all the markets of the world. From 1821 to 1859 the U. S. exported rice to the value of \$85,287,112

RHODE ISLAND. (p. 509.) Population 1860, 174,621.

ROADS AND PAVEMENTS. The first general repair of the highways of England was directed in 1288. Acts were passed for the purpose in 1524 and 1555, followed by others in Elizabeth's and the succeeding reigns. Roads through the Highlands of Scotland were begun by general Wade in 1746. Loudon M'Adam's roads were introduced about 1818; he prescribes the breaking of stones to six ounces weight and calculates the expense of breaking stones at a shilling a ton; clean flint and granite clippings answer best. Wooden pavements were tried with partial success in the streets of London; at Whitehall in 1839, and in other streets in 1840. Asphalt pavement soon after. In New York and some other American cities the best pavements have been those of square blocks of granite on a cement foundation; particularly that known as the Russ pavement. In 1855, an iron pavement was introduced which has proved satisfactory.

ROBBERS. First punished in England with death by Edward I.'s laws, which directed that the eldest robber should be hanged. The punishment was pecuniary till that time. The most remarkable robbers were Robin Hood, in England, A.D. 1189, and Claud Du Val, "executed at Tyburn," says an historian, quaintly, "to the great grief of the women," Jan. 1670. In Ireland, the famous Mac Cabe was hanged at Naas, Aug. 19, 1691. Galloping Hogan, the rapparee, flourishing at this period. Freney, the celebrated highwayman, surrendered himself, May 10, 1749. In later times the accomplished Barrington was transported, Sept. 22, 1790.

ROCHELLE (W. France), a sea-port on the Atlantic. It belonged to the English for some time, but finally surrendered to the French leader, Du Guesclin, in 1372. It became a stronghold of the Calvinist party in France; and was vainly besieged by the Duke of Anjou, in 1573. It was taken after a remarkable siege of thirteen months by Cardinal Richelieu in 1628. The Duke of Buckingham was sent with a fleet and army to relieve the besieged; but they, from distrust, declined to admit him.

ROMAGNA, a province of the Papal States, comprised in the legations of Forli and Ravenna. It was conquered by the Lombards; but taken from them by Pepin, and given to the pope, A. D. 753. Cæsar Borgia held it as a duchy in 1501, but lost it in 1503. In 1859 the Romagna threw off the temporal authority of the pope, and annexed itself to Piedmont. Its fate awaits the decision of a Congress of European Powers in 1861.

ROME. (p. 511.)

<p>The pope issues the bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England (see <i>Papal Aggression</i>) Sept. 24, 1850</p> <p>Important concordat with Austria Aug, 1855</p> <p>The pope visits different parts of his dominions..... June, 1857</p>	<p>Insurrection in the Romagna, at Bologna and Ferrara..... June, 1859</p> <p>They declare for adhesion to Piedmont..... Sept., 1859</p> <p>Accept Buoncompagni as Governor-General..... Nov. 1859</p>
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ROMAN-CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES, in 1839, 1849, and 1859; from the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac for 1859.

	1839	1849	1859		1839	1849	1859
Provinces	1	8	7	Priests	478	1000	2108
Dioceses	16	30	48	Churches.....	418	966	2384
Bishops	18	26	45				

RONCESVALLE (in the Pyrenees), where, it is said, Charlemagne was surprised and defeated by the Gascons, and his renowned paladin, Roland or Orlando, slain, A.D. 778.

ROSETTA STONE, discovered by the French in 1799, and brought from Rosetta in a French vessel, from whence it was taken by Mr. Wm. R. Hamilton, who deposited it in the British Museum. In 1841, Mr. Letronne published the text and a translation of the Greek inscription. It is a piece of black basalt, about three feet long, and 2½ feet wide, with an inscription in three languages, viz. hieroglyphics, modified hieroglyphics (enchorial), and Greek, setting forth the praises of Ptolemy Epiphanes (about 194 B.C.). It has been subjected to the investigation of Dr. T. Young and Champollion.

ROTTERDAM, the second city in Holland. Its importance dates from the thirteenth century. The commerce of Antwerp was transferred to it in 1509. It suffered much from the French revolutionary wars, and from inundations in 1775 and 1825. Desiderius Erasmus was born here in 1467.

ROUEN, an ancient city (N. France), became the capital of Normandy in the tenth century. It was held by the English king till 1204; and was retaken by Henry V. Jan. 19, 1419; Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans, was burnt here May 30, 1431. With Normandy, it was subdued by the King of France in 1449. It was besieged 1562, and 1591. The archbishopric was founded A.D. 260.

ROYAL ACADEMY, England. (p. 512.)

PRESIDENTS.

1763. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
1792. Benjamin West.
1820. Sir Thomas Lawrence.

1830. Sir Martin A. Shee.
1850. Sir Charles Eastlake, **NOW PRESIDENT** (1861).

ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON. The foundation of the original edifice was laid by sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566, on the site of the ancient Tun prison. Queen Elizabeth visited this Exchange in January, 1571, and by the sound of trumpets her herald named it the *Royal Exchange*. *Hume*. This grand fabric was totally destroyed by the great fire in 1666, precisely a century after its erection. Charles II. laid the foundation of the next edifice, Oct. 23, 1667, which was completed by Mr. Hawkesmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren's, in about three years; it was repaired and beautified in 1769. This last also became a prey to a destructive fire, Jan. 10, 1838, and was burned to the ground with a number of public offices and adjoining houses. The new Royal Exchange, commenced in 1842 under the direction of Mr. Tite, was opened by the queen, in state, accompanied by her ministers and a grand civic procession, Oct. 28, 1844.

ROYAL SOCIETY. (p. 512.)

PRESIDENTS.

1660-8. Sir Robert Moray.
1663-77. Lord Brouncker (the first under the charter).
1630-2. Sir C. Wren.
1634-6. Samuel Pepys.
1693-1708. John Lord Somers.
1708-27. Sir I. Newton
1727-41. Sir Hans Sloane.
1778-1820. Sir Joseph Banks.

1820. Dr. W. H. Wollaston.
1820. Sir H. Davy.
1827. Davies Gilbert.
1830. Duke of Sussex.
1838. Marquess of Northampton.
1848. Earl of Rosse.
1854. Lord Wrottesley.
1858. Sir Benjamin C. Brodie (**NOW PRESIDENT**, 1860).

RUSSELL administrations and history. England. Lord John Russell, 3rd son of John, Duke of Bedford, was born Aug. 19, 1792; M. P. for Tavistock, 1813; for London, since 1841; was paymaster of the forces, 1830-34; secretary for home department, 1835-9; for the Colonies, 1839-41; first minister, July 1846 to March 1852; secretary for Foreign affairs, Dec. 1852 to Feb. 1853, president of the council, June 1854 till Feb. 1855; secretary for the Colonies, March to Nov. 1855. His motion for Reform in Parliament was negatived in 1822; adopted March 1, 1831; he introduced the Registration bill, and a New Marriage bill in 1836.

RUSSIA. (p. 513.)

Russia demands the expulsion of the Hungarian and Polish refugees from Turkey (see <i>Turkey</i>) Nov. 5, 1849	The czar meets the Emperor Napoleon at Stutgardt, Sept. 25; and the Emperor of Austria at Weimar..... Oct. 1, 1857
They are sent to Koniah, in Asia Minor..... Jan., 1850	Emancipation of the serfs decreed, July 2, 1858
Harbor of Sebastopol completed, Feb. 1850	A Russian naval station established at Villa Franca, on the Mediterranean, creates some political excitement..... Aug. 1853
The czar concentrates his forces on the frontiers of Turkey..... Feb. 1853	New Commercial treaty with Great Britain..... Jan. 12, 1859
Origin of the Russo-Turkish war, (<i>which see</i>)..... March, 1853	Russia reproves the warlike movements of the German confederation during the Italian war.... May 27, 1859
The czar issues a manifesto to his subjects; he will only combat for the faith and Christianity, April 23, 1854	Alexander II., son of Nicholas, born April 29, 1818; succeeded at his father's death, March 2, 1855; married April 23, 1841, Mary, Princess of Hesse; the PRESENT emperor of Russia..... 1860
Death of the Czar Nicholas; no change of policy..... March 2, 1855	<i>Heir</i> : his son Nicholas, born Sept. 20, 1848
Most extensive levy ordered by the czar (at Nicolaieff)..... Nov. 3, 1855	
He visits his army at Sebastopol, Nov. 10, 1855	
Amnesty granted to the Poles, May 27; political offenders, &c., Sept. 7, 1856	
Alexander II. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 2, 1856	

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR with France and England. The Russian and French governments having each taken a side in the dispute between the Greek and Latin Churches as to the exclusive possession of the Holy Places in Palestine, the Porte advised the formation of a mixed commission, which decided in favor of the Greeks, and a firman was promulgated accordingly, March 9, 1853: to this decision the French acceded, although dissatisfied. The Russians now made further claims, and Prince Menschikoff (who arrived at Constantinople, Feb. 28, 1853), by various notes (between March 22 and May 18), demanded that a convention should be signed by the sultan granting to the czar such a protectorate over the Greek Christians in Turkey, as the sultan considered inimical to his own authority. Menschikoff's ultimatum was rejected, and he quitted Constantinople, May 21. On June 6, the sultan issued a hattischeriff confirming all the rights and privileges of the Greek Christians, and appealed to his allies. On June 13, the English and French fleets anchored in Besika bay. On June 26, the czar published his manifesto, and his troops crossed the Pruth and entered Moldavia, July 2. Negotiations to preserve peace were commenced at Vienna, July 24, by England, France, Austria, and Prussia, without effect. The sultan, with the advice and consent of a grand national council, after demanding the evacuation of the principalities, Oct. 3, declared war against Russia, Oct. 5. The Russian declaration followed Nov. 1, 1853. France and England declared war against Russia, March 27 and 28, 1854. Hostilities ceased, Feb. 29, 1856, and peace was proclaimed in April following.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR, *continued.*

Two English and two French ships enter the Dardanelles.... Sept. 14,	1853	Battle of Balaklava—gallant charge of the light cavalry under Lord Cardigan, with severe loss, Oct. 25,	1854
The Sultan declares war against Russia..... Oct. 5,	1853	Battle of Inkerman; defeat of the Russians..... Nov. 5,	1854
Turks (in Asia) defeated at Bayandur, Atskur, and Aehlitzik, Nov. 14, 18, 26,	1853	Miss Nightingale and nurses arrive at Scutari..... Nov. 6,	1854
Turkish fleet destroyed at Sinope, Nov. 30,	1853	Great tempest in the Black Sea, loss of the <i>Prince</i> , and many other vessels with stores... Nov. 14-16,	1854
At the request of the Porte (Dec. 5.) the allied fleets enter the Black Sea..... Jan. 4,	1854	Omar Pacha arrives in the Crimea (followed by the Turkish army from Varna)... Jan. 5,	1855
Reply of the Porte to the note of Dec. 5, containing 4 points as bases of negotiation: viz. 1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definitive settlement of the convention respecting the Holy Places (dated Dec. 31).—approved by the four powers, Jan. 13,	1854	Sardinia joins England and France, Jan. 26,	1855
Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg.... Feb. 27,	1854	Death of Emperor Nicholas, and accession of Alexander II. (no change of war policy.... March 2,	1855
The czar "did not judge it suitable to give an answer".... March 19	1854	Sortie from the Malakhoff tower (15,000 men) repulsed... March 22,	1855
Baltic fleet sails, under Sir C. Napier, March 11,	1854	Resignation of Gen. Canrobert, succeeded by Gen. Pelissier... May 16,	1855
Treaty between England, France, and Turkey..... March 12,	1854	Expedition into the sea of Azoff (under Sir E. Lyons and Sir G. Brown): destruction of Kertch and large amount of stores, May 24 to June 3,	1855
France and England declare war against Russia..... March 27, 28,	1854	Unsuccessful attack on the Malakhoff tower and Bedan..... June 18,	1855
Gen. Canrobert and French troops arrive at Gallipoli, soon after followed by the English... March 31,	1854	Death of Lord Raglan; succeeded by Gen. Simpson..... June 25,	1855
Russians defeated by the Turks at Karakai..... May 30,	1854	Russians invest Kars in Armenia, defended by Gen. Williams, July 15,	1855
Bombardment of Odessa by allied fleet..... April 22,	1854	The French take the Malakhoff (<i>which see</i>) by assault; the English assault the Redan without success; the Russians retire from Sebastopol to the North Forts, and the allies enter the city; the Russians destroy or sink the remainder of their fleet..... Sept. 8, &c.,	1855
Severe conflict before Silistria, the siege raised..... June 18-26,	1854	Explosion of 100,000 lbs. of powder in the French siege-train at Inkerman, with great loss of life, Nov. 15,	1855
Bombardment and surrender of Bomarsund..... Aug. 16,	1854	Capitulation of Kars to Gen. Mouravieff, after a gallant defence by Gen. Williams..... Nov. 26,	1855
The Russians defeated by Schamyl in Georgia..... about Aug. 25,	1854	Council of war at Paris... Jan. 11,	1856
They begin to evacuate the principalities..... Aug. and Sept.	1854	Destruction of Sebastopol docks completed..... Feb. 1,	1856
Battle of the Alma..... Sept. 20,	1854	Peace conferences open at Paris, an armistice till March 31, agreed on Feb. 25,	1856
Russians sink part of their fleet at Sebastopol..... Sept. 23,	1854	Proclamation of peace in the Crimea, April 2; in London..... April 29,	1856
Death of Marshal St. Arnaud, Sept. 29	1854	The Crimea evacuated..... July 9,	1856
General Canrobert appointed his successor..... Nov. 24,	1854		
Siege of Sebastopol commenced—grand attack (without success) Oct. 17,	1854		

S.

SABBATH SCHOOLS. The first "Sabbath school" was founded by Ludwig Hacker between the years 1740 and 1747 at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa., among the German Seven-day Baptists there. The school-room was used as an hospital after the battle of Brandywine, fought in 1777. This event occasioned the breaking up of the schools about five years before the first Sunday-school was instituted in England, at Gloucester, by Robert Raikes, about 1782.

- SACRAMENT** (from *sacramentum*, an oath, obligation, also mystery), a name given to the ordinance of the Lord's Supper by the Latin fathers. The wine was laid aside, and communion by the laity under one form alone, that of bread, took its rise in the West, under Pope Urban II., 1096. *M. de Marca*. Communion in one kind only was authoritatively sanctioned by the council of Constance, in 1414. *Dr. Hook*. Henry VIII. of Germany was poisoned by a priest in the consecrated wafer, 1314. The sacramental wine was poisoned by the grave-digger of the church at Zurich, by which sacrilegious deed a number of persons lost their lives, Sept. 4, 1776. In 1614, by the Test Act, all members of both houses of Parliament were ordered to take the sacrament, as a guard against the introduction of Roman Catholics.
- ST. DOMINGO**, a city of Hayti. The Republic of St. Domingo was established in 1801. It has been frequently assailed by the rulers of Hayti, particularly by Faustin I., dethroned in 1858.
- ST. GEORGE**. This patron saint of England was a tribune in the reign of Diocletian, and being a man of great courage, was a favorite with the emperor; but complaining to the emperor of his severities towards the Christians, and arguing in their defence, he was put in prison, and beheaded, April 23, 290.
- ST. HELENA** (an island in the South Atlantic Ocean) was discovered by the Portuguese, under Juan de Nova Castilla, on the festival of St. Helena, May 21, 1502. The Dutch were afterwards in possession of it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English. The British East India Company settled here in 1651; and the island was alternately possessed by the English and Dutch, until 1673, when Charles II., on Dec. 12, assigned it to the company once more. St. Helena was made the place of Napoleon's captivity, Oct. 16, 1815; and it became the scene of his death, May 5, 1821.
- ST. LUCIA** (West Indies). First settled by the French in 1350. Taken by the British several times in the subsequent wars. Memorable insurrection of the French negroes, April 1795. In this year Guadaloupe, St. Vincent's, Grenada, Dominica, St. Eustatia, and St. Lucia, were taken by the British. St. Lucia was restored to France at the peace of 1802; but was again seized by England the next year, and confirmed to her by the treaty of Paris in 1814.
- ST. MARK'S CHURCH** at Venice erected 829; St. Mark's Place, 1592.
- ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL** (London). The noblest Protestant church in the world. The best authority that exists illustrative of the origin of this church, is its great restorer, Sir Christopher Wren. His opinion, that there had been a church on this spot, built by the Christians in the time of the Romans, was confirmed when he searched for the foundations for his own design. He explodes the notion of there having been a temple of Diana. The first church is supposed to have been destroyed during the Diocletian persecution, and to have been rebuilt in the reign of Constantine. This was demolished by the pagan Saxons, and restored by Severt in 603. It was destroyed by the great conflagration in 1086, after which Mauritius, then bishop of London, commenced the magnificent edifice which immediately preceded the present cathedral. On April 2, 1631, a commission was granted to Laud, then bishop of London, to restore the cathedral; which was totally destroyed by the memorable fire of 1666. The first stone of the present edifice was laid June 21, 1675, and the choir was opened for divine worship, Dec. 2, 1697. The whole edifice was completed in 1710. Money having been subscribed to adapt St. Paul's for the purpose, evening services began on Sunday, Nov. 28,

1858. when above 4000 persons were present The total cost (including 200 tons weight of iron railing) was 1,511,202*l*.

The length of St. Paul's from the grand portico to the east end is	510 feet	| The exterior diameter of the dome 145 feet The height from the ground to the top of the cross..... 404 "
The breadth from the north to the south portico	232 "	

ST. PETERSBURG. The new capital of Russia. Peter the Great first began this city in May 27, 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710, the Count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hand, laid the foundation of a house of the same material. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of St. Petersburg; and in less than nine years after the hovels had been erected, the seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place. Here, in 1736, a fire consumed 2000 houses; and in 1780, another fire consumed 11,000 houses; this last fire was occasioned by lightning. Again in June, 1796, a large magazine of naval stores and 100 vessels were destroyed. The winter palace was burnt to the ground, Dec. 29, 1837. The railway to Moscow was finished in 1851.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Rome. Originally erected by Constantine, A.D. 306. About the middle of the fifteenth century, Pope Nicholas V. commenced a new church. The present magnificent pile was designed by Bramante; the first stone was laid by Pope Julius II. in 1506. In 1514 Leo X. employed Raphael and two others to superintend the building. Paul III. committed the work to Michael Angelo, who devised the dome, in the construction of which 30,000 lbs. of iron was used. The church was consecrated Nov. 18, 1626, the building having occupied 176 years. The front is 400 feet broad, rising to a height of 180 feet, and the majestic dome ascends from the centre of the church to a height of 324 feet: the length of the interior is 600 feet, forming one of the most spacious halls ever constructed. The length of the exterior is 669 feet; its greatest breadth within is 442 feet; and the entire height from the ground 432 feet. St. Peter's is the most sumptuous Roman Catholic church in the world.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. (p. 517.) Kamehameha IV. (or Tanehameha) when 20 years old, succeeded his uncle, Dec. 15, 1854.

SANITARY REFORM, U. S. (p. 517.) The ventilation of buildings has been greatly improved since the publication of Perry's *Essay on School Houses*, 1833, and Barnard's *School Architecture*, 1838. This reform was specially needed in printing offices, bookbinderies, and manufactories generally.

SANITARY LEGISLATION, England. To Dr. Southwood Smith is mainly attributable the honor of commencing the agitation on the subject of public health, about 1832; his "Philosophy of Health" having excited much attention. Since 1838 he has published numerous sanitary reports, having been much employed by the government.

SARDINIA. (p. 518.)

Bill for suppression of convents passed.....	March 2, 1855	| Important note on Italy from Count Cavour to England April 16, 1856 Count Cavour declares in favor of free-trade..... June, 1857 Preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca; Count Cavour resigns..... July, 1859 Treaty of peace signed at Zurich, Nov. 1859 Sardinian troops besiege the King of Naples at Gaeta Sept. 1860 Gaeta capitulates to Victor Emmanuel..... Feb. 13, 1861
Convention with England and France signed, a contingent of 15,000 troops to be supplied against Russia.....	April 10, 1855	
10,000 troops under General La Marmora, arrive in the Crimea, May 8,	1855	
Who distinguish themselves in the battle of the Tchernaya..	Aug. 16, 1855	
The king visits London, &c.	Nov. 30, &c. 1855	

SAVOY. (p. 520.) Annexation to France voted for by 130,533 against 235, April 22, 1860. The annexation completed, 1860.

SAXE-WEIMAR. Saxe-Weimar became a grand duchy in 1815. The dukes have greatly favored literature, and their capital, Weimar, has been called the Athens of Germany. Population of the duchy in 1858, 267,112.

GRAND-DUKES.

1815. Charles Augustus.

1823. Charles Frederic.

1858. Charles Alexander, born July 8, the
PRESENT (1861) grand-duke.

Heir: Charles Augustus, born July 31, 1844.

SAXONY. (p. 520.)

1854. John, Aug. 9. (born Dec. 12, 1801),
the PRESENT (1861) king.

Heir: His son, Frederic Augustus Albert,
born April 23, 1828.

SCANDINAVIA. The ancient name of Sweden, Norway, and great part of Denmark, whence proceeded the Northmen or Normans, who conquered Normandy (about A.D. 900), and eventually England (1066). They were also called Sea-Kings or Vikings. They settled Iceland and Greenland, and, it is thought, the northern regions of America, about the ninth century.

SCANDINAVIANS. The Scandinavian population of the United States is estimated at 180,000: namely, 150,000 Norwegians, 25,000 Swedes, and 5000 Danes (1860).

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC, IN ENGLAND. In 1851, there were 2310 schools in connexion with the Education Committee actually inspected in England and Scotland. They included: 1713 Church of England schools in England and Wales; 282 Protestant Dissenting schools in England and Wales; 98 Roman Catholic schools in Great Britain; and 217 Presbyterian schools in Scotland, whereof 91 were of the Free Church; the whole affording accommodation for 299,425 scholars. In the same year (1851) the estimated sums voted for education were: for Great Britain, 150,000*l.*, for Ireland, 134,560*l.*

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC, IN UNITED STATES. (p. 520.) Schools both English and classical were almost instantly established by the first settlers of New England on their arrival; were soon made obligatory by law, and have since grown with the population, being, however, fewer and worse in the southern states. The present era of public schools commenced about 1800. Its important dates are: Connecticut school fund, established 1795; first state school sup't., New York, 1812; first state school system, Ky., 1821; Colburn's arithmetic, 1821; school movement of 1825-40, commenced by publications of Carter, Gallaudet, and Johnson; Cousin's report on Prussian schools, published here 1835; Horace Mann, sec'y of Board of Education in Mass., 1837; Stowe's report on European schools, 1837; first normal school, at Lexington, Mass., 1839. From 1840 to 1860, the improved principles and methods thus introduced have been increasingly put into practice. The following totals for the United States are approximate for 1858: children of school age, 6,933,441; public schools, 97,621; school funds, \$49,324,384; expended for public schools in the year, \$20,159,268.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN UNITED STATES.

	Annual exp.	No. children	[Estim. in ()]	
			No. schools	School fund
Alabama.....1859-60	\$271,580	178,095	2,597	1,425,000
Arkansas.....	no returns.			
California.....1858-9	427,004	48,676	523	10,000,000
Connecticut.....1858-9	479,081	105,464	1,785	2,046,397
Delaware..... 1856	78,253	11,468	233	440,505
Florida..... 1858	6,542	20,585	(300)	
Georgia..... 1859	179,070	107,825	1,777	290,900

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, *continued.*

		<i>Annual exp.</i>	<i>No. children</i>	<i>No. schools</i>	<i>School fund</i>
Illinois	1858	2,705,052	457,113	10,238	4,606,919
Indiana	1859	835,736	495,019	6,548	4,229,866
Iowa	1857	364,053	233,927	2,200	2,363,676
Kansas		no returns.			
Kentucky	1857	304,933	267,712	(4,000)	1,455,832
Louisiana	1860	650,000	96,125	(1,400)	1,106,113
Maine	1859	617,809	239,796	(3,400)	149,055
Maryland	1859	24,450			
Massachusetts ..	1859	1,567,171	220,379	4,444	1,523,319
Michigan	1860	467,286	206,014	(3,000)	1,183,580
Minnesota		no returns.			
Mississippi		no returns.			
Missouri	1857	628,046	841,121	3,382	673,967
New Hampshire ..	1859	282,542	86,708	3,362	
New Jersey	1859	539,532	187,799	1,690	460,804
New York	1859	3,664,617	1,272,486	11,576	5,752,917
North Carolina ..	1859	240,000	136,175	2,758	2,181,850
Ohio	1859	3,225,129	865,914	9,762	
Oregon					17,328
Pennsylvania	1859	2,103,293	575,251	11,485	
Rhode Island	1859	162,687	52,452	400	245,100
South Carolina ..	1859	74,400	16,541	1,414	
Tennessee	1859	230,430	294,497	(4,500)	1,500,000
Texas	1858	110,000	86,782	(1,000)	2,192,000
Vermont		no returns.		3,847	
Virginia	1858				1,833,420
Wisconsin	1859	419,172	273,871	(1,000)	3,001,297

SCREW-PROPELLER consists of two or more twisted blades, like the vanes of a wind-mill, set on an axis, running parallel with the keel of a vessel, and revolving beneath the water at the stern. It is driven by a steam-engine. The principle is as old as the wind-mill. It was shown by Hooke in 1681, and since by Du Quet, Bernouilli, and others. Patents for propellers were taken out by Joseph Bramah in 1784; by Wm. Lyttelton in 1794; and by Edward Shorter in 1799. But these led to no useful result. However, in 1836 patents were obtained by F. P. Smith and Captain John Ericson, and to them the successful application of the screw-propeller must be attributed. The first vessels with the screw, the Archimedes and the Rattler, were constructed in the U. States. The latter was tried in England in 1845. Since then the screw-propeller has been largely employed in this country and in Europe.

SEBASTOPOL, or SEVASTOPOL, a town and once a naval arsenal, at S. W. point of the Crimea, formerly the little village of Aktiar. The buildings were commenced in 1784, by Catharine II., after the conquest of the country. The town is built in the shape of an amphitheatre on the rise of a large hill flattened on its summit, according to a plan laid down before 1794, which has been since adhered to. The fortifications and harbor were constructed by an English engineer, Colonel Upton, and his sons, since 1830. The population in 1834 was 15,000. This place will be memorable hereafter for its eleven months' SIEGE, by the English and French in 1854 and 1855. Immediately after the battle of the Alma, Sept. 20, 1854, the allied army marched to Sebastopol, and took up its position on the plateau between it and Balaklava, and the grand attack and bombardment commenced Oct. 17, 1854, without success. After many sanguinary encounters by day and night, and repeated bombardments, a grand assault was made on Sept. 8, 1855, upon the Malakhoff tower and the Redans, the most important fortifications to the south of the town. The French succeeded in capturing and retaining the Malakhoff. The attacks of the English on the great Redan and of the French upon the little Redan were successful, but the assailants were compelled to retire after a desperate struggle with great loss of life. The French lost 1646 killed, of

whom 5 were generals, 24 superior, and 116 inferior officers; 4500 wounded, and 1400 missing. The English lost 385 killed (29 being commissioned and 42 non-commissioned officers); 1886 wounded; and 176 missing. In the night the Russians abandoned the southern and principal part of the town and fortifications, after destroying as much as possible, and crossed to the northern forts. They also sank or burnt the remainder of their fleet. The allies found a very great amount of stores when they entered the place. The works were utterly destroyed by April 1856.

"SECESSION," U STATES. The election of Lincoln, the "Republican" candidate for president, Nov. 6, 1860, was made the pretext for the secession of several southern states for another Union; the resignation of Federal officers in those states, and of members of the cabinet at Washington, and of several officers of the army and navy; and the seizure of Government moneys, forts, and arsenals. The chief incidents of these treasonable or revolutionary proceedings were the following:

Resignation of S. Ca. senators of the U. States.....	Nov. 9-11, 1860	Georgia secession passed... Jan. 19, 1861
U. S. H. of Rep. appoints a com. of 83 on the state of the Union, Dec. 6.	1860	Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida senators of the U. States, resigned Jan. 21, 1861
Resignation of Howell Cobb, Sec. of Treas., U. S.....	Dec. 10, 1860	Louisiana secession passed... Jan. 28, 1861
U. S. stocks (5 per cent) sold for 89, Dec. 10, 1860	1860	Texas secession passed..... Feb. 1, 1861
Resignation of Mr. Cass, Sec. of State.....	Dec. 14, 1860	"Peace Conference" at Washington, Feb. 4, 1861
South Carolina Ordinance of Secession passed.....	Dec. 20, 1860	Louisiana delegation excepting Mr. Boulogny withdraws from Congress..... Feb. 5, 1861
Maj. Anderson transfers the U. States garrison at Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, in Charleston harbor, Dec. 26, 1860	1860	Congress of seceding states at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 6; elects Jefferson Davis of Miss. Pres., and Alex. H. Stephens of Ga. Vice-pres. Feb. 9, 1861
S. Carolina authorities seize Fort Moultrie and other U. States property.....	Dec. 28, 1860	Tennessee votes against secession Feb. 9, 1861
J. B. Floyd, U. S. Sec. of War, resigns.....	Dec. 29, 1860	Resolution guaranteeing non-interference with slavery in any state passed unanimously in H. of Reps. Feb. 11, 1861
Fort Pulaski and Jackson, in harbor of Savannah, seized by Gov. Brown of Geo.....	Jan. 3, 1861	Jefferson Davis inaugurated Pres. of Southern Confederacy... Feb. 18, 1861
S. Ca. commissioners' demands refused by the President....	Jan. 3, 1861	The "Peace Conference" at Washington agrees on proposition for "compromise," and adjourns March 1, 1861
Fast-day observed in the U. S. Jan. 4, 1861	1861	Gen. Twiggs, having surrendered the U. States forces and property in Texas, is dismissed from the U. S. army as a traitor.... March 1, 1861
Fort Morgan, Mobile, seized by the state.....	Jan. 4, 1861	Missouri votes against secession, in convention..... March 1, 1861
Steamer Star of the West with U. S. troops for Fort Sumpter, fired into by the rebels.....	Jan. 9, 1861	Lincoln inaugurated Pres. of United States..... March 4, 1861
Mississippi secession passed, Jan. 9; and U. S. forts and property seized there.....	Jan. 10, 1861	
Alabama secession passed... Jan. 11, 1861	1861	
Florida secession passed, and U. S. forts at Pensacola seized... Jan. 12, 1861	1861	

SEPOYS (a corruption of *Sipáhi*, Hindostanee for a soldier), the term applied to the native troops in India. Under able generals they greatly aided in establishing British rule in India. For their mutinies, see *India*, 1857.

SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS in England commenced 1716. Parliaments had been triennial from 1688 to that date.

SERVIA, a principality nominally subject to Turkey, south of Hungary. The Servians are of Slavonic origin. They embraced Christianity about A.D. 640. The Emperor Manuel subjugated them in 1150; but they recovered their independence in 1180, and were ruled by princes, generally named *Stephán*,

till their country was finally subdued by the Sultan Mahomet II. in 1459. Population in 1854, 985,000.

SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA, to the angels (ministers) of which the Apostle John was commanded to write the epistles contained in the 2d and 3d chapters of his Revelation, viz. Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, A.D. 96.

1. *Ephesus*. Paul founded the church here, A.D. 57, and in A.D. 59, was in great danger from a tumult created by Demetrius. To the elders of this church he delivered his warning address, A.D. 60 (Acts xix., xx.). Ephesus was in a ruinous state even in the time of Justinian (A.D. 527), and still remains so.
2. *Smyrna*. Now an important commercial city and seaport of Ionia. Polycarp, its first bishop, suffered martyrdom, A.D. 175.
3. *Pergamos*. Capital of the kingdom of the same name, founded by Philetærus, B.C. 283, and part of Bithynia. It was renowned for its library. Attalus III., the last king, bequeathed his kingdom to the Roman people, B.C. 133.
4. *Thyatira*. Now a mean town of 2000 houses, called Ak Bissar, "White Castle."
5. *Sardis*. Formerly the capital of Lydia, the kingdom of Cræsus (B.C. 560), is now a miserable village, named Sart.
6. *Philadelphia*. Was built by Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamos (about B.C. 159-138); was taken by Bajazet I. A.D. 1390. It is now called Allah Shehr, "The city of God," and is a miserable town of 3000 houses.
7. *Laodicea*. In Phrygia, near Lydia, has suffered much from earthquakes. It is now a deserted place called Eskebissar, "The old Castle."

SEWING-MACHINE. The first practical sewing-machine was the invention of Elias Howe, an American mechanic. It is now known under an improved form as Thomas' shuttle machine, by whom it was introduced into England in 1846. Two threads are wrought into the fabric to be sewn, by a needle and shuttle, which interlace the threads and form a strong seam. In some machines now in extensive use, two needles are employed to make with two threads a double chain stitch, and a more simple machine makes by the aid of one needle and a hook, the common single chain stitch with one thread. These machines are all of American origin. *Haydn*. To America unquestionably belongs the honor of giving to the world the first practical sewing machine. Here also, it has received its fullest development. Mr. Howe's patent was granted in 1846. Very little advance was made for the next six years. Since that period the sales of reliable machines have been as follows: 1853, 2509; 1854, 4469; 1855, 3515; 1856, 7225; 1857, 12,715; 1858, 17,589; 1859, 46,245. The machine has been improved, and adapted to all branches of sewing. Indeed it has revolutionized, and developed, every department of needlework; introduced new branches of industry; rendered healthful, pleasant, and profitable an employment hitherto proverbially unhealthful, and proved itself the most beneficial invention of the age. In the domestic world it ranks as do railroads and telegraphs in the commercial. The importance of this invention to the manufacturing interests of the U. States is estimated at \$342,000,000 annually. The annual sewing of the machine in the city of New York on men's and boys' clothing alone, is \$7,500,000; on hats and caps, \$462,500; on shirt bosoms, \$832,750; on boots and shoes in Massachusetts alone, \$7,500,000. The following table exhibits the economy of the sewing machine in stitching the various parts of the following garments.

	BY MACHINE		BY HAND	
	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes
Gentlemen's shirts	1	16	14	26
Frock coats	2	38	16	85
Satin vests	1	14	7	19
Silk dress	1	13	8	27
Merino dress	1	4	8	27

Seams of considerable length are ordinarily sewed with the best machines at the rate of a yard a minute, and that, too, in a manner far superior to hand-sewing. The Manufacture of sewing machines has become a well established branch of industry. The capital invested is immense, employing an army of mechanics, and extending the reputation of American science and mechanical skill over the globe.

SHIPPING AND SHIP BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES. (p. 524.) The total tonnage of the United States, June 30, 1858, was 5,049,808 tons; of which registered for foreign trade, 2,499,741; enrolled and licensed, 2,502,086; steam navigation, 729,390. Increase for the year, 108,965 tons.

SHAKSPEARE'S NATIVE PLACE, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick. Shakspeare was born at Stratford, April 23, 1564, and died there on his natal day, 1616. A project was originated in 1820 for the erection of an edifice to his memory in the nature of a museum, cenotaph, or temple, but it failed; another attempt to honor Shakspeare was made with better success in 1835, and a Shakspeare festival was held at Stratford, April 23, 1836. In 1847, a number of persons of distinction interested themselves for the preservation of the house in which Shakspeare was born, then actually set up for sale. In the end Shakspeare's house was sold at the Auction Mart in the city of London, where it was "knocked down" to the United Committee of London and Stratford for the large sum of 3000*l.*, Sept. 16, 1847. In 1856, a learned oriental scholar, John Shakspeare, no relation to the poet, gave 2500*l.* to purchase the adjoining house, that it might be pulled down, in order to insure the poet's house from the risk of fire.

SHIBBOLETH. The word by which the followers of Jephthah tested their opponents the Ephraimites, on passing the Jordan, about 1143 B.C. *Judges*, ch. xii. The term is now applied to any party watchword or dogma.

SIAM, a kingdom in India, bordering on the Burmese empire. Siam was re-discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, and a trade established, in which the Dutch joined about 1604. A British ship arrived about 1613. In 1683, a Cephalonian Greek, Constantine Phaulcon, became foreign minister of Siam, and opened a communication with France; Louis XIV. sent an embassy in 1685 with a view of converting the king, without effect. After several ineffectual attempts, Sir John Bowring succeeded in obtaining a treaty of friendship and commerce between England and Siam, which was signed April 30, 1855, and ratified April 5, 1856; and one with France in August following. Two ambassadors from Siam arrived in England, Oct. 1857, and had an audience with the queen to deliver magnificent presents on Nov. 16. A treaty with the U. States negotiated by Townsend Harris, 1859.

SIAMESE TWINS. The two persons known under this name, are twins, born about 1811, enjoying all the faculties and powers usually possessed by separate and distinct individuals, although united together by a short cartilaginous band at the pit of the stomach. They are named Chang and Eng, and were first discovered on the banks of the Siam river by an American, Mr. Robert Hunter, by whom they were taken to New York, where they were exhibited, and were afterwards consigned to the care of Captain Coffin, by whom they were brought to England, and publicly shown. No connexion exists between them but this band, and their proximity seems in no way to inconvenience either. They are perfectly straight and well-made, and walk with a gait like other people: being perfect in all their parts, and having all their functions distinct. After having been exhibited for several years in England and the United States, the Siamese Twins went to Georgia, where they settled on a farm, married sisters, and now (1860) have several children.

SICILY. See *Italy*.

SICYON, an ancient Grecian kingdom in the Peloponnesus, founded it is said about 2080 B. C. In 252 it became a republic and joined the Achaean league formed by Aratus. It was the country of Polycetes (436) and Lysippus (238), the sculptors.

SIDON (Syria), a city of Phœnicia, to the north of Tyre. It was conquered by Cyrus about 537; and surrendered to Alexander, 332. See *Phœnicia*. The town was taken from the pacha of Egypt by the troops of the sultan and of his allies, assisted by some ships of the British squadron, under Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford and Commodore Charles Napier, Sept. 27, 1840.

SIEGES (p. 529) of Rome, 1849; of Sebastopol, 1854-5; of Kars, 1855; Delhi, 1857; Gaeta, Oct. 1860 to Feb. 13, 1861.

SIKHS. See *Punjab* and *India*.

SILISTRIA, a strong military town in Bulgaria, European Turkey. It was taken by the Russians, Sept. 26, 1829, after nine months' siege, and held some years by them as a pledge for the payment of a large sum by the Porte; but was eventually returned. In 1854, it was again besieged by the Russians, 30,000 strong, under Prince Paskiewitch, and many assaults were made. Russians commenced their retreat, as Omar Pacha was drawing near.

SILVER COIN, U. S. (p. 529.) The silver coinage of the U. S. mint, for one year, ending June 30, 1859, was \$7,336,609. From 1793 to 1859 inclusive, it amounted to \$122,694,836. In England, in the first ten years of Victoria, the amount of silver coined was \$2,440,614. It is supposed that the silver coinage of the world amounts to 1200 millions of dollars.

SIMPLON. A mountain road leading from Switzerland into Italy, constructed by Napoleon in 1801-7. It winds up passes, crosses cataracts, and passes by galleries through solid rock. It has eight principal bridges. The number of workmen employed at one time varied from thirty to forty thousand.

SINKING FUND, IN ENGLAND. First projected by Sir Robert Walpole, whose act was passed in 1716. The act establishing the sinking fund of Mr. Pitt was passed in March, 1786. A then estimated surplus of £900,000 in the revenue was augmented by new taxes to make up the sum of one million, which was to be invariably applied to the reduction of the national debt. In July 1828 the sinking fund was limited to the actual surplus of revenue.

SINOPE (SINOUBE) An ancient seaport of Asia Minor, formerly capital of the kingdom of Pontus, said to have been the birth-place of Diogenes, the cynic philosopher. On Nov. 30, 1853, a Turkish fleet of 7 frigates, 3 corvettes, and 2 smaller vessels, was attacked by a Russian fleet of 6 sail of the line, 2 sailing vessels, and 3 steamers, under Admiral Nachimoff, and totally destroyed, except one vessel, which conveyed the tidings to Constantinople. Four thousand lives were lost by fire or drowning, and Osman Pacha, the Turkish Admiral, died at Sebastopol of his wounds. In consequence of this event, the Anglo-French fleet entered the Black sea, Jan. 3, 1854.

SKATING. Invented probably by the Scandinavians, who used the sharp-edged shank bones of sheep or deer, or strips of fir wood, though Olaus Magnus (d. 1555) mentions the use of iron. At first the skater pushed himself about by an iron shod pole. Wooden skates with iron blades were invented in Holland. From 1855 to 1861 various means were contrived to improve skates, by attaching a shoe to the wood, making it wholly of steel, jointing the wood, setting it on springs, &c. A skate for floors has been invented, running on small wheels of India rubber.

SLAVERY. (p. 530.) There were 400,000 slaves in Attica, 317 B.C. In Rome slaves were often chained to the gate of a great man's house, to give admittance to the guests invited to the feast. By one of the laws of the XII. Tables, creditors could seize their insolvent debtors, and keep them in their houses, till by their services or labor they had discharged the sum they owed. C. Pollio threw such slaves as gave him the slightest offence into his fish ponds, to fatten his lampreys, 42 B.C. Cæcilius Isidorus left to his heir 4116 slaves, 12 B.C. The first Janissaries were Christian slaves, 1329.—*Serfdom*, a modified form of slavery, was abolished by Frederic I. of Prussia, in 1702; by Christian VII. of Denmark, in 1766, by the emperor Joseph II. in his hereditary states in 1781; and by Nicholas I. of Russia, on the imperial domains, in 1842: whose successor, Alexander II., is effecting its total abolition throughout his empire, amid much opposition (1860-1).

SLAVE TRADE, U. S. Since 1855 the proposition to re-open the slave trade has been discussed in several conventions and public assemblies in the southern states. This infamous traffic is denounced in the "Republican platform" (Chicago, June 1860), and is repudiated also by the congress of the "Southern Confederacy" (Feb. 1861), but the latter abolished the death penalty affixed to its prohibition by the laws of the U. S. In defiance of these laws a large number of slavers have been fitted out, chiefly in N. Y. and other northern ports, during the years 1858, '59, '60; several have been seized before sailing, and many others captured with slaves.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES. (p. 532.) Before the war of independence all the states contained slaves. In 1783 the statement in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, "All men are born free and equal," was declared in the supreme court at Boston to bar slave-holding in that state. Before 1790 the further introduction of slaves had been prohibited in five other states. In July 13, 1787, Congress passes unanimously the celebrated ordinance "for the government of the territory to the N. W. of the Ohio," which contained an "*unalterable*" article forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude in the said territory. After 1800, several of the states prayed without effect to be relieved of this prohibition. In 1803 Louisiana was purchased, which act was considered by many as fatal to the constitution. In Feb. 1820, the celebrated *Missouri Compromise*, drawn up by Mr. Clay, was carried, by which slavery was permitted in that state, but was prohibited in all that part of it to the north of 36° 30' N. Lat. In 1845 a fresh contest arose between the slave-holders and their opponents at the annexation of Texas. The utmost the advocates of freedom could obtain was a similar division to that of Missouri, Dec. 25, 1845. In 1850 another compromise was effected: California was admitted as a free state; but the Fugitive Slave Act was passed (*which see*). In 1854 the Missouri compromise was abrogated with the admission of Nebraska and Kansas as slave-holding states; in the latter of which civil war ensued. See *Kansas; United States*. An insane attempt to create a slave rebellion took place in Virginia, headed by John Brown, and failed, in Oct. 1859. Number of slaves in 1850, 3,204,313; in 1860, 3,999,283.

SNUFF-TAKING. (p. 623.) In England, in 1858, 2,573,925 lbs. of snuff and cigars were imported. See *Tobacco*.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, Literary and Scientific, in the U. S. (See *Academies*, p. 147.)

American Ethnological Society at N. Y.
American Oriental Society at New Haven.

American Geographical and Statistical Society, N. Y.
American Institute (for Agriculture and Useful Arts), N. Y.

In nearly every State of the Union there is an Historical Society, devoted to the collection and preservation of historical records, printed and in MS., several of them have published Transactions and Collections. That of the Mass. Hist. Soc. comprises about 30 vols.; the N. Y. Hist. Soc. has published 6 or 7 vols.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, Literary and Scientific, in Great Britain All in the list below are in London, except otherwise stated. An act was passed Aug. 11, 1854, "to afford facilities for the establishment of Institutions for the promotion of Literature and Science," by grants of land, &c., and for their regulation. The Royal and London Institutions are exempted from the operation of the act.

SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, &C.

Royal Society.....	Charter 1662	Royal Agricultural Society.....	1838
Society of Antiquaries.(Charter 1751)	1717	Camden Society.....	1838
Society of Dilettanti.....	1734	Royal Botanical Society.....	1839
Royal Society of Edinburgh.....		Microscopical Society.....	1839
	(Charter 1783) 1739	Ecclesiological Society.....	1840
Society of Arts....	(Charter 1847) 1753	Parker Society.....	1840
Royal Irish Academy.....	Charter 1786	Percy Society.....	1840
Linnean Society.....	(Charter 1802) 1788	London Library.....	1840
Horticultural Society.....	(Charter 1809) 1804	Shakespeare Society.....	1840
Medico-Chirurgical Society.....		Chemical Society.....	1841
	(Charter 1834) 1805	Pharmaceutical Society.....	1841
London Institution.....	1805	Philological Society.....	1842
Geological Society.....	(Charter 1826) 1807	Dublin Philosophical Society.....	1842
Royal Society of Literature.....		Archæological Association.....	1843
	(Charter 1826) 1820	Archæological Institute.....	1843
Royal Asiatic Society.....	Charter 1823	Sydenham Society.....	1843
Mechanics' Institution, London.....	1823	Ethnological Society.....	1843
Zoological Society.....	1826	Syro-Egyptian Society.....	1844
British Association.....	1831	Ray Society.....	1844
Entomological Society.....	1833	Cavendish Society.....	1846
Statistical Society.....	1834	Hakluyt Society.....	1846
Royal Institute of British Architects		Institute of Actuaries.....	1843
	(Charter 1837) 1835	Arundel Society.....	1843
Botanical Society.....	1836	Meteorological Society.....	1851
Numismatic Society.....	1836	Photographic Society.....	1853
Electrical Society.....	1837	Horological Institute.....	1858
Ornithological Society.....	1837		

SOLFERINO (in Lombardy), celebrated as the site of the chief struggle on the great battle of June 24, 1859, between the allied French and Sardinian army commanded by their respective sovereigns, and the Austrians under General Hess; the emperor being present. The Austrians after their defeat at Magenta, gradually retreated across the Mincio, and took up a position in the celebrated quadrilateral, and was expected there to await the attack. But the advance of Garibaldi on one side, and of prince Napoleon and the Tuscans on the other, induced them to recross the Mincio and take the offensive, which they did on June 23. The conflict began early the next morning, and lasted fifteen hours. At first the Austrians had the advantage; but the successful attack of the French on Cavriana and Solferino changed the fortune of the day, and the Austrians were, after desperate encounters, compelled to retreat. The French attribute the victory to the skill and bravery of their emperor and the generals M'Mahon and Niel; the Austrians, to the destruction of their reserve by the rifled cannon of their adversaries. The Sardinians maintained a fearful contest of fifteen hours at San Martino, it is said against double their number. Loss of the Austrians, 630 officers, and 19,311 soldiers; of the allies, 8 generals, 936 officers, and 17,305 soldiers killed and wounded. This battle closed the war; preliminaries of peace being signed at Villa Franca, July 12.

SORBONNE. A society of ecclesiastics at Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbon, in 1252. The members lived in common, and devoted themselves to study and gratuitous teaching. They attained a European reputation as a faculty of theology, their judgment being frequently appealed to from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. The influence of the Sorbonne was declining when the society was broken up in 1789.

SOUND DUTIES. Till the year 1857 no merchant ship was allowed to pass the Sound (a narrow channel separating Zealand from Sweden) without clearing at Elsinour and paying toll. These duties had their origin in an agreement between the king of Denmark and the Hanse towns (A.D. 1348), by which the former undertook to maintain lighthouses, &c., along the Cattogat, and the latter to pay duty for the same. The first treaty with England in relation to this was in 1450; other countries followed. In 1855 the United States determined to pay the dues no more; and in the same year the Danish government proposed that these duties should be capitalised; which was eventually agreed to, the sum agreed on being 30,476,325 rix-dollars. In Aug. 1857, the British government paid 10,126,855 rix-dollars (£1,125,206) to the Danes as their proportion.

SOUTH CAROLINA. (p. 535.) Population 1850, whites, 274,463; free colored, 8,960; slaves, 384,984; 1860, whites, 308,186; slaves, 407,185. Ordinance declaring "Secession" from the United States, passed Dec. 20, 1860. The "Star of the West" with U. S. troops for Fort Sumter, fired on and repulsed from the harbor, Jan. 1861.

SPAIN. (p. 537.)

Narvaez exiled to Vienna.....	Jan. 1858	gents; the national guard suppressed.....	July 15, 16, 1856
General O'Donnell, Concha, and others, banished.....	Jan. 18, 1854	O'Donnell compelled to resign; Narvaez becomes minister....	Oct. 12, 1856
Peace restored; the degraded generals reinstated, &c.; Espartero forms an administration..	July 31, 1854	Joint French and Spanish expedition against Cochín China announced	Dec. 1, 1855
The queen mother impeached; she quits Spain	Aug. 28, 1854	War with Morocco...Nov. and Dec.	1859
Don Carlos dies.....	March 10, 1855	O'Donnell commands the army in Africa; indecisive conflicts reported; battle at Castilljos; a Spanish "Balaklava" charge; Jan. 1; the Spaniards near Tetuan.....	Jan. 1860
Resignation of Espartero; new cabinet formed headed by Marshal O'Donnell; insurrection in Madrid, July 14; O'Donnell and the government troops subdue the insur-			

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, BRITISH. Peter de Montfort, afterwards killed at the battle of Evesham, was the first Speaker, 45 Hen. III. 1260.

Rt. Hon. Henry Addington (afterwards Visct. Sidmouth)....	Jan. 22, 1801	Rt. Hon. James Abercromby (afterwards Baron Dunfermline)	Feb. 19, 1835
Sir John Mitford (afterwards Baron Redesdale)	Febr. 11, 1801	Rt. Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre (afterwards Viscount Eversley)	March 27, 1839
Rt. Hon. Charles Abbot (afterwards Lord Colchester).....	Feb. 10, 1802	Rt. Hon. John Evelyn Denison (PRESENT Speaker, 1860)...	April 30, 1837
Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton (afterwards Viscount Canterbury)	June 2, 1817		

SPECTATOR. The first number of this periodical appeared on March 1, 1711; the last Aug. 2, 1715. The papers by Addison have one of the letters CLIO at the end. The most of the other papers are by Sir Richard Steele; a few by Hughes, Budgell, Eusden, Miss Shephard, and others.

STAGE-COACH. Stage-coaches were quite general in England about 1660, succeeding a kind of wagon, which had been introduced about 1564. They often travelled only 30 miles a day. Improved roads, coachmaking, breeds

of horses, and organization, however, rendered a speed of 100 or 150 miles a day not uncommon. Stage-coaches came into use in the U. S. after the revolution; were the chief vehicle of travel during the turnpike period (about 1800-1830); and are yet used in new regions and on side routes, the railroad having driven them from main lines of travel. See *Carriages, Coaches*.

STAMP-DUTIES, England. (p. 540.) In June, 1855, the stamp-duty on newspapers as such was totally abolished; the stamp on them being thenceforth used for postal purposes only. In July and Aug 1854, 19,115,000 newspaper stamps were issued; in the same months, 1855, only 6,870,000.

STARS. (p. 541.) Maps of the Stars were published in London by the Soc. for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in 1839; and those by the Royal Prussian Academy were completed in 1859.

STEAM NAVIGATION. (p. 542.) The Collins line of steamers from New York to Liverpool, commenced running April 1850. The *Pacific* of this line crossed the Atlantic in 9 days, 19 hours, May 1851. The *Adriatic*, the largest of the line, first left N. Y. Nov. 23, 1857. The *City of Glasgow*, first of a line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, arrived Jan. 1, 1851.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSIONS. See *Wrecks*. Steamer Pennsylvania, on the Mississippi, boilers burst, 10 lives lost, June 3, 1858. Steamer Princess for New Orleans, boilers burst, 25 k. 35 w, Feb. 27, 1859. By 21 inland steam-boat accidents during 1860, 242 lives were lost, and 146 persons injured. Total in 7 years, 213 accidents, 2,304 killed, 956 injured. It thus appears that while the accidents and injuries by railroads are about four times as numerous as those by steam-boat, the deaths are but half as many.

STEAM-BOAT BUILDING. The annual report on commerce and navigation, gives the following aggregate of the number of steam-boats built in the United States since 1824—thirty years—in periods of five years each:

From 1824 to 1829.....	194	From 1844 to 1849.....	960
" 1829 to 1834.....	304	" 1849 to 1854.....	1203
" 1834 to 1839.....	504		
" 1839 to 1844.....	522	Total.....	3657

STEEL PENS came into use in England about 1820, when the first gross of three-slit pens was sold wholesale for 7*l.* 4*s.* In 1830 the price was 8*s.*, and in 1832, 6*s.* A better pen is now sold for 6*d.* a gross; the cheapest sort at 2*d.*; Birmingham produces about 1000 million pens per annum. Women and children are principally employed in the manufacture. In the U. S. the manufacture of this article has been successfully introduced since 1850, and brought to considerable degree of perfection. Gold pens are also made here extensively, and fully equal to any imported.

STEREOCHROMY, a mode of painting in which water-glass (an alkaline solution of flint, silicx) serves as the connecting medium between the color and the substratum. Its invention is ascribed to Von Fuchs, who died at Munich on March 5, 1856. Fine specimens of this art by Kaulbach and Echter exist in the Museum at Berlin, and also at Munich.

STEREOSCOPE (from *stereos, solid,* and *skopein, to see*), an optical instrument, for representing in apparent relief natural objects, &c., by uniting into one image two plane representations of these objects as seen by each eye separately. The first was constructed and exhibited by Prof. Charles Wheatstone in 1838. Since 1854, stereoscopes have been greatly improved, and are now exceedingly cheap. In the U. S. the production both of stereoscopic pictures and instruments has increased enormously (1859-61), and these articles form an important and popular article of trade.

STORMS. In Gulf of Mexico, 173 persons lost on Last Island (a summer resort), Aug. 10, 1856.

STRIKES. The tailors of London struck for increase of wages in April, 1834. The strike of the amalgamated engineers took place in 1853. A general strike among the shoe-makers of New England, continued for several months, 1859-60.

STRYCHNIA, a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, discovered in 1818 by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the *strychnus ignatia*, and *nux vomica*, and also in the upas poison. It is so virulently poisonous that half a grain blown into the throat of a rabbit occasions death in four minutes: its operation is accompanied by lock-jaw. Much attention was given to strychnia in 1856, during the trial of Palmer for the murder of Cook.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH. Originated with Prof. Morse, who first tested it in New York harbor, 1842. The first suggestion of Atlantic telegraph is said to have been made by him in 1843. Professor Charles Wheatstone in 1840 drew plans of a projected submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais. In 1847 Mr. John Watkins Brett submitted a similar plan to Louis Philippe without success; but in 1850 he obtained permission from Louis Napoleon to make a trial. This took place on Aug. 28, 1850. The connecting wires were placed on the government pier in Dover harbor, and in the *Goliath* steamer were coiled about 30 miles in length of telegraphic wire, enclosed in a covering of gutta percha, half an inch in diameter. The *Goliath* started from Dover, unrolling the telegraphic wire as it proceeded, and allowing it to drop to the bed of the sea. In the evening the steamer arrived on the French coast, and the wire was run up the cliff at Cape Grisnez to its terminal station, and messages were sent to and fro between England and the French coast. But the wire, in settling into its place in the sea-bottom, crossed a rocky ridge, and snapped in two, and thus the enterprise for that time failed. New arrangements were soon made, and on a scale of greater magnitude; and the telegraph was opened, Nov. 13, 1851. On that day, the opening and closing prices of the funds in Paris were known on the London Stock Exchange within business hours. Guns were fired at Dover by means of electric sparks communicated from Calais. In May 1853 the Dover and Ostend line was laid down. Telegraph communications were complete between Dover and Ostend in May 1853; Holyhead and Howth, June 1852; Paris to Bastia, Nov. 1854; London to Constantinople, May 1853; Aden and Suez, May 1859. In 1860 there were in operation 1954 miles of submarine telegraph, exclusive of the Atlantic.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH, ATLANTIC. A plan to unite Europe and America by the electric telegraph was entered at the British registration office in June 1845, by Mr. J. Watkins Brett, who made proposals to the government, which were not accepted. This plan was attempted to be carried out by a company in 1857 and 1858, chiefly promoted by Cyrus W. Field of New York; with the concurrence of the British and American governments. 2500 miles of wire were manufactured and tested in March 1857. The laying it down commenced at Valentia, in Ireland, on Aug. 5. The vessels employed were the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* (American vessels), and the *Leopard* and *Agamemnon* (British vessels). After sailing a few miles the cable snapped. This was soon repaired; but on Aug. 11, after 300 miles of wire had been *paid out*, it snapped again, and the vessels returned to Plymouth. In 1858 a second attempt to lay the cable failed, through a violent storm on June 20-21; but the third voyage was successful. On Aug. 5, the junction between the two continents was completed by the laying down of 2050 miles of wire

from Valentia in Ireland to Newfoundland. The first two messages, on Aug 5, were from the Queen of England to the President of the United States, and his reply. This event caused great rejoicing in both countries; but unfortunately the insulation of the wire became gradually more faulty, and on Sept. 4 the power of transmitting intelligence utterly ceased. A new company has been formed, which it is to be hoped will complete the magnificent undertaking. The grand celebration in New York of the (supposed) completion of this enterprise, Sept. 1, 1858.

SUGAR. The following is the official statement of the amount of sugar imported into this country from 1851 to 1860:

	Value of Sugar	Duty paid		Value of Sugar	Duty paid
1851.....	\$13,478,700	\$4,048,600	1857.....	41,596,200	12,475,800
1852.....	13,977,300	4,133,200	1858.....	18,916,600	4,557,200
1853.....	14,168,300	4,250,500	1859.....	23,345,300	6,802,500
1854.....	11,604,600	3,481,300	1860.....	28,931,100	6,943,400
1855.....	13,254,600	3,959,400			
1856.....	21,255,100	6,358,500	Total ten years	\$205,557,500	\$57,118,700

The sugar crop of Louisiana last year was valued at \$24,988,000. The average for five years has been \$17,000,000 (1861).

SUEZ CANAL. A plan for a canal between the head of the Red Sea and the Bay of Pelusium was brought forward by M. De Lesseps in 1857. The Egyptian, Turkish, Russian, French, and Austrian governments are in favor of the scheme, which is at present opposed by the British. The cost is estimated at 8,000,000*l*.

SUNDAY LAWS (p. 547.) In the state of New York, the laws against selling liquors, and against certain theatrical performances on Sundays, have caused much discussion, and some resistance, chiefly on the part of the German and Irish population, but are still enforced (1861).

SUNDAY SCHOOLS. See *Education* and *Sabbath Schools*.

SURNAMES. See *Surnames*. (p. 548.)

SUSPENSION BRIDGES. (p. 548.) See *Bridges*.

SWEDEN. (p. 549.)

Death of Bernadotte, whose son, Oscar, ascends the throne, March 8, 1844	| Demonstration in favor of Italian Independence.....Dec. 17, 1850 Charles XV. (born May 3, 1826), the PRESENT (1861) king of Sweden and Norway.....July 8, 1859 Heiress: Princess Louisa, born Oct. 31, 1851
Treaty of alliance with England and France.....Nov. 21, 1855	
Banishment decreed against Catholic converts from Lutheranism...Oct. 1857	

SWITZERLAND.

Declaration of neutrality in the coming Italian war.....March 14, 1859	| mercenary troops at Naples; the confederation forbid foreign enlistment.....July and Aug. 1859
Mutiny and punishment of the Swiss	

T.

TABERNACLE. The Holy Place of the Israelites, till the erection of Solomon's temple, was constructed by divine direction, 1491 B.C. When the Jews were settled in Canaan, the tabernacle was set up at Shiloh by Joshua, 1444 B.C. It was replaced by the temple erected by Solomon, 004 B.C. The chapel erected for George Whitfield in Moorfields in 1741, being of a temporary nature, received the name of Tabernacle, which was afterwards given to their chapels by the Calvinistic Methodists. Whitfield's tabernacle in Tottenham-court-road was erected in 1756, and enlarged in 1760. His lease expired in 1828; and the chapel was opened by the Independents in 1830. A very large Tabernacle for the ministrations of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, a Baptist, is

now erecting near the Elephant and Castle, Kennington-road, Surrey. The Tabernacle in Broadway, N. York, built 18—, was taken down 1857, and a new edifice built in 38th St.

TALBOTYPE. See *Photography*.

TAR AND FEATHERS. The idea of covering the body with a sticky material, and some coating of hair, fur, feathers, or the like, by its means, either for disguise or punishment, is as old as the crusades. Hoveden mentions tarring and feathering as inflicted on offenders, in the time of Richard Cœur-de-lion; and Howel refers to some monks and nuns who were stripped, oiled, and rolled in feathers, by a bishop of Halberstadt, at a later date. Tar was naturally used again, in America, where pine is plenty; was the well-known penalty of tories before the revolution, and has remained a favorite sentence of lynch law and mob law ever since. Cotton is often used instead of feathers, where it grows.

TASMANIA, or VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, *which see.*

TAXES, GREAT BRITAIN.

1845	£4,223,842	1855.....	£2,945,784
1850.....	4,809,849	1858.....	3,158,085

In 1801, the *Property Tax* (war times) was £5,716,572; in 1808, £16,548,985; in 1815 (the last year of this tax) it was £14,978,557. See *Revenue and Income Tax*.

TEA, in ENGLAND. (p. 554.)

Imported in 1850.....	60,112,384 lbs.	Imported in 1857.....	69,116,000 lbs.
" " 1856.....	86,200,414 "	" " 1858.....	74,222,000 "

The duty derived from the import of tea in 1850 amounted to 5,471,641*l.*, and the amount in 1852 was 5,902,433*l.* The duty upon tea had been gradually reduced from 2*s.* 2*d.* to one shilling only per pound, in 1858.

TEA, in UNITED STATES Value imported in the years ending June 30,

1855	1856	1857	1858	1859
£6,930,956	£6,893,891	£5,757,860	£6,777,295	£7,306,916

TELEGRAPH. See *Electric Tel.* and *Submarine Tel.*

TENNESSEE. (p. 556.) Population in 1850, 763,154, and 239,460 slaves; in 1860, 859,528, and 287,112 slaves.

TEXAS. (p. 557.) Population in 1850, 154,431, and 58,161 slaves; in 1860, 416,000, and 184,956 slaves. "Ordinance of Secession" from the United States passed Jan. 1861.

THEOLOGY (from the Greek *Theos*, God). The science which treats of the nature and attributes of God, of his relations to man, and of the manner in which they may be discovered. It is generally divided into two heads. 1. *Inspired* (including the Holy Scriptures, their interpretation, &c.); 2. *Natural*; which latter Lord Bacon calls the first part of Philosophy.—Butler's *Analogy of Religion* (1736) and Paley's *Natural Theology* (1802), are eminent books on the latter subject.—The "Summa Totius Theologie" by Thomas Aquinas (born about 1224), a standard Roman Catholic work, was printed with commentaries, &c., in 1596.

THESSALONICA, a city in Macedonia (now Salonica). Here Paul preached, A.D. 53; and to the church here he addressed two epistles in 54. In consequence of seditions, a frightful massacre of the inhabitants took place in 390, by order of the Emperor Theodosius. Thessalonica partook of the changes of the Eastern empire. It was sold to the Venetians by the Emperor Andronicus in 1425; taken by the Turks in 1430; burnt, July 11, 1856.

TIARA. The triple crown of the pope, indicative of his civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and on the death of a pope, his arms are presented with the tiara alone, without the keys. The ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damasus II. first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara A.D. 1053. John XIX. was the first who encompassed the tiara with a crown, 1276. Boniface VIII. added a second, 1295; and Benedict XII. formed the tiara about 1334.

TILES were originally flat and square, and afterwards parallelogrammic, &c. First made in England about A.D. 1246. They were taxed in 1784. The number of tiles taxed in England in 1820 was 81,924,626; and in 1830, 97,318,264. The tax was discontinued as discouraging house-building and interfering with the comfort of the people, in 1833.

TIMBER-BENDING. Apparatus was invented for this purpose by M. T. Blanchard, of Boston (U. S.), for which a medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. A company was formed for its application in England in 1856.

TIMES NEWSPAPER, London. On Jan. 13, 1785, Mr. John Walter published the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*, price 2½d., printed on the logographic system (invented by Henry Johnson, a compositor), in which types containing syllables and words were employed instead of single letters. On Jan. 1, 1788, the name of the paper was changed to the *Times*. In 1803, when Mr. Walter gave up the paper to his son, the circulation was about 1000; that of the *Morning Post* being 4500. Dr. Stoddart (satirised as Dr. Slop, by Moore, the poet), became editor in 1812, but five years after retired and set up in opposition the *New Times*, an unprofitable speculation. Dr. Barnes was the next editor. On Nov. 28, 1814, the *Times* was first printed by steam power. The powerful articles contributed by Edward Sterling gained the paper the name of the *Thunderer*. On Jan. 29, 1829, the first double number appeared. In July 1834, an attack of Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons on the correctness of the reports of the debates in the *Times* was signally defeated. Shortly after began the convenient summary of the debates, written in the first instance by Mr. Horace Twiss. In 1841 the *Times* was instrumental in detecting and exposing a scheme organized by a company, to defraud by forgery all the influential bankers of Europe. This brought on the proprietors an action for libel (in the case *Bogle v Lawson*). The jury found the charge to be true, giving a verdict of *one farthing* damages, but the judge refused costs. Subscriptions were set on foot in all parts of Europe to reimburse the proprietors for their immense outlay in defending the action. This they firmly declined; and the money was expended in establishing *Times Scholarships* at Oxford and Cambridge, and at Christ's Hospital, and other schools; marble tablets also, commemorating the event, were set up in the Royal Exchange and in other places. These were the greatest honors ever conceded to a newspaper. In Oct. 1845, the *Times* express was for the first time conveyed to India overland, by the agency of Lieut Waghorn. Of the number of the *Times* for Nov. 19, 1852, containing the life of the Duke of Wellington, 69,000 were sold—the ordinary number being then 36,000; the present circulation is stated to vary from 47,000 to 56,000 (1860). In 1854 the proprietors sent Mr. W. H. Russell as their special correspondent to the seat of war in the Crimea, and in 1857 to India.

TITHES (p. 560.) Abolished in England, 1860.

TOBACCO. In a recent lecture in England, the Dean of Carlisle stated that in 1856, 33,000,000 pounds of tobacco were consumed in that country, at an

expense of \$40,000,000, over \$26,000,000 of which went in duties to the government. In 1821 the average annual consumption was $11\frac{1}{4}$ ounces to each person; in 1853 it had risen to 19 ounces. In France much more is consumed in proportion to the population, the emperor clearing \$20,000,000 annually by the government monopoly. In Denmark the annual consumption averages 70 ounces to each person, in Belgium 73 ounces, and in America the average is vastly higher. It is calculated that 2,000,000 tons, or 4,480,000,000 pounds of tobacco are annually used in the world, at a cost sufficient to pay for all the bread corn used in Great Britain. It is boasted that 100,000,000 of the human race are smokers. In New York city it is stated that there are about 200,000 smokers, each using two cigars daily, making, at an average of four cents each, the sum of \$16,000 daily, or \$5,840,000 a year, wasted in smoking in this city alone. There are about 900,000,000 cigars manufactured in the same city annually, amounting, at the same price, to \$36,000,000. The total exports of tobacco from the United States in 39 years (1821-59) amounted to \$339,274,520.

TRACTARIANISM. This term is applied to certain opinions on church matters propounded in the "Tracts for the Times," of which ninety numbers were published, in England, 1833-41. The principal writers were the Revs. Dr. E. Pusey, J. H. Newman, J. Keble, J. Froude, and I. Williams.

TRANSYLVANIA, an Austrian province, was part of the ancient Dacia. In 1526, John Zapoly rendered himself independent of the Emperor Ferdinand I. by the aid of the Turks. His successors ruled with much difficulty till 1699, when the Emperor Leopold I. finally incorporated Transylvania into the Austrian dominions.

TRAVELLING IN ENGLAND. In 1707, it took in summer one day, in winter nearly two days, to travel from London to Oxford (46 miles). In 1817, the journey was accomplished in six or seven hours. By the Great Western Railway express (63 miles) it is done in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour. In 1828, a gentleman travelled from Newcastle to London (273 miles) inside the best coach in 35 hours, at an expense of 6*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, or 6*d.* per mile (including dinner, &c.). In 1857, the charge of the Great Northern Railway (273 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles) first class express (6 hours) was 50*s.* 9*d.* (Say \$12.50.)

TREATIES. (p. 565.)

Constantinople, treaty of	May 8, 1854	Paris, treaty of (and Russian war)	
Washington, Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the U. S., respecting Newfoundland fishery, commerce, &c.	July 2, 1854	Paris (settlement of Neufchâtel affair)	April, 1856
		Zurich (Austria, France, and Sardinia)	May 26, 1857
			Nov. 10, 1859

TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES. (p. 566.)

Treaty with China signed at Tien Tsin	June 13, 1858	Another treaty with Japan, by Townsend Harris, signed	
Treaty with Japan, negotiated by Com. Perry, signed		Treaty with Mexico, negotiated by Mr. McLane, but rejected by the U. S. Senate	1860

TRIESTE, an Austrian port on the Adriatic, declared a free port in 1750. It was held by the French in 1717, 1797, and 1805. Since the establishment of the overland mail to India, it has risen to great commercial importance.

TROUSERS. Distinguished by looseness from "pantaloons," which were originally cut to sit tight to the leg, from thigh to ankle. Pantaloons began to supersede small clothes during the French revolution; the loose trowsers began to be worn after 1815; and has become as decidedly a normal form of garment, as were the "breeches" of the last century.

TRUCE OF GOD (*Treuga Dei*), a term given to a cessation of the private feuds and conflicts so general, during the middle ages, all over Europe. The clergy strenuously exerted their influence for the purpose. A synod at Roussilon, A.D. 1027, decreed that none should attack his enemy between Saturday evening (at nones) and Monday morning (at the hour of prime). Similar regulations were adopted in England, 1042 (sometimes Friday and Wednesday being chosen for the time). The truce of God was confirmed by many councils of the Church, especially the Lateran Council, in 1179.

TUBULAR BRIDGES. The Britannia Tubular Suspension Bridge, then the most wonderful enterprise in engineering in the world, was constructed about a mile southward of the Menai Strait Suspension Bridge. The Conway Tubular Bridge (1846-8) is a miniature copy of the Britannia, and therefore requires no description. The principal engineers were Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn. At Chepstow is a railway tubular bridge, erected in 1852. A bridge or viaduct on the tubular principle (called the Albert Viaduct) over the river Tamar at Plymouth, was opened by the Prince Consort, May 2, 1859. The most stupendous tubular bridge in the world is that over the St. Lawrence, Canada (see *Bridges*).

TUNIS. In July 1856, the Bey agreed to make certain constitutional reforms. The Bey died Sept. 22, 1859; and no disturbance ensued on the accession of his successor.

TURKEY. (p. 571.)

Christians admitted to office in Turkey.....	June, 1849	Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, many years English ambassador at Constantinople, returned to England, Jan.; he is succeeded by Sir H. Lytton Bulwer; accredited July 12, 1853
The Turkish government refuses to surrender the Hungarian and Polish refugees on the joint demand of Russia and Austria....	Sept. 16, 1849	Massacre of Christians at Jedda
Russia suspends intercourse with the Porte.....	Nov. 12, 1849	July 25, 1853
Treaty with France respecting the Holy Places (<i>which see</i>)..	Feb. 13, 1852	Turkish financial reforms begun, Aug. 1853
Russian manifesto against Turkey	June 26, 1853	The first Turkish railway opened (from Aden to Smyrna)..
War declared against Russia (see <i>Russo-Turkish War</i>)....	Oct. 5, 1853	Sept. 19, 1853
		Base coinage called in; a fictitious Turkish coinage begun at Birmingham, and is suppressed..
		Oct. 1853
		Great agitation for financial reform
		Oct. 1859

TUSCANY. (p. 572.)

The Tuscan army demand alliance with the Sardinians; the grand-duke refuses, and departs to Bologna; the King of Sardinia is proclaimed dictator, and a provisional government formed, April 27; the king assumes the command of the army, but declines the dictatorship.....	April 30, 1859	The Tuscan constituent assembly meets.....	Aug. 11, 1859
Prince Napoleon arrives at Leghorn, addresses the Tuscans, and erects his standard	May 23, 1859	It declares against recalling the house of Lorraine, and votes for annexation to Sardinia.....	Sept. 1859
		Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan, elected governor-general of Central Italy; he declines, but recommends Buoncompagni, Nov.; who is accepted by the Tuscans, Dec. 3, 1859	
		The Grand-Duke Leopold II. abdicates in favor of his son Ferdinand	July 21, 1859

TYROL, the eastern part of ancient Rhetia, now a province of the Austrian empire (to the north of Bavaria). It was ceded to the house of Hapsburg in 1359, by Margaret, the heiress of the last Count Tyrol. The province became an appanage of the younger (or Tyrol) branch of the imperial house, which branch came to the throne in the person of Maximilian II. in 1618. The French conquered the Tyrol in 1808 and united it to Bavaria; but in 1809 an insurrection broke out, headed by the courageous Andrew Hofer, an inn-keeper. He drove the Bavarians out of the Tyrol, and thoroughly defeated some

French detachments; but laid down his arms at the treaty of Vienna. He was subsequently accused of corresponding with the Austrians, captured and sent to Mantua, and there shot by order of the French government (to its great disgrace) Jan. 28, 1810. The Austrian emperor ennobled his family in 1819, and erected his statue at Inspruck in 1834. The Tyrolese riflemen were very effective in the Italian war in 1859.

U.

UMBRELLA. (p. 573.) An umbrella was found by Layard in his researches sculptured on the walls of the Assyrian palace at Nineveh.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. (p. 575.) *For succession of events, see tables page 138 to 185.* The following thirteen states formed the Union at the declaration of independence in 1776:

New Hampshire.	New York.	Delaware.	North Carolina.
Massachusetts.	New Jersey.	Maryland.	South Carolina.
Rhode Island.	Pennsylvania.	Virginia.	Georgia.
Connecticut.			

The following have been added:

Vermont (from New York)	1791	Missouri (from Louisiana)	1821
Tennessee (from North Carolina) . . .	1796	Michigan	1836
Kentucky (from Virginia)	1796	Arkansas	1836
Columbia district (under the immediate government of Congress) contains Washington, the seat of government	1800	Iowa	1845
Ohio (admitted)	1802	Texas	1845
Louisiana (bought from France in 1803)	1812	Wisconsin	1846
Indiana (admitted)	1816	California	1848
Mississippi (from Georgia)	1817	Florida	1854
Illinois (admitted)	1818	Minnesota	1858
Alabama (from Georgia)	1819	Oregon	1859
Maine (from Massachusetts)	1820	Kansas	1861
		New Mexico (territory)	1848
		Utah (territory)	1850
		Washington (territory)	1853
		Nebraska (territory)	1854

POPULATION.

1776	2,616,300	1810	7,239,903	1851	23,347,834
1800	5,300,000	1831	12,856,171	1860	31,646,569

POPULATION OF THE FREE STATES.

States.	Population, 1850.	Population, 1860.	New Apportionment for Congress.	Old Apportionment.
Maine	588,169	619,958	5	6
New Hampshire	317,976	320,072	3	3
Vermont	314,120	315,827	3	3
Massachusetts	994,514	1,231,494	10	11
Rhode Island	147,545	174,621	1	2
Connecticut	370,792	460,670	4	4
New York	3,097,894	3,851,563	30	33
Pennsylvania	2,311,786	2,916,018	23	25
New Jersey	459,333	676,084	5	5
Ohio	1,980,427	2,377,917	19	21
Indiana	918,416	1,350,802	11	11
Illinois	851,470	1,691,233	18	9
Michigan	397,654	754,291	6	4
Wisconsin	305,391	763,485	6	4
Iowa	192,214	682,090	5	2
Minnesota	6,077	172,793	1	2
Oregon	13,294	52,566	1	1
California	92,597	884,770	3	2
Kansas	—	143,645	1	1
Total	18,454,169	18,950,759	150	149
Increase in ten years	5,496,590			

V.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Oregon. Settlements were made here by the English in 1781; which were seized by the Spaniards in 1789; but restored. By a treaty between the British government and that of the United States in 1846 this island was secured to the former. It has become of much greater importance since the discovery of gold in the neighboring mainland in 1858, and the consequent establishment of the colony of British Columbia (*which see*). Victoria, the capital, was founded in 1857.

VEHMIC TRIBUNAL (*Vehmgerichte*). Secret tribunals established in Westphalia to maintain religion and the public peace. Their proceedings were enveloped in a profound mystery. They had their origin in the time of Charlemagne; and rose to importance about 1182, when Westphalia became subject to the Archbishop of Cologne. These courts became very troublesome, persons of the most exalted rank being subjected to their decisions. The emperors endeavored to suppress them, but did not succeed till the 16th century. Sir W. Scott has described them in "Anne of Geierstein."

VENEREAL DISEASE. *Lues Venerea, Morbus Gallicus*. This disease is said to have broken out in the French army, at the siege of Naples, in 1494; whence the French term it *mal de Naples*. In the Netherlands and in England it obtained the appellation of *mal de France*; though in the latter country it was known so early as the twelfth century. About the same period, too, at Florence, one of the Medici family died of it. Most writers suppose, that the followers of Columbus brought the disorder with them from the new to the old world, 1493: others maintain that it prevailed among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, and their descendants, long before the discovery of America.

VENTILATORS. Invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales, and his account of them read to the Royal Society of London, May 1741. The ventilator for the use of the king's men-of-war was announced in London by Mr. Triewald, in November, same year. The marquess of Chabanne's plan for warming and ventilating theatres and houses for audiences was applied to those of London in 1819. The systems of Dr. Reid (about 1830) and others followed. Dr. Arnott's work on this subject was published in 1838.

VERMONT. (p. 579.) Population, in 1850, 314,120; in 1860, 315,827.

VESUVIUS, Mt. (p. 580.) Eruptions in May 1855, May and June 1858, and June 1859, caused great destruction.

VICTORIA, formerly **PORT PHILIPP** (Australia), situated between New South Wales and South Australia, the most successful British colony in that region. In 1798, Bass, in his whale-boat expedition, visited Western Port, one of its harbours; and, in 1802, Flinders sailed into Port Phillip Bay. In 1804, Colonel Collins landed with a party of convicts with the intention of founding a settlement at Port Philipp, but afterwards removed to Van Diemen's Land. The colony made rapid progress. In 1837, the colonists (450 in number) possessed 140,008 sheep, 2500 cattle, and 150 horses. In 1839, the colony was named Victoria, and its prosperity brought great numbers to it, and induced much speculation and consequent embarrassment and insolvency in 1841-2. In 1851, the province was declared independent of New South Wales. In the same year a reward of 200*l.* was offered for the discovery of gold in Victoria, which was soon after found near Melbourne, and was profi-

tably worked in August. In Oct. 1700 persons were at Ballarat, and in Nov. 10,000 round Mount Alexander. From Sept. 31 to Dec. 31, 1851, 30,311 ounces of gold were obtained from Ballarat; and from Oct. 29 to Dec. 31, 94,524 ounces from Mount Alexander—total, 124,835 ounces. In 1859 the production was still very great. Immense immigration to Melbourne took place in 1852. In 1855, a representative constitution was granted to this colony, and on Nov. 26, 1857, the parliament was opened in state. The present governor is Sir Henry Barkly, appointed in 1856. Population of the colony in 1836, 224; in 1841, 11,738; in 1846, 32,879; in 1851, 77,345; Dec. 31, 1852, about 200,000; in March 1857 there were 258,116 males and 145,403 females; in all 403,519; in 1859, 517,366.

VICTORIA RAILWAY BRIDGE, on the tubular principle, over the St. Lawrence, Montreal, erected under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Stephenson, and Mr. A. M. Ross, engineers, was completed and opened Nov. 24, 1859. It is the greatest work of the kind in the world, and forms part of the Grand Trunk Railway, which connects Canada and the seaboard states of North America. The length is about sixty yards less than two English miles, and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than Waterloo bridge, and ten times longer than new Chelsea bridge; the height sixty feet between the summer level of the river, and the under surface of the central tube. The cost 1,400,000*l.* On Jan. 5, 1855, the bridge was carried away by floating ice, but the stonework remained firm.

VILLA FRANCA (in Lombardy). Here the emperors of France and Austria met on July 11, 1859 (after the great battle of Solferino); on the next day they signed the preliminaries of peace, the basis of the treaty of Zurich (*which see*).

VINE DISEASE. It is a whitish mildew, and totally destroys the fruit. The spores of this *oidium* were found in the vineries at Versailles in 1847. The disease soon reached the trellised vines, and in 1850, many lost all their produce. In 1852, it spread over France, Italy, Spain, Syria, and in Zante and Cephalonia attacked the currants, reducing the crop to one-twelfth of the usual amount. Through its ravages the wine manufacture in Madeira ceased for several years. Many attempts have been made to arrest the progress of the disease, but without much effect. It has much abated in France, but not in Portugal.

VIOLIN. (p. 583.) The violin is the most expressive instrument, though surpassed by many in sweetness, richness, and volume. The best were made at Cremona about A.D. 1600 by Amati and Straduarus; those of the former excel in sweetness, of the latter in power. They now command enormous prices.

VIRGINIA. According to the census returns, the real estate, &c., of Virginia, 1850, was \$530,000,000, viz.:—Real estate, \$278,000,000; value of slaves, \$147,000,000; other personal estate, \$105,000,000. The returns further show that nearly 83,000 white persons over the age of 21, can neither read nor write! The new constitution of this state, adopted in 1851, in the 111th article has the following clause: "And no person shall have a right to vote who is of unsound mind, or a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer in the service of the United States." Population of 1850, 1,421,081, including 473,026 slaves. In 1860, 1,593,199, including 495,826 slaves.

VISIGOTHS. Separated from the Ostrogoths about A.D. 330. The Emperor Valens, about 369, admitted them into the Roman territories upon the condition of their serving when wanted in the Roman armies; and Theodosius the Great permitted them to form distinct corps commanded by their own

officers; an impolitic measure, which separated their interests from those of the state at large, and enabled them upon every occasion of real or supposed offence to shake the empire to its centre. In 400, under Alaric, they invaded Italy, and in 410 took Rome. They began their kingdom of Toulouse, 414; and conquered the Alains, and extended their rule into Spain, 414, and expelled the Romans in 468: and finally were themselves conquered by the Saracens under Muça, in 1711, when their last king, Roderic, was defeated and slain in an obstinate engagement. Their rule in France ended with their defeat by Clovis at Vouglé, in 507.

VIVARIUM See *Aquarium*.

VOLTAIC PILE, OR BATTERY, an apparatus which was constructed in consequence of the discoveries of Galvani (see *Galvanism*). The principle was discovered by Alessandro Volta, of Como (born 1745), for thirty years professor of natural philosophy, at Pavia, and announced by him to the Royal Society of London in 1793. The battery was first set up in 1800. Volta was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon Bonaparte, and was otherwise greatly honored. While young he invented the electrophorus, electric pistol, and hydrogen lamp. He died in 1826, aged 81. The form of the Voltaic battery has been greatly improved by the researches of modern philosophers. The nitric acid battery of Mr. W. R. Grove was devised in 1839; the carbon battery of Mr. Robert Bunsen in 1842. The former is very much used in England; that of Bunsen in other parts of Europe. See *Electricity*.

VOLUNTEERS, MILITARY, IN ENGLAND. This species of force was formed in England, in consequence of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, 1794. The English volunteers were, according to official accounts, 341,600 on Jan. 1, 1804. In May 1859, in consequence of the prevalence of the fear of a French invasion, the formation of Volunteer Corps of riflemen commenced under the auspices of the government, and by the end of the year many thousands were enrolled in all parts of the kingdom.

VULGATE (from *Vulgatus*, published), a term applied to the Latin version of the Scriptures, which is authorised by the Council of Trent, and which is attributed to St. Jerome, about A.D. 384. The older version, called the Italic, is said to have been made in the beginning of the second century. Critical editions of the Vulgate were printed by order of Pope Sixtus V. in 1590, and of Pope Clement V. in 1592 and 1593. (The former was suppressed as imperfect.) The Latin Bible called the Mentz Bible was printed in 1460.

W.

WAGER OF BATTEL. The trial by combat anciently allowed by law, whereby the defendant in an appeal might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby whether he was guilty or innocent of the crime charged against him. Repealed by statute 59 Geo. III., 1819.

WAGES IN ENGLAND. (p. 585.) Harvest men, 1857, 5s.

WALHALLA (the Hall of Glory), a temple near Ratisbon, erected in 1842, by Louis, king of Bavaria, to receive the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany. The name is derived from the fabled meeting-place of Scandinavian heroes after death.

WALKING, &c. FEATS IN. In England. Capt. Barclay for a wager (on which many thousands of pounds depended), walked 1000 miles in 1000 successive

hours; in forty-two days and nights (less 8 hours). His task was accomplished on July 10, 1809. In May, 1758, a young lady at Newmarket won a wager, having undertaken to *ride* 1000 miles in 1000 hours, which feat she performed in little more than two-thirds of the time. Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, undertook (in imitation of Captain Barclay) to walk 1000 miles in 1000 hours: the place chosen was the Barrack tavern cricket-ground, in Sheffield; he commenced on Monday June 17, 1850, and completed the 1000 miles, July 29, following, winning a considerable sum.

WALTZ, the popular German national dance, was introduced into England by baron Neuman and others in 1813. *Raikes*.

WAR—Cost of that in the Crimea. The cost to England, for two years, was \$200,000,000. The whole cost is estimated at 1000 millions of dollars.

WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN. (p. 588.) War with Russia, March 27, 1854. Peace of Paris, March 31, 1856. For the wars with India, China, and Persia, see those countries respectively.

WATER COLOR PAINTING in England has been raised from the hard dry style of the last century, to its present brilliancy, by the efforts of Nicholson, Copley, Fielding, Varley, and the great Turner; by Pyne, Cattermole, Prout, &c., within the present century. The exhibition was founded in 1805.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. The original MS. was sold at auction in Philadelphia, to a citizen of New York, for \$2,300, February 12, 1850.

WATERWORKS. The Roman aqueducts were only artificial streams led at a regular slope from an elevated source; and were enormously expensive. Louis XIV. erected enormous machines merely to supply ornamental fountains at Versailles. London is said to have had water-pipes laid in it as early as A.D. 1236, and is now supplied with about 50,000,000 gallons of water a day, by seven companies, one bringing water from a distance of forty miles. Philadelphia was first supplied by works commenced in 1799, and succeeded by those at Fairmount in 1819; New York by the Croton aqueduct, finished in 1844; Boston first from Jamaica Pond, by a company organized in 1795, and afterwards from Cochituate Pond, by works begun in 1846, and opened for use in 1848.

WHALE FISHERY IN 1858. (p. 594) Vessels employed: 500 ships and barks, 19 brigs, 45 schooners, total 195,115 tons; 8,033 tons less than last year, owing to the increasing scarcity of whales. Imports—81,941 barrels sperm oil, 182,223 barrels whale oil, 1,540,600 lbs. bone. Exports—33,326 barrels sperm, 19,503 barrels whale, 1,049,466 lbs. bone. This business appears to be decreasing.

WHIGS. See *Tory*. In England numerous authors trace the origin of these designations to various occasions and various epochs. Referring to what is stated under the head *Tory*, it may here be added, that we are told the name *Whig* was a name of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for resembling the principles of the whigs, or fanatical conventiclers in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers in Ireland. *Baker*. This distinction of parties arose out of the discovery of the Meal-Tub plot in 1678. Upon bringing up the Meal-Tub plot before parliament, two parties were formed: the one being those who called the truth of the whole plot in question; and this party styled those who believed in the plot *Whigs*. The other party, crediting the truth of the plot, styled their adversaries, *Tories*. But in time these names, given upon this occasion as marks of opprobrium, became dis-

tinctions much boasted of by parties wearing them *Hume*. The Whig Club was established by Charles James Fox; and one of its original and most distinguished members was the great Francis, duke of Bedford, who died in 1802. In the U. S. the name was assumed by the party opposed to the "Democratic," in 1832.

PRINCIPAL WHIG MINISTERS IN ENGLAND.

Viscount Mordaunt's, 1659.	Lord Grenville's ("All the Talents"), 1806.
Lord Godolphin's, 1699 and 1702.	Earl Grey's, 1830.
Earl of Halifax, 1714.	Viscount Melbourne's, 1834, 1835.
Sir R. Walpole's, 1715 and 1721.	Lord John Russell's, 1846 and 1851.
Marquess of Rockingham's, 1782.	Viscount Palmerston's, 1855 and 1859.

WIDOWS. The Jewish law required a man's brother to marry his widow (1490). For the burning of widows in India, see *Suttees*. In numerous countries widows are devoted to great privations from the time their husbands die; and at the isthmus of Darien, when a widow dies, such of her children as, from tender age, cannot provide for their own subsistence, were buried in the same grave with her. *Abbé Raynal*.

WINES IN ENGLAND. (p. 597.) In 1856, the customs duties on wines produced £2,073,694; in 1858, £1,721,742. In 1800, 3,307,460 gallons of wine were imported into England.

IMPORTATION OF WINES OF ALL KINDS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Gallons.		Gallons.	Actual value.
1845.....	8,469,776	1854.....	10,875,855	£3,616,369
1850.....	9,804,812	1857.....	10,836,455	4,080,673

WISCONSIN. (p. 597.) Population in 1850, 305,391; increase in 10 years 900 per cent. 1860, 768,485, increase in 10 years, 152 per cent.

WIVES See *Marriage*. In England by the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, passed in 1857, the condition of married women has been much benefited. When ill-used they can obtain a divorce or judicial separation; and even while in the latter state any property they may acquire is secured to them personally, as if unmarried. By another act passed in the same year, they are enabled to dispose of reversionary interests in personal property or estates.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD, THE SEVEN. 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The mausoleum or tomb built for Mausolus, king of Caria, by Artemisia, his queen. 3. The temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4. The walls and hanging-gardens of the city of Babylon. 5. The vast brazen image of the sun at Rhodes, called the Colossus. 6. The rich statue of Jupiter Olympus. 7. The pharos or watch tower, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt.

WOOLSACK. The seat of the lord high chancellor of England in the house of lords, is so called from its being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. Wool was the staple commodity of England in the reign of Edward III., when the woolsack first came into use.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGES, IN ENGLAND. The first was established in Sheffield, by workingmen. The second, in London, by the Rev. Professor Frederic D. Maurice, as principal, in Oct. 1854; a third in Cambridge, and in 1855, a fourth in Oxford; all, wholly for the working classes, and undertaking to impart such knowledge as each man feels he is most in want of. The colleges engage to find a teacher, wherever 10 or 12 members agree to form a class; and also to have lectures given. They are highly successful.

WORSHIP IN ENGLAND. Places of worship in England and Wales in 1851:

Places of Worship.		Sittings.	Places of Worship.		Sittings.
Church of England.....	14,077	5,817,915	New Church (Swedenborgians).....	50	12,107
Wesleyan Methodists....	5,579	2,194,293	Moravians.....	82	9,305
Independents.....	3,244	1,067,760	Catholic and Apostolic Church (Irvingites)....	82	7,437
Baptists.....	2,789	752,343	Greek Church.....	3	291
Roman Catholics.....	570	186,111	Countess of Huntingdon's Connection.....	109	85,210
Society of Friends.....	371	91,549	Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.....	828	193,242
Unitarians.....	229	63,554	Various small bodies, some without names...	546	105,557
Scottish Presbyterians...	160	86,692			
Latter-day Saints (<i>Mormonites</i>).....	222	30,783			
Brethren (Plymouth)....	132(?)	18,529			
Jews.....	53	8,438			

WRECKS. (p. 602.) *Arctic*, U. S. mail steamer, by collision in a fog, with the *Vesta*, French steamer, off Newfoundland; above 300 lives lost, Sept. 27, 1854. *City of Philadelphia*, Liverpool to Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1854. U. S. sloop of war *Albany*, from Aspinwall, Sept. 28, 1854, never heard from. *City of Glasgow*, steamer, with 480 persons on board, disappeared in 1854. *Pacific*, Collins' steamer, from Liverpool to New York, Jan. 23, 1856, disappeared and never heard of. *John Rutledge*, from Liverpool to New York, ran on an iceberg and was wrecked; many lives lost, Feb. 20, 1856. *Lyon nais*, French steamer, New York to Havre, collision with barque *Adriatic*, 134 lives lost, Nov. 2, 1856. *Austria*, steamship, Hamburg to New York, burnt in the middle of the Atlantic; of 538 persons on board, only sixty-seven were saved, Sept. 13, 185. *Royal Charter*, screw steamer, on the Anglesea coast; 459 lives lost; the vessel contained gold amounting in value to £700,000, Oct. 26, 1859. Steamer *Niagara*, burned on lake Michigan; 60 lives lost, Sept. 24, 1856. *Central America*, steamer, Lieut. Herndon, Aspinwall to New York, founders, 427 lives lost, and \$2,000,000 in gold, Sept 8, 1857. Russian line of battle ship in the Baltic, founders, all on board (825) lost, Sept. 1857. The total number of American sea-going vessels reported during 1859, as lost or missing, was 402, valued at \$5,599,000, being an increase over the previous year of 114 vessels, and \$1,128,000 in value. Of the whole number 8 were steamers, 84 ships, 48 barks, 64 brigs, and 198 schooners.

Y.

YACHT. The ancient *thalamegus* or *navis lusorice* was a vessel for pleasure, like the modern yacht. The English are very fond of yachting. Their yachts are commonly cutter-rigged, and with one mast. Yachting has come into vogue in the United States only since about 1830. The American yachts are sloops or schooners. The yacht *America*, modelled and built by the remarkable genius George Steers, of New York (d. 1856, aged 35) beat all the English yachts in a regatta at Cowes, Aug. 22, 1851. She was a schooner, with her greatest breadth abaft the beam, and with "hollow lines" forward.

YANKEE The derivation of the word is generally accredited to the Indian pronunciation of the word English, which they render *Yengeese*. In New York it is applied to the New Englanders; in the South to all Northerners; and in Europe to all Anglo-Americans. In a curious book on the Round Towers of Ireland, published some years ago, the origin of the term Yankee Doodle was said to have been traced to the Persian phrase *Yanki douniah*, or "Inhabitants of the New World." Layard, in his "Nineveh," also mentions *Yankhi-duwia* as the Persian name of America.

Z.

ZOLLVEREIN. (*Customs' Union.*) The name given to the German commercial union, of which Prussia is the head. It began in 1818, and was gradually joined by nearly all the German states, except Austria. On Feb. 19, 1853, an important treaty of commerce and navigation, between Austria and Prussia, to last from Jan. 1854 till Dec. 1865, was signed, to which the other states of the Zollverein gave in their adhesion on April 5, 1853.

ZOUAVES AND FOOT CHASSEURS. When the French established a regency at Algiers, they hoped to find the employment of native troops advantageous, and selected the *Zooaouas*, a congregation of Arab tribes, famous for daring and skilful courage. In time numbers of red republicans, and other enthusiastic Frenchmen, joined the regiments, adopting the costume, &c., and eventually the Africans disappeared from the ranks, and no more were added, they having been frequently guilty of treachery. The French Zouaves formed an important part of the army in the Crimean war, 1854-5.

ZURICH. (p. 608.) Conference of the representatives of Austria, France, and Sardinia, held at Zurich (after the truce of Villa Franca), August 8, 1859, and continued several months.

ZUTPHEN, IN HOLLAND. At a battle here in 1568, between the Spaniards and the Dutch, the amiable Sir Philip Sidney, author of the "Arcadia," was killed. He was serving with the English auxiliaries, commanded by the earl of Leicester.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, U. S. In 1855 there were 750 paper mills, 3,000 engines, producing 280,000 lbs., which at 10 cts. per lb. would amount to \$28,000,000.

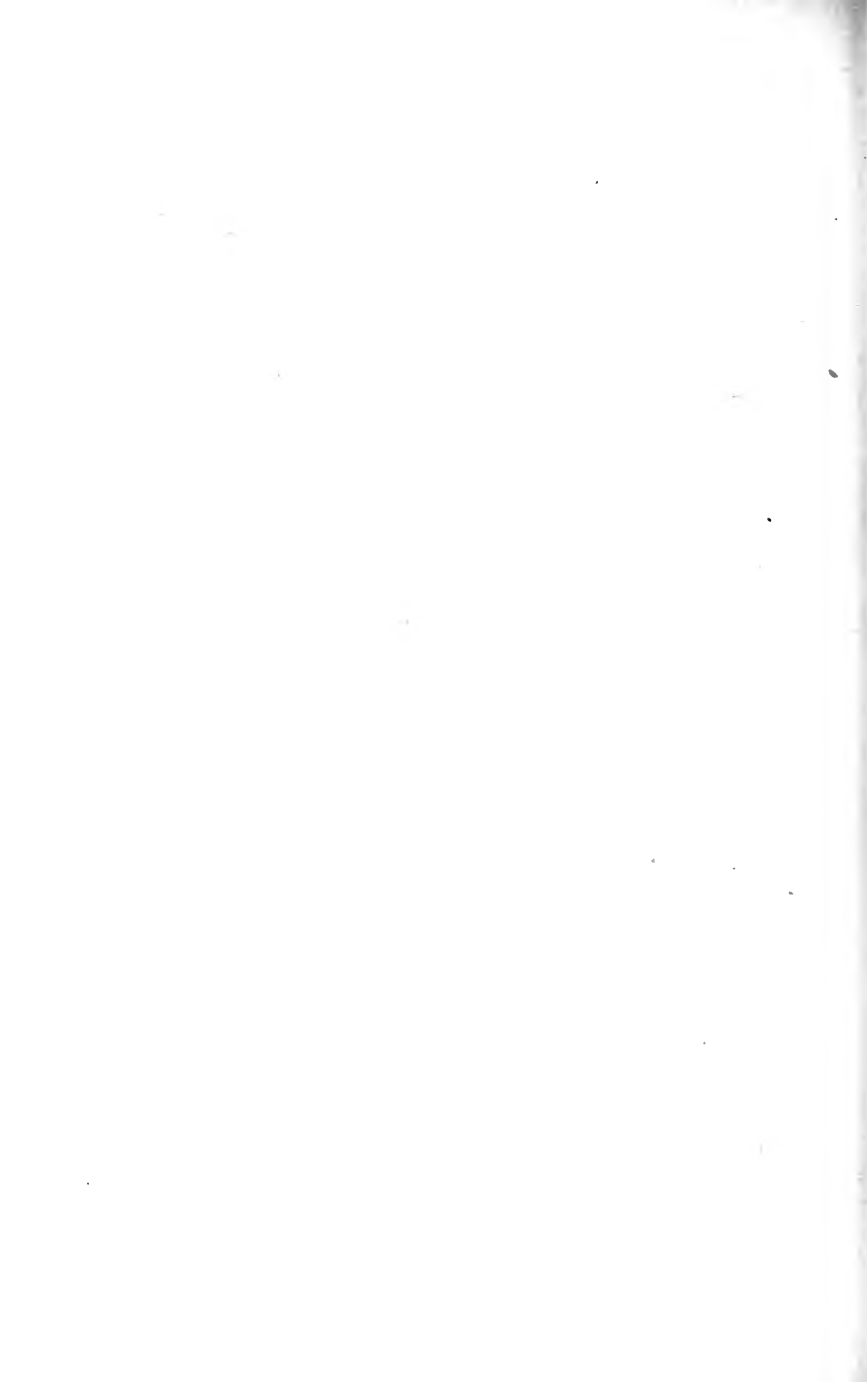
PAPER CURRENCY. In 1857 the Bank of England had \$98,800,000, other banks in England, \$89,585,000, total, \$188,385,000; France, \$121,070,000; United States, \$148,929,000.

PATENTS, U. S. The Patent Office of the U. S. at Washington, an extensive and imposing edifice, was completed 1858. The number of patents issued has rapidly increased during the last seventeen years, being nearly nine times as great in 1856 as in 1843. The numbers in some of these years are thus stated:

Years.	Applied for.	Granted.	Years.	Applied for.	Granted.
1843.....	819.....	531.....	1857.....	4771.....	2710.....
1850.....	2193.....	995.....	1858.....	5364.....	3710.....
1855.....	4435.....	2024.....	1859.....	6225.....	4538.....
1856.....	4960.....	2910.....			

The receipts of the office increased from \$35,315, in 1843, to \$245,942, in 1859. Of the patents granted in 1859, 4,491 were to citizens of the U. S. (1,231 being from N. Y.), 23 to British subjects, 16 to French, and 8 to other foreign applicants.

PROPERTY IN THE U. S. In 1856, the real and personal property of the U. S. was estimated by Mr. Guthrie, Sec. of the Treasury, at \$11,317,611,672 (more than 11,000 millions).



APPENDIX.



CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Houses and population of England and Wales, of Scotland, and of the Islands in the British seas, March 31, 1851 :—

	Houses.			Population.*		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabd.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
England and Wales	3,290,961	152,598	26,534	17,922,768	8,762,588	9,160,180
Scotland.....	866,650	11,956	2,378	2,870,734	1,363,622	1,507,162
Islands in the British Seas.	21,826	1,077	202	142,916	66,511	76,405
Total	3,669,437	165,931	29,114	20,936,463	10,192,721	10,743,747

Great Britain, and Islands in the British seas, and Scotland. Population, increase, and rates of increase, in the fifty years from 1801 to 1851 :—

	Persons.					
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
Gt. Britain and Islands in the British Seas	10,267,598	12,047,455	15,180,351	16,364,939	18,658,372	20,936,468
Increase in the intervals of the Censuses.....		1,479,562	2,182,896	2,184,542	2,260,749	2,227,438
Decennial rates of increase per cent.....		14	18	15	14	12
Actual increase in 50 yrs. Increase per ct. in 50 " Annual " " "						10,317,917
Scotland	1,608,420	1,805,864	2,091,521	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,870,734
Increase in the intervals of the Censuses.....		197,444	285,657	272,865	255,798	245,237
Decennial rates of increase per cent.....		12	16	18	11	10
Actual increase in 50 yrs. Increase per ct. in 50 " Annual " " "						2,865,121
Males in Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas	5,025,035	5,735,957	6,873,671	7,934,201	9,077,004	10,192,171
Males in Scotland.....	739,091	826,296	982,623	1,114,456	1,241,562	1,363,622
Females in Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas	5,542,856	6,311,498	7,306,590	8,430,692	9,581,368	10,743,747
Females in Scotland.....	869,329	979,568	1,108,398	1,249,930	1,378,322	1,507,162

England and Wales. Houses—Comparative statement of, in the fifty years from 1801 to 1851 :—

Houses.		1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
England and Wales.	Inhabited	1,575,923	1,797,504	2,088,156	2,481,544	2,943,935	3,280,961
	Uninhabited ..	57,476	51,020	67,707	119,915	173,247	152,598
	Building		16,207	19,274	24,759	27,444	26,534

There are in the tables no returns of houses published for Scotland and the islands in the British seas, except for 1851. The French census of 1851 shows a total population of 35,500,000. The number of foreigners domiciled, of all nations, exceeds 1,000,000, of which 75,000 are British, or about one half the British residents previous to the revolution of 1848.

* Exclusive of part of the army, navy, and merchant seamen, belonging to Great Britain, but out of the country when the census was taken, estimated (from returns) at 167,604 persons.

CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*

Abstracts of the Census of Ireland of 1841 and 1851 :—

1841. Provinces.	HOUSES.							
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.		Total.	1851. Inhabited.	Uninhabited.		Total.
		Building.	Built.			Building.	Built.	
Leinster....	306,459	12,320	1,272	320,051	259,252	17,588	682	277,522
Munster....	364,637	12,005	1,023	377,665	266,936	19,277	513	286,726
Ulster.....	414,551	21,590	626	436,767	351,973	20,580	606	373,159
Connaught..	243,192	6,293	392	249,877	169,574	7,714	312	177,000
Total....	1,328,839	52,208	3,313	1,384,360	1,047,735	65,159	2,113	1,115,007

1841. Provinces.	FAMILIES, PERSONS, AND SEXES.			
	Families.	Persons.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Leinster.....	362,134	963,747	1,009,934	1,973,731
Munster.....	415,154	1,186,190	1,209,971	2,396,161
Ulster.....	439,805	1,161,797	1,224,576	2,386,373
Connaught ..	255,694	707,842	711,017	1,418,859
Total.....	1,472,787	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124
1851.				
Leinster.....	321,991	811,623	856,158	1,667,771
Munster.....	320,250	893,491	938,326	1,831,817
Ulster.....	330,731	974,235	1,030,054	2,004,289
Connaught ..	194,030	497,373	514,539	1,011,917
Total.....	1,207,002	3,176,727	3,339,067	6,515,794

The decrease per cent. from 1841 to 1851, of Leinster, was 15.5; of Munster, 23.5; of Ulster, 16; of Connaught, 23.6. Total, 20.9.

The date of the census of 1851 being sixty-eight days earlier than that of the preceding one, 5,481 persons should be added to the gross population of 1841, that being the number of harvest laborers who, as was ascertained, left Ireland previous to the 7th of June in that year. The abstracts for either years do not include the army serving in Ireland. The total decrease of persons from 1841 to 1851, exclusive of 5841 harvest laborers above mentioned, was 1,659,330. The highest per cent. of decrease was in Roscommon, where it was 31 per cent. The number of persons enumerated in 1821, was 6,801,827; in 1831, 7,767,401; in 1841, 8,175,124; in 1851, 6,515,794; being 286,033 less than in 1821, thirty years before.

CENSUS OF THE U. S.

Population of the United States, according to the Seventh Census, and Representatives in Congress.*

States.	White Population.	Free Colored Population.	Total Free.	Slaves.	Federal Representative Population.	No. of Representatives.	Gain or loss from last Cens.	Fractions over.
Maine	581,813	1,356	583,169	....	583,169	6	-1	22,681
New Hampshire ..	817,456	520	817,976	....	817,976	8	-1	37,707
Vermont	813,402	713	814,120	....	814,120	3	-1	33,851
Massachusetts ..	955,450	9,664	994,514	....	994,514	11	+1	60,284
Rhode Island	148,875	3,670	147,545	....	147,545	2	..	54,122
Connecticut	363,099	7,693	370,792	....	370,792	4	..	90,523
New York	3,048,325	49,069	3,097,394	....	3,097,394	33	-1	14,435
New Jersey	465,513	23,220	489,333	222	489,466	5	..	22,351
Pennsylvania	2,258,463	53,323	2,311,786	....	2,311,786	25	+1	69,634
Delaware	71,169	18,073	89,242	2,290	90,616	1	..	....
Maryland	417,943	74,723	492,666	90,363	546,886	6	..	79,771
Virginia	894,800	54,333	949,133	472,523	1,232,649	13	-2	18,150
North Carolina ..	553,023	27,463	580,491	258,543	753,619	8	-1	6,235
South Carolina ..	274,567	8,956	283,523	384,954	514,513	6	-1	47,393
Georgia	521,572	2,931	524,508	381,632	753,512	9	..	6,123
Florida	47,211	924	48,135	39,309	71,720	1	..	....
Alabama	226,486	2,293	428,779	342,892	634,514	7	..	73,976
Mississippi	295,718	930	296,648	309,873	482,574	5	+1	15,495
Louisiana	255,491	17,462	272,953	244,809	419,338	4	..	46,146
Texas	154,034	397	154,431	58,161	189,327	2	..	2,481
Arkansas	162,189	608	162,797	47,100	191,057	2	+1	4,211
Tennessee	756,753	6,401	763,154	239,400	906,830	10	-1	66,023
Kentucky	761,417	10,007	771,424	210,981	893,012	10	..	57,205
Missouri	592,004	2,618	594,622	87,422	647,075	7	+2	86,537
Ohio	1,955,108	25,319	1,980,427	....	1,980,427	21	..	18,544
Michigan	395,097	2,557	397,654	....	397,654	4	+1	23,962
Indiana	977,623	10,738	988,416	....	988,416	11	+1	54,186
Illinois	846,035	5,435	851,470	....	851,470	9	+2	10,663
Wisconsin	304,753	633	305,391	....	305,391	3	..	25,122
Iowa	191,879	335	192,214	....	192,214	2	..	5,363
California	91,632	965	92,597	....	92,597	†2	..	....
Total	19,423,915	423,384	19,847,301	3,200,634	21,767,673	234	..	....
Dist. of Columbia	88,027	9,973	48,000	3,637	....	..	..	....
Minnesota	6,033	39	6,077	....	....	..	..	....
New Mexico	61,530	17	61,547	....	....	..	..	....
Oregon	13,033	206	13,239	....	....	..	..	....
Utah	11,330	24	11,354	26	....	..	..	....
Total	19,553,923	433,643	19,987,573	3,204,347	....	....	....	....

RECAPITULATION.

Divisions.	Total Free Pop. in 1840.	Slaves in 1840.	Total Free Pop. in 1850.	Slaves in 1850.	Representative Pop. in 1850.	Rep. in 1850.	Gain or loss.
Free States	9,654,865	1,102	13,434,793	222	13,436,931	143	+1
Slaveholding States ...	7,290,719	2,451,532	6,412,503	3,200,412	8,330,742	90	-1
Districts and Territories	117,769	4,721	140,272	3,713	....	..	..
Total	17,063,353	2,457,355	19,987,573	3,204,347	21,767,673	233	..

* The aggregate representative population (21,767,673) divided by 233—the number of representatives established by law—gives 93,423 as the ratio of apportionment among the several States. But this gives only 220 members, leaving 13 to be assigned to the States having the largest residuary fractions.

† By the act of July 30, 1852, an additional Representative is assigned to California, making the whole number of Representatives 234. The ratio of representation remains unchanged. The last published census tables differ slightly from the above, but as the apportionment of representation was made by the above table, we continue it.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following Table exhibits the quantity of Anthracite Coal sent to market from the different regions in Pennsylvania, from the commencement of the Trade, in 1820, to 1854, inclusive, together with the Annual Increase:

Years.	Schuylkill	Lehigh.	Lacka'na.	Pittston.	Other Regions.	Aggregate	Annual Increase.	Aggregate in each period of 5 years.	Av. annual delivery for each period.	Av. annual increase en. period over the preceding.
1820		365				365				
1821		1,073				1,073				
1822		2,240				2,240				
1823		5,823				5,823				
1824		9,541				9,541		19,042	3,809	
1825	6,500	28,393				34,893	25,352			
1826	16,767	31,280				48,047	18,154			
1827	31,360	32,074				63,434	15,337			
1828	47,284	30,232				77,516	14,082			
1829	79,973	25,110	7,000			112,083	34,567	335,973	67,194	13,483
1830	59,984	41,750	48,000			174,784	62,651			
1831	81,854	40,966	51,000			176,820	2,086			
1832	209,271	70,000	84,600			363,871	187,051			
1833	252,971	123,000	111,777			487,748	123,877			
1834	226,692	106,244	48,700			376,636	decrease	1,579,809	315,961	49,758
1835	339,508	131,230	90,000			560,738	184,122			
1836	432,045	148,211	108,561			682,428	121,670			
1837	523,152	223,902	115,357			881,476	199,048			
1838	433,875	213,615	78,207			739,293	decrease			
1839	442,698	221,025	122,300		11,930	819,327	89,034	3,638,282	736,656	84,139
1840	452,291	225,315	145,470		15,505	865,414	46,087			
1841	584,692	143,037	192,270		21,463	958,899	93,485			
1842	540,892	272,516	205,253		57,346	1,108,001	149,102			
1843	677,295	267,793	227,605		68,000	1,263,539	155,538			
1844	839,934	377,002	251,005		127,993	1,631,669	368,130	5,827,552	1,165,504	85,769
1845	1,033,796	429,453	273,435		188,401	2,023,052	391,783			
1846	1,237,002	523,002	320,000		205,075	2,383,992	320,940			
1847	1,533,374	643,973	383,200		299,302	2,982,303	638,317			
1848	1,652,835	680,746	437,500		256,627	3,069,238	106,929			
1849	1,605,126	801,246	454,240		308,736	3,242,541	158,408	13,681,132	2,736,226	314,144
1850	1,712,007	722,622	432,339	111,014	276,339	3,254,821	11,750			
1851	2,184,240	989,296	472,478	316,017	415,099	4,377,130	1,122,809			
1852	2,452,026	1,114,026	497,839	426,164	439,342	4,925,695	548,565			
1853	2,470,913	1,030,544	494,327	512,659	556,013	5,114,491	188,796			
1854	2,895,208	1,246,418	438,406	496,648	676,689	5,753,369	633,875	23,425,006	4,635,001	339,755

COAL. The very general substitution of coal for wood as fuel, and its employment in the manufacture of iron, and in the production of steam and gas, have, of late years, given an amazing impulse to the trade in this article. Thirty years ago, the coal trade in this country was limited to 365 tons of anthracite, brought from the Lehigh mines to Philadelphia; now, the annual production of anthracite greatly exceeds three millions of tons. This rapid increase is not confined to the United States. In the twenty years from 1825 to 1845, the exports of coal from Great Britain increased 713 per cent.; the production of coal in France, 181 per cent.; in Belgium, 111 per cent.; in Prussia, 124 per cent. In the distribution of coal, the United States are highly favored. Exclusive of Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, all of which are known to contain coal, the area of coal formations in the United States is estimated by Mr. Taylor to be 133,132 square miles, while the total area of these formations in Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland, is, according to the same authority, less than thirty thousand square miles. Nearly the

whole of this vast area is occupied by bituminous coal. The total area of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania is estimated at less than four hundred square miles; yet more tons of fuel are now annually produced, from this small area, than from the almost boundless fields of bituminous coal scattered over twelve states. The railroads and canals, built to develop the wealth of this region, had cost, in 1847, about \$40,000,000. Anthracite seems, indeed, to have superseded bituminous coal on nearly the whole of our Atlantic seaboard. The freedom from smoke of anthracite is alone sufficient to account for the preference given to it for domestic purposes. In steam navigation, it admits of much closer stowage, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion, as is the case with bituminous coal. In war-steamers, there is this additional advantage, that no smoke betrays the motions of steamers burning anthracite, whereas steamers burning fat, bituminous coal, can be "tracked" *seventy miles*, before their hulls become visible, by the black smoke trailing along the horizon. The preference given to anthracite may be illustrated by a comparison of the importations of coal into Boston, in the years 1840 and 1847, which stand thus:—

		1840.	1847.
Pennsylvania anthracite,	. . . . .	73,847 tons.	258,093 tons.
American bituminous coal, -	. . . . .	8,299 "	4,554 "
Foreign "	. . . . .	49,997 "	65,203 "

Thus, while in 1840 the excess of anthracite was but 20,551 tons, in 1847 it was 188,336 tons.

TABLE I.

Comparative view of the areas of coal lands, and the production in 1845 of the six principal producing countries:

Countries.	Square Miles of Coal Formations.	Tuns of Fuel produced in 1845.	Relative Parts of 1000.	Official estimated Value at the Places of Production.	
				American Dollars.	Pounds Sterling.
Great Britain	11,859	31,500,000	642	45,738,000	9,450,000
Belgium	519	4,960,077	101	7,639,900	1,660,000
United States	133,132	4,400,000	89	6,650,000	1,373,963
France	1,719	4,141,617	84	7,663,000	1,603,106
Prussian States	not defined.	3,500,000	70	4,122,945	856,370
Austrian States	" "	659,340	14	800,000	165,290
Total	" " " " " " " "	49,161,034	1000	72,663,845	15,108,729

As to the area of coal formations in France, it is to be remarked, that the area of the "concessions," or grants made for working, is all that is given.

The difference in the amount of carbon, volatile matter, and ashes, is very striking between the bituminous coals and anthracite. Anthracite has now been successfully introduced in the manufacture of iron in Pennsylvania and in South Wales. In 1842, but four furnaces used this coal in Pennsylvania. In 1846, nearly one third of all the iron manufactured in that state was made by anthracite, as may be seen by the following statement:—

		Number.	Tuns made annually.
Furnaces employing charcoal,	. . . . .	274	243,569
" " anthracite,	. . . . .	43	119,487

In Swansea Valley, South Wales, there were, in 1847, twenty-three furnaces using anthracite, producing annually 59,800 tons, while ten years before there were but three or four furnaces.

COAL—continued.

TABLE II.

The importations of coal from Great Britain, British America, and all other places into the United States:

Year.	Total Importation in Tuns.	Average Value per Tun at the Shipping Ports.	Year.	Total Importation in Tuns.	Average Value per Tun at the Shipping Ports.
1830..	53,582	\$ 3.49	1840..	163,510	\$ 2.37
1831..	36,509		1841..	155,394	2.37
1832..	53,144		1842..	141,521	2.63
1833..	92,432	2.61	1843..	41,163	2.83
1834..	91,632	2.18	1844..	87,073	2.72
1835..	59,972	2.39	1845..	85,776	2.60
1836..	108,432	2.27	1846..	156,853	2.41
1837..	153,450	2.36	1847..	148,021	2.50
1838..	129,088	2.40	1848..	196,251	2.76
1839..	181,551	2.29	1849..		

TABLE III.

Production of Pennsylvania anthracite from the beginning of the trade in 1820 to 1849:

Years.	Lehigh.	Schuylkill.	Lackawanna.	Shamokin.	Wyoming.	Total.
1820.....	365					365
1821.....	1,073					1,073
1822.....	2,440					2,440
1823.....	5,823					5,823
1824.....	9,541					9,541
1825.....	23,396	6,500				34,896
1826.....	31,280	16,767				48,047
1827.....	32,074	31,360				63,434
1828.....	30,232	47,284				77,516
1829.....	25,110	79,973	7,000			112,083
1830.....	41,750	89,984	42,700			174,434
1831.....	40,966	51,854	54,000			176,820
1832.....	75,000	209,271	84,500			368,771
1833.....	123,000	252,971	111,777			487,748
1834.....	106,244	226,692	43,700			376,636
1835.....	131,250	339,508	98,345			575,103
1836.....	146,522	432,045	104,500			693,484
1837.....	225,937	523,152	115,357			887,632
1838.....	214,211	433,875	76,321	4,104		751,181
1839.....	222,042	442,608	122,300	11,930		823,479
1840.....	225,591	452,291	148,470	15,928		867,045
1841.....	142,807	585,542	192,270	22,154		964,255
1842.....	271,913	541,504	205,253	10,098	47,346	1,107,732
1843.....	267,125	677,313	227,605	9,870	57,740	1,262,532
1844.....	376,363	840,379	251,005	13,057	114,906	1,623,459
1845.....	430,993	1,056,068	266,072	10,135	178,401	2,002,377
1846.....	522,518	1,236,581	318,400	12,646	183,003	2,333,494
1847.....	643,568	1,572,794	388,200	14,904	239,398	2,970,597
1848.....	630,193	1,652,834	434,267		237,271	3,063,508
1849.....	801,246	1,633,425	454,240	19,650	259,050	3,242,641
Tuns.....	5,855,573	13,542,575	3,746,812	144,506	1,372,645	25,113,641

The column of totals, after the year 1834, includes, besides the product of the five localities in the table, a considerable amount from Pine Grove and Lyken's Valley.

Table IV. exhibits the retail prices of coal per tun in Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston. The tun, it will be seen, is different in Philadelphia from that of New-York and Boston:—

COAL—*continua.*

TABLE IV.

YEARS.	PHILADELPHIA. Per Tun of 2,240 lbs.			New-York. Per Tun of 2,000 lbs.	BOSTON. Per Tun of 2,000 lbs.		
	Lehigh.	Schuylkill White-ash.	Schuylkill Red-ash.	Schuylkill.	Lehigh.	Schuylkill White-ash.	Schuylkill Red-ash.
1838.....	\$ 5.50	.....	\$ 6.00	\$ 8.70	.....	.....	.....
1839.....	.....	.....	.....	8.58	.....	.....	.....
1840.....	5.50	.....	5.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....
1841.....	.....	.....	.....	8.45	\$ 8.87	\$ 8.75	\$ 9.21
1842.....	.....	.....	4.25	7.16	7.21	6.96	7.58
1843.....	.....	.....	.....	5.96	5.75	.....	.....
1844.....	.....	.....	3.50	5.56	.....	.....	.....
1845.....	.....	.....	3.75	6.50	6.00	6.25	6.25
1846.....	4.50	.....	4.88	7.00	.....	.....	.....
1847.....	5.00	.....	4.62	6.50	6.75	6.75	7.00
1848.....	3.62	\$ 3.25	3.50	.....	6.50	5.00	5.50
1849.....	3.75	3.75	4.00	.....	5.75	5.75	6.00
1850.....	*3.62	3.25	3.50	.....	5.50	5.00	5.25

New-York price of coal:—

Year 1850,	.....	\$4.50 to \$5.00
" 1851,	.....	5.00 to 5.50
" 1852,	.....	5.50 to 6.50
" 1853,	.....	6.50 to 7.00
" 1854,	.....	7.50

COINAGE. It is lawful for any person or persons to bring to the Mint gold and silver bullion to be coined; and the bullion so brought is there assayed and coined, as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and, if of the standard of the United States, free of expense to the person or persons by whom it has been brought. But the Treasurer of the Mint is not obliged to receive, for the purpose of refining and coining, any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, nor any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for minting. And there must be retained from every deposit of bullion below the standard, such sum as shall be equivalent to the expense incurred in refining, toughening, and alloying the same; an accurate account of which is kept, and of the sums retained on account of the same.

Statement of the Coinage of the Mint of the United States and its Branches in the year 1853.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.	Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.			SILVER.		
Fine Bars,....	4,576	15,835,993	Dollars,.....	46,110	46,110
Double Eagles, .	1,332,326	26,646,520	Half-Dollars,....	4,860,708	2,430,354
Eagles,.....	252,253	2,522,530	Quarter-Dollars,..	16,586,220	4,146,555
Half-Eagles, ...	461,019	2,305,095	Dimes,.....	13,278,010	1,326,301
Quarter-Eagles,	1,407,836	3,519,615	Half-Dimes,.....	15,705,020	785,251
Dollars,.....	4,384,149	4,384,149	Three-cent Pieces,	11,400,000	342,000
Total Gold, ..	7,942,169	55,213,907	Total,.....	61,871,063	9,077,571
COPPER.					
Cents,.....	6,641,131	66,411.31			
Half-Cents, ...	129,694	648.47			
Gold and Cop- per Coins, ...	14,612,994	55,280,966.78	Total Coinage, in- cluding Fine Bars,	76,494,062	64,858,537.73

* To September, 1850.

COINAGE.—*continued.*

Coinage of the Mint of the United States, from 1792, including the Coinage of the Branch Mints, from the commencement of their operations in 1838:

Years.	GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER.	WHOLE COINAGE.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
1792-95	\$71,435.00	\$370,688.80	\$11,373.00	1,894,420	\$458,541.50
1796	102,727.50	79,077.50	10,324.40	1,219,370	192,129.40
1797	103,422.50	12,591.45	9,510.34	1,095,165	125,524.29
1798	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	1,363,241	545,698.00
1799	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	1,365,681	645,906.68
1800	317,764.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	3,337,972	571,335.40
1801	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	1,571,390	510,956.37
1802	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	3,615,369	516,475.83
1803	253,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	2,750,830	370,698.53
1804	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	2,046,839	371,827.94
1805	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.43	2,260,361	333,289.43
1806	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	1,815,409	801,084.00
1807	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	2,731,345	1,044,595.96
1808	234,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	2,935,888	982,055.00
1809	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	2,861,834	884,752.53
1810	501,435.00	698,773.50	15,660.00	3,056,418	1,155,863.50
1811	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,649,570	1,108,740.95
1812	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	2,761,646	1,115,219.50
1813	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,755,331	1,102,275.50
1814	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,575.30	1,838,859	642,535.80
1815	8,175.00	17,308.00		69,867	20,483.00
1816		23,575.75	23,209.82	2,888,135	96,755.57
1817		607,783.50	39,484.00	5,163,967	647,267.50
1818	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	5,537,084	1,345,064.50
1819	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	5,074,723	1,425,325.00
1820	1,319,030.00	501,630.70	44,075.50	6,492,509	1,847,862.20
1821	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	3,139,249	1,013,977.45
1822	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	3,813,738	915,509.89
1823	72,425.00	895,550.00		2,160,455	967,975.00
1824	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	4,756,594	1,858,297.00
1825	156,855.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	5,178,760	1,735,894.00
1826	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	5,774,434	2,110,679.25
1827	131,565.00	2,569,200.00	23,557.32	9,097,845	3,024,342.32
1828	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	6,196,853	1,741,381.24
1829	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	7,674,501	2,306,375.50
1830	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	8,357,191	3,155,620.00
1831	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	11,792,284	3,923,473.60
1832	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	9,128,357	3,401,055.00
1833	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	10,307,790	3,765,710.00
1834	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	11,637,643	7,388,423.00
1835	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	15,996,342	5,668,667.00
1836	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	13,719,333	7,764,900.00
1837	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	13,010,721	3,299,898.00
1838	1,509,595.00	2,333,243.00	53,702.00	15,780,311	4,206,540.00
1839	1,355,885.00	2,189,296.00	31,286.61	11,811,594	3,576,467.61
1840	1,675,302.50	1,726,703.00	24,627.00	10,558,240	3,426,632.50
1841	1,991,597.50	1,132,750.00	15,973.67	8,811,968	2,240,321.17
1842	1,834,170.50	2,332,750.00	23,833.90	11,743,153	4,190,754.40
1843	3,108,797.50	3,834,750.00	24,233.20	4,640,582	11,967,330.70
1844	2,230.00	2,235,550.00	23,987.52	9,051,834	7,687,767.52
1845	3,756,447.50	1,873,200.00	38,948.04	1,806,196	5,668,595.54
1846	4,034,177.00	2,558,580.00	41,208.00	10,133,515	6,639,965.00
1847	20,221,385.00	2,374,450.00	61,836.69	15,932,344	22,657,671.69
1848	3,775,512.50	2,040,050.00	64,157.99	12,649,790	5,879,720.49
1849	9,007,761.50	2,114,950.00	41,984.32	12,666,659	11,164,693.82
1850	31,981,733.50	1,866,100.00	44,467.50	14,583,220	33,892,301.00
1851	62,614,492.50	774,397.00	99,635.43	23,701,953	63,488,524.93
1852	56,846,187.50	1,309,555.00	50,630.94	32,964,019	58,206,373.44
1853*	55,213,907.00	9,077,571.00	67,059.78	76,484,062	64,358,537.78
1854	66,302,338.36	41,072,400.00			

* The value of the Gold coinage for this year is given in the State of the Union, \$46,998,945.60.
Do. Silver do. do. do. 6,996,255.00.

COIN AND BULLION. Statement exhibiting the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported annually, from 1821 to 1854 inclusive; and also the amount of importation over exportation, and of exportation over importation, during the same years.

Years ending:	Coin and Bullion.			
	Imported.	Exported.	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.
September 30,..... 1821	\$ 8,064,890	\$ 10,473,059	.....	\$ 2,413,169
1822	3,369,846	10,510,180	.....	7,440,334
1823	5,097,896	6,372,957	.....	1,275,061
1824	8,379,835	7,014,552	1,365,283	.....
1825	6,150,765	8,985,031	.....	2,781,269
1826	6,880,966	4,704,533	2,176,433	.....
1827	8,151,130	8,014,850	136,280	.....
1828	7,489,741	8,243,476	.....	753,735
1829	7,403,612	4,924,020	2,479,592	.....
1830	8,155,964	2,178,773	5,977,191	.....
1831	7,305,945	9,014,931	.....	1,708,986
1832	5,907,504	5,656,340	251,164	.....
1833	7,070,363	2,611,701	4,458,662	.....
1834	17,911,632	2,076,758	15,834,874	.....
1835	13,131,447	6,477,775	6,653,672	.....
1836	13,400,831	4,324,336	9,076,495	.....
1837	10,516,414	5,976,249	4,540,165	.....
1838	17,747,116	3,508,046	14,239,070	.....
1839	5,595,176	8,776,743	.....	3,181,567
1840	8,882,813	8,417,014	465,799	.....
1841	4,933,633	10,033,332	.....	5,045,699
1842	4,087,016	4,813,539	.....	726,523
9 months to June 30, .. 1843	22,390,559	1,520,791	20,869,768	.....
Year ending June 30, .. 1844	5,830,429	5,454,214	376,215	.....
1845	4,070,242	8,606,495	.....	4,536,253
1846	3,777,732	3,905,263	.....	127,536
1847	24,121,289	1,907,024	22,214,265	.....
1848	6,360,224	15,841,616	.....	9,481,392
1849	6,651,240	5,404,648	1,246,592	.....
1850	4,628,792	7,522,994	.....	2,894,202
1851	5,453,592	29,472,752	.....	24,019,160
1852	5,505,044	42,674,135	.....	37,169,091
1853	4,201,382	27,486,875	.....	23,285,493
1854	6,758,587	41,197,300	.....	34,438,713
Total,.....	235,433,702	334,355,370	112,361,545	161,278,213

COLORS MOST FREQUENTLY HIT DURING WAR. It would appear, from numerous observations, that soldiers are hit during battle according to the color of their dress, in the following order: red the most fatal color; the least fatal, Austrian gray. The proportions are: red, twelve; rifle green, seven; brown, six; Austrian bluish gray, five.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES:

Years.	Export of food to Great Britain and Ireland.	Elsewhere.
1849-50	\$11,717,000	\$12,023,000
1850-51	9,504,000	12,552,000
1851-52	11,701,000	15,509,000
1852-53	15,796,000	15,910,000
Average,....	\$12,180,000	\$14,600,000

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—*continued.*

Gross value of exports and imports from the beginning of the Government to the 30th June, 1854.

Years ending :	Exports.			Imports—total.
	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Mer- chandise.	Total.	
Sept. 30, 1790	\$ 19,666,000	\$ 539,156	\$ 20,205,156	\$ 23,000,000
1791	18,500,000	512,041	19,012,041	29,200,000
1792	19,000,000	1,753,098	20,753,098	31,500,000
1793	24,000,000	2,109,572	26,109,572	31,100,000
1794	26,500,000	6,526,233	33,026,233	34,800,000
1795	39,500,000	8,489,472	47,989,472	69,756,263
1796	40,764,097	26,300,000	67,064,097	81,436,164
1797	29,850,206	27,000,000	56,850,206	75,379,406
1798	28,527,097	33,000,000	61,527,097	68,551,700
1799	33,142,522	45,523,000	78,665,522	79,069,148
1800	31,840,903	39,130,577	70,971,780	91,252,768
1801	47,473,204	46,642,721	94,115,925	111,363,511
1802	36,708,189	35,774,971	72,483,160	76,333,333
1803	42,205,961	13,594,072	65,800,033	64,666,666
1804	41,467,477	36,231,597	77,699,074	85,000,000
1805	42,387,002	53,179,019	95,566,021	120,600,000
1806	41,253,727	60,283,236	101,536,963	129,410,000
1807	48,699,592	59,643,558	108,343,150	138,500,000
1808	9,433,516	12,997,414	22,430,960	56,990,000
1809	31,405,702	20,797,531	52,203,233	59,400,000
1810	42,366,675	24,391,295	66,657,970	85,400,000
1811	45,294,043	16,022,790	61,316,833	53,400,000
1812	30,082,109	8,495,127	38,577,236	77,030,000
1813	25,008,132	2,347,865	27,355,997	22,005,000
1814	6,782,272	145,169	6,927,441	12,065,000
1815	45,974,403	6,583,350	52,557,753	113,041,274
1816	64,781,896	17,138,156	81,920,452	147,103,000
1817	68,313,500	19,358,089	87,671,560	99,150,000
1818	73,554,437	19,426,696	93,281,133	121,750,000
1819	50,976,838	19,165,683	70,142,521	87,125,000
1820	51,683,640	18,008,029	69,691,669	74,450,000
1821	43,671,894	21,302,488	64,974,382	62,585,724
1822	49,874,079	22,286,202	72,160,281	83,241,541
1823	47,155,408	27,543,622	74,699,030	87,579,267
1824	50,649,500	25,337,157	75,986,657	80,549,007
1825	66,944,745	32,590,643	99,535,388	96,340,075
1826	53,055,710	24,539,612	77,595,322	84,974,477
1827	58,921,691	23,403,136	82,324,827	79,484,063
1828	50,669,669	21,505,017	72,264,686	83,500,824
1829	55,700,193	16,658,478	72,358,671	74,492,527
1830	59,462,029	14,387,473	73,849,503	70,876,920
1831	61,277,057	20,033,596	81,310,583	103,191,124
1832	63,137,470	24,039,473	87,176,943	101,029,266
1833	70,317,698	19,822,735	90,140,443	108,118,311
1834	81,024,162	23,312,811	104,336,973	126,521,332
1835	101,189,082	20,504,495	121,693,577	149,895,742
1836	106,916,630	21,746,360	128,663,040	189,950,035
1837	95,564,414	21,854,962	117,419,376	140,989,217
1838	96,033,821	12,452,795	108,486,616	113,717,404
1839	103,533,891	17,494,525	121,028,416	162,092,132
1840	113,895,634	18,190,312	132,085,946	107,141,519
1841	106,332,722	15,469,081	121,801,803	127,946,177
1842	92,969,996	11,721,533	104,691,534	100,162,087
1843	77,793,783	6,552,697	84,346,480	64,753,799
1844	99,715,179	11,484,867	111,200,046	108,495,035
1845	99,299,776	15,346,830	114,646,606	117,254,564
1846	102,141,893	11,346,623	113,488,516	121,691,797
1847	150,637,464	8,011,158	158,648,622	146,545,633

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—*continued.*

Years ending:	Exports.			Imports—total.
	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Merchandise.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sept. 30, 1843	132,904,121	21,123,010	154,032,131	154,998,928
1849	132,666,955	13,088,865	145,755,820	147,857,439
1850	136,946,912	14,951,898	151,898,720	178,138,813
1851	196,649,713	21,698,293	218,388,011	216,224,932
1852	192,368,954	17,289,332	209,658,286	212,945,442
1853	213,417,697	17,588,460	231,076,157	267,978,647
1854	253,390,870	24,850,194	278,241,064	374,562,351
Total,	4,573,710,067	1,321,203,831	5,894,917,898	6,721,432,934

NOTE.—Prior to 1821, the Treasury reports did not give the value of imports. To that period their value, and also the value of domestic and foreign exports, have been estimated from sources believed to be authentic. From 1821 to 1854, inclusive, their value has been taken from official documents.

Statement exhibiting a summary view of the exports of domestic produce, etc., of the United States, during the years ending on the 30th June, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, the specie and bullion, and aggregate value in 1854:

Years.	Produce of						Raw produce.	Specie and bullion.	Total value.
	The sea.	The forest.	Agriculture.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Manufactures.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1847	3,463,033	5,996,073	68,453,333	7,242,086	53,415,843	10,351,364	2,102,893	62,620	150,637,464
1848	1,981,963	7,059,084	87,751,446	7,551,122	61,993,294	12,774,433	1,053,320	2,700,412	132,904,121
1849	2,547,654	5,917,994	33,358,234	5,804,207	66,396,967	11,249,577	935,173	956,874	132,666,955
1850	2,524,318	7,442,593	26,547,158	9,951,023	71,984,616	15,196,451	953,664	2,046,679	136,946,912
1851	3,284,691	7,847,022	24,369,210	9,219,251	112,315,317	20,136,967	1,437,893	13,069,583	196,489,713
1852	2,282,342	7,864,221	26,378,872	10,081,233	87,975,732	18,862,931	1,545,767	37,437,837	192,363,984
1853	3,279,413	7,915,259	33,463,673	11,319,319	109,456,404	22,599,930	1,335,264	23,543,585	213,417,697
1854	3,044,301	11,646,571	60,900,294	10,016,046	93,596,220	26,179,503	2,612,301	33,062,570	252,047,306

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce, etc., exported annually from 1821 to 1854:

Years ending:	Value of exports exclusive of specie.					Specie and bullion.
	Foreign merchandise.			Domestic produce.	Aggregate value of exports.	
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sept. 30, 1821	286,693	10,537,731	10,824,429	43,671,894	54,496,323	10,473,659
1822	374,716	11,101,306	11,476,022	49,874,079	61,350,101	10,810,180
1823	1,323,762	19,346,873	21,170,635	47,135,408	68,326,043	6,372,987
1824	1,190,530	17,222,075	23,322,605	50,649,500	63,972,105	7,014,552
1825	1,083,735	22,704,308	23,793,583	66,809,766	90,603,354	8,932,034
1826	1,036,430	19,404,504	20,440,934	52,449,555	72,890,739	4,704,533
1827	813,344	15,417,986	16,231,330	57,878,117	74,109,947	8,041,580
1828	877,239	13,167,339	14,044,578	49,976,632	64,021,210	8,253,476
1829	919,943	11,427,401	12,347,344	55,037,307	67,434,651	4,924,020

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—*continued.*Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce.—*continued.*

Years ending:	Value of exports exclusive of specie.					Specie and bullion.
	Foreign Merchandise.			Domestic produce.	Aggregate value of exports.	
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sept. 30, 1830	1,078,965	12,067,162	13,145,857	58,524,878	71,670,735	2,178,773
1831	642,586	12,484,483	13,077,069	59,218,583	72,295,652	9,014,931
1832	1,345,217	18,448,857	19,794,074	61,726,529	81,520,603	5,656,340
1833	5,165,907	12,411,969	17,577,876	69,950,856	87,528,732	2,611,701
1834	10,757,033	10,879,520	21,636,553	80,624,662	102,260,215	2,076,758
1835	7,012,666	7,743,655	14,756,321	100,459,481	115,215,802	6,477,775
1836	8,534,895	9,232,867	17,767,762	106,570,942	124,338,704	4,924,836
1837	7,756,189	9,406,043	17,162,232	94,280,895	111,448,127	5,976,249
1838	4,951,306	4,466,384	9,417,690	95,560,880	104,978,570	3,568,046
1839	5,618,442	5,007,698	10,626,140	101,625,533	112,251,673	8,776,743
1840	6,202,562	5,805,809	12,008,371	111,660,561	123,668,932	8,417,014
1841	3,953,054	4,228,181	8,181,235	103,636,286	111,817,471	10,684,332
1842	3,194,299	4,884,454	8,078,753	91,799,242	99,877,995	4,813,539
9ms. to J'e 30, 1843	1,682,763	3,456,572	5,139,335	77,686,854	82,825,689	1,520,791
Y'r to J'e 30, 1844	2,251,550	3,962,508	6,214,058	99,581,774	105,745,832	5,454,214
1845	2,413,050	5,171,731	7,584,781	98,455,330	106,040,111	8,606,490
1846	2,342,629	5,522,577	7,865,206	101,718,042	109,588,248	3,905,263
1847	1,512,347	4,853,907	6,366,254	150,574,844	156,741,598	1,907,924
1848	1,410,307	6,576,499	7,986,806	130,208,709	138,190,515	15,841,616
1849	2,015,515	6,625,276	8,641,091	131,710,081	140,351,172	5,404,648
1850	2,099,132	7,376,361	9,475,493	134,900,233	144,375,726	7,522,994
1851	1,742,154	8,552,967	10,295,121	178,620,138	188,915,259	29,472,752
1852	2,533,159	9,498,884	12,032,043	134,921,147	166,968,190	42,674,135
1853	1,894,046	11,202,167	13,096,213	139,869,162	262,965,375	27,486,575
1854	3,260,451	18,500,686	21,761,137	253,220,074	274,981,211	41,422,423
Total,.....	90,497,701	348,647,285	443,144,936	3,310,611,724	3,758,756,660	334,580,493

Statement exhibiting the value of certain manufactured articles of domestic produce exported to foreign countries, from the 30th day of June, 1845, to June 30, 1854:

Articles.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wearing apparel	45,140	47,101	574,834	79,945	207,642	1,211,894	250,228	239,733	200,420
Fire-engines and apparatus.....	9,802	3,443	7,686	548	3,140	8,488	16,784	9,652	9,597
Printing presses and types.....	43,798	17,431	30,403	28,031	39,242	71,401	47,781	82,250	33,012
Musical instruments	25,375	16,997	38,508	23,713	24,634	55,700	67,733	52,397	126,062
Books and maps	63,567	44,751	75,193	94,427	119,475	153,912	217,809	142,604	187,335
Paper and stationery	124,597	88,731	78,307	86,827	99,696	155,664	119,535	122,212	193,348
Manufactures of glass	90,860	71,155	76,007	101,419	136,682	185,436	194,634	170,561	229,332
Manufactures of marble and stone	14,234	11,220	22,466	20,382	34,510	41,449	57,240	47,628	88,327
Manufactures of gold and silver, and gold leaf	3,600	4,268	6,241	4,502	4,588	68,639	20,332	11,873	1,311,513
Trunks.....	10,613	5,270	6,126	6,099	10,370	12,207	15,085	27,148	23,673
Household furniture	317,407	225,700	297,358	237,342	278,025	362,830	430,182	714,556	762,559
Coaches and other carriages	87,712	75,369	89,963	95,934	95,722	199,421	172,446	184,497	244,638
Hats	74,722	59,536	55,493	64,967	68,671	108,763	80,458	91,261	174,396
Saddlery	24,857	13,102	27,485	37,276	20,593	30,100	47,987	48,229	58,311

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

EDUCATION (IN EUROPE). *Austria.*—Austria has not received due credit for its gigantic efforts to establish a free and extensive system of education. In 1842 there were 20,293 primary day schools, besides 11,140 evening classes for adults and apprentices, employing in all 41,809 teachers, and having a school attendance of over 2,500,000 pupils. Besides these schools, there were eight universities, with 353 professors and 13,871 students; twelve lycea; forty-nine theological schools; fifty-three philosophical colleges; 188 gymnasia, or higher classical schools; 126 special schools, and 1252 private schools.

Bavaria.—Bavaria has three universities; nine lyceums, or colleges; twenty-four gymnasiums; seventy Latin schools; three polytechnic schools; thirty-two mechanic, or industrial schools; nine normal schools; and 6065 common, or primary schools.

Belgium.—There is now a very complete system of public instruction in successful operation in Belgium, organized in 1842, and modified in 1850. It embraces—1. Primary schools, of two grades; 2. Secondary schools, of two grades; 3. Superior schools, or universities; 4. Special schools, of every kind; 5. Societies for the advancement of science, the arts, and literature. All the schools are subjected to constant and intelligent supervision, and their condition reported to the public fully and frequently. There is one normal school to train professors for colleges and secondary schools, and two to train teachers for primary schools; besides a normal course in the best primary school, of a superior grade, in each province, and a meeting of all the teachers of a given district every three months for discussion. Much attention is given to practical and scientific education in all the industrial occupations of Belgium; and there are schools of commerce, engineering, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, in successful operation. No country in Europe is making more rapid educational progress.

England and Wales.—England is well supplied with the means of academic and collegiate education. The ancient endowments of grammar schools, colleges, and universities, exceed in amount those of any other country. The annual income of charitable trusts designed for grammar schools, alone, exceeds \$800,000, and for schools not classical and elementary, over \$1,000,000; and, if properly managed, it is calculated, by Mr. McCulloch, that these trusts would yield over \$4,000,000. But these endowments educate to a very limited extent the mass of the poor in England, for whose special benefit they were left by their charitable and religious founders. The only effectual education provided for the poor and laboring classes, has been given through schools supported by religious bodies and voluntary societies, established since 1800, and only aided effectually since 1846, by governmental grants and inspection. It was recently stated, in a speech in Parliament, that, in respect to education, England is almost at the bottom of the scale—Russia, Spain, and Italy, only being lower; that, out of the entire

number of children between five and fifteen years of age, in England, forty-two per cent. are at school, twelve per cent. are at work, and forty-six per cent. neither at school nor at work. There was also mentioned a fact, which seems really incredible, viz: that nearly eight hundred school masters or mistresses in England were unable to write their own names; and that, at the taking of the census, they signed their returns with a mark.

The following are the most recent statistics of elementary education in England, gathered from Lord John Russell's speech, in 1853:

Denomination of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Income.
Church of England Schools,	17,015	955,865	£817,081
British and Foreign do.	1,500	225,000	161,250
Wesleyan do.	397	38,623	27,347
Congregational do.	89	6,839	4,901
Roman Catholic do.	585	34,750	16,000
Ragged do.	270	20,000	20,000
Total,	19,856	1,281,077	£1,046,579
Public day schools, - - - - -	-	-	15,478
Number of persons on the school-books:			
Males, - - - - -	-	-	791,543
Females, - - - - -	-	-	616,021
Total, - - - - -	-	-	1,407,567
Attending at the schools on the 31st March, 1851:			
Males, - - - - -	-	-	635,107
Females, - - - - -	-	-	480,130
Private day schools, 31st March, 1851, - - - - -	-	-	29,425
Number on the school books:			
Males, - - - - -	-	-	347,694
Females, - - - - -	-	-	353,210
Attending on March 31st, 1851:			
Males, - - - - -	-	-	317,390
Females, - - - - -	-	-	322,349

Proportion of scholars on the books to the (one scholar in $8\frac{1}{2}$ persons) population, 11.76 per cent. Number of scholars in attendance to school on books, 83 1-5 per cent.

France.—The system of public instruction in France embraces: 1. Primary schools of two grades, elementary and superior; of the first there are 37,000, and of the last 290, with 2,780,370 pupils. In all the primary schools, public and private, there are 3,164,297 pupils. 2. Supplementary classes or schools, for children and adults who cannot attend the primary schools. This grade of institutions embraces 1489 infant schools, with 96,192 pupils; and 6630 classes for adults, with 102,230 pupils. 3. Secondary schools; embracing fifty-seven lycea or classical high schools, with 20,372 pupils; 312 communal colleges and forty-six royal colleges, with an aggregate of 44,000 pupils; besides some 50,000 pupils in private establishments of the same grade. 4. Superior schools; or schools of law, medicine, theology, science, literature, and the arts. There are six faculties of Catholic theology, and two of Protestant theology, with about 6000 students. There are nine faculties of law, at Aix, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasbourg, and Toulouse, with about 3000 students. There are three faculties of medicine, at Paris, Grenoble, and Montpellier, with seventeen secondary schools of medicine. The faculty of medicine in Paris includes about thirty professors and 4000 students. There are eight faculties of science and six faculties of letters;

five special schools. *a.* Normal schools for training teachers and professors: One superior normal school at Paris, for educating professors for colleges and lyceæ; ninety-three primary normal schools, including the Institutes of the Christian Brothers, and seminaries for female teachers, connected with religious communities; one normal military school at Paris; one normal class for teachers and conductors of reform schools at Mettray. *b.* Schools of engineers, military, civil, and naval: There are the Polytechnic School, and the School of Roads and Bridges, and the School of Mines, at Paris. *c.* Schools of arts and manufactures: 1. The central school, and the Conservatory of the Arts, at Paris; 2. The schools at Chalons, Angers, and Aix, together with a large number of provincial and town schools and classes, for special instruction in drawing, pattern, and model making, etc. *d.* Schools of agriculture, horticulture, etc.: There are forty-four model-farm schools; four regional, or district; one central institute at Versailles; four veterinary schools, and one school of horticulture. *e.* Military schools: These are six—1. Military Gymnasium, at Paris; 2. Special Military School, at St. Cyr; 3. College, at La Fleche; 4. School for Artillery, at Metz; 5. School for Staff-officers, at Paris; 6. School for Cavalry, at Saumur. *f.* Naval schools: Besides the two large schools at Brest and L'Orient, there are forty naval schools in the different seaports. *g.* School of the fine arts: Aid is given to the Academy of Painting at Rome and Paris, to the Conservatory of Music, and to schools of Design at Paris and in the provinces. *h.* Institutions for the blind, deaf mutes, and idiots: France was the earliest to establish public institutions for each of these unfortunate classes, and still makes annual appropriations in their behalf. *i.* Agricultural orphan homes and reform schools: There are ten reform-farm schools, and nineteen homes for orphans, with a farm and a garden attached, supported or aided by the government. Besides these institutions, there are a large number of societies and libraries, devoted to the advancement of a particular science or branch of knowledge, in aid of which the government makes annual appropriations.

Grand Duchy of Baden.—The Grand Duchy is one of the most advanced constitutional States of Germany, and the one best provided with educational institutions. With a population in 1844 of 400,000, there were—Two universities—one at Heidelberg, with 710 students—the other at Freiburg, with 485 students; four lyceums, or high schools, a grade below the university; six gymnasiums, devoted mainly to high classical instruction; six pedagogiums, or schools preparatory to the lyceæ; fourteen Latin schools, preparatory to the gymnasium; eight seminaries for young ladies; four normal schools—one at Carlsruhe, for Protestant teachers; four normal schools—one at Carlsruhe for Catholic teachers; one institution for deaf mutes; one veterinary school; one polytechnic school, with 200 pupils; one trade school; one military academy; 2121 common schools, each with different grades or classes.

Greece.—The public educational institutions of Greece, and their statistics for 1851-2, are as follows: University of Athens, thirty-nine professors and 590 students—classified as follows: of philosophy (sciences and belles-lettres), sixty-six; theology, ten; law, 109; medicine, 278; pharmacy, thirty-seven. Of the 590, 281 are from the kingdom of Greece, and 309 from the Greek provinces. The annual expense of this institution is \$23,560. Seven gymnasia (classical high schools), with forty-three professors and 1077 pupils, of whom 847 are from Independent Greece. Seventy-nine secondary schools (called Hellenic, because based upon the study of Greek), with 133 professors and 3872 pupils; four private institutions and three supported by the communes, with twenty-five professors and 511 pupils; one seminary, with four profes-

sors and thirty students. One normal school, for training teachers for the communal schools, with seven professors and sixty students. 338 communal schools for boys, with 366 teachers and 33,864 pupils. Thirty-one communal schools for girls, with forty teachers and 4380 pupils; seventeen private schools for girls, with twenty-five teachers and 1479 pupils; the school of the Philecpeidautic Society, for the higher instruction of girls, with thirteen professors and 464 pupils. One agricultural school, at Tiryus, with twenty scholars. One military school, with twenty professors and sixty-four pupils. There are, also, at Athens, a school called the Polytechnic School, being the beginning of a school of arts and trades; a library, of about 70,000 volumes; a rich cabinet of natural philosophy; a museum of natural history; an anatomical museum; a museum of pathological anatomy; an observatory; a medical society; a society of natural history; an archaeological society; a society of the fine arts, and a botanic garden. According to statistical returns of the kingdom of Greece, for 1853, the population is 1,002,112. Of this number, from 700 to 750 are teachers or professors, and about 47,000 pupils, of whom about 6250 are females. The number of young Greeks studying in the universities of France, Germany, and Italy, is from 350 to 400. Of these, thirty-one, having finished courses of study in Greece, are maintained at the expense of the Greek government. Eleven of them are studying medicine, six fine arts, six literature, one law, one physical and mathematical science, and six theology.

Holland.—The primary school system of Holland was first organized in 1806. The kingdom is divided into districts, for each of which there are school inspectors, who visit schools, examine and promote teachers, and give life to the whole system. There were 3214 primary schools in 1846, with 382,370 pupils, to which there were eighty inspectors, paid by the government. The schools are partly supported by the communes or parishes, and partly by the parents.

Ireland.—Prior to 1650, Ireland abounded with schools connected with religious houses or the parish church. From the time of Henry VIII., to 1831, the legislation of England, in regard to Irish schools, was mainly directed to convert Irishmen into Englishmen, and Catholics into Protestants. It was even made an offense, punishable by transportation, to act as a schoolmaster, or for Catholic parents to educate their children abroad. In 1831, a Board of Commissioners of National Education for Ireland was organized, and an annual grant—in the year 1848, amounting to over £125,000—was made to support public schools free of any denominational bias. This Board has aided in the erection and fitting up of over 3000 school-houses, and now supports over 4000 elementary schools, with 500,000 pupils, besides one normal school, one model-farm school, twenty-one district-farm schools, sixteen industrial schools, eighteen workhouse schools, and a large number of evening classes.

Prussia.—The educational system of Prussia embraces—1. Primary schools of two grades, elementary and superior, with a high school in the large towns; 2. Secondary schools of two kinds—gymnasia for classical training, and real schools for the business of life; 3. Universities, with the most complete range of higher instruction in law, medicine, theology, science, and philosophy; 4. Special schools, for the deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, and for engineers, farmers, artisans, and artists. In 1846, there were 24,080 elementary schools, with 29,663 male teachers, and 1876 female, all of whom had been trained in normal schools, of which there are forty-six, including two for female teachers. To these should be added 1436 superior primary schools, with 91,818 scholars and 2729 teachers, and 100 town high schools, and 762 teachers, and 15,624 students

Russia.—The public schools of Russia may be classified as follows: 1. Schools and institutions subject to the supervision of the Minister of Public Instruction. These embrace—*a.* Primary schools, supported by the parishes, of which there are no returns, as to their numbers or the attendance; *b.* Town high schools, of which there are over 2000, with 112,000 pupils; *c.* Gymnasias, or classical schools, seventy-seven, in all numbering about 3000 pupils, mostly sons of the nobility; *d.* Boarding schools sanctioned by the government; *e.* Six universities and three lycea, with — professors and teachers, and 3521 students. 2. Military schools: *a.* Twenty-seven colleges, subject to the direct management of the emperor, or to his delegate, the grand duke, heir-apparent, with 865 professors and 9504 students; *b.* Ten naval schools, with 3920 students and 337 teachers, under the direction of the Admiralty; *c.* Elementary military schools, for children of soldiers in service, or whose fathers have been killed in war, under the management of the Minister of War. 3. Preparatory schools for the civil service of the empire: *a.* Eighty-five schools of commerce, with 461 teachers and 9779 pupils, belonging to the Minister of Finance; *b.* Two schools of civil engineering, with eighty-five professors and 591 students, under the charge of the Postmaster; *d.* Six institutions, with ninety-six professors and 993 students, under the charge of the Secretary of State; *e.* Two law-schools, with ninety-three professors and 591 students. 4. Theological schools: *a.* Twenty-one theological schools belonging to the Greek Church, with seventy-two teachers and 1261 students; *b.* Fourteen schools to the Armenian Church, with forty-five teachers and 728 students; *c.* Two schools to the Lutheran Church, with eight teachers and 668 students; *d.* Eleven schools to the Mahomedan creed, with 586 students; *e.* One rabbinical school to the Jews. These schools are managed by the Synod of the Greek Church and the consistories of the other denominations. 5. Agricultural schools: *a.* An agricultural college, under the immediate supervision of the emperor, where 250 peasants are thoroughly instructed for four years, in scientific and practical agriculture, and then sent to model farms on the domains of the crown; *b.* Twenty-five agricultural schools, with 124 teachers and 1591 students; *c.* 2696 industrial elementary schools, employing 2783 teachers for 18,907 pupils.

Saxony.—With a population of 1,809,023, in 1846, there was one university, with eighty-five professors and 835 students; six academies of the arts and mining, with forty-three professors and teachers, and 1400 pupils; eleven gymnasia, with 131 teachers and 1530 pupils; six higher burgher and real schools, with eighteen teachers and 270 pupils; three special institutions, for commerce and military affairs, with forty-three teachers and 240 pupils; nine teachers' seminaries, with forty-one teachers and 362 pupils; seventeen higher schools of industry, or technical schools, with 72 teachers and 779 pupils; sixty-nine lower or technical schools, with — teachers and 6966 pupils; twenty-four schools for lace-making, with thirty-seven teachers and 1928 pupils; and 2155 common schools, with 2175 teachers and 273,022 pupils, besides one institution for the blind, one for deaf mutes, three orphan asylums, and a number of infant schools and private seminaries.

Scotland.—Public schools existed in Scotland for many centuries before the organization of the present system of parochial schools, by the Acts of 1615, 1633, and 1696. The growth of the population has, for more than a half century, made the parochial system entirely inadequate to meet the educational wants of the country. Out of 4371 schools in operation in 1850, only 1049 belonged to the parochial system; of the remainder, 823 were supported in part by the Church of Scotland; 704 by the Free Church; fifty by the

Scotch Episcopa , sixty-three by Roman Catholics; and 1684 were adventure schools, supported entirely by tuition. In all these schools there were about 225,000 scholars, leaving a large number of children—not less than 125,000—of the proper school age, still to be provided for. The parochial schools of Scotland are supported partly by a charge on the property of the parishes, and partly by tuition paid by parents.

Wurtemberg.—Wurtemberg was one of the earliest of the German States to establish a graduated system of public instruction, from the common school to the university, and has always shared largely in all the educational movements of Germany. The framework of the school system in operation in 1848 was substantially the same as it was in 1538, enlarged, from time to time, to meet the demands of the age for new institutions, and a more liberal and practical instruction. With a population of 1,750,000, there were the following institutions, aided by the government, in 1847: One university, at Tübingen, with six faculties, seventy-one professors, and 800 students; nine real schools, with seventy teachers; six gymnasia, each with ten professors and three assistants—that at Stuttgart has twenty-six professors; five lycea, each with seven teachers; eighty-seven Latin schools, in which eighty-six classical teachers, sixty-six real teachers, and forty-four assistants, are employed; one Protestant theological seminary, at Tübingen, with fifteen teachers, and four preparatory theological schools in other parts, each having six teachers and thirty pupils; one Catholic theological seminary; one polytechnic school, with twenty-one teachers, and a course of instruction embracing four years, for engineers, architects, etc.; one institute for agriculture and forestry, at Hohenheim, the most complete agricultural establishment in Europe, and five smaller schools; one veterinary school, with five professors; two orphan houses, each having 278 orphans; nine farm schools, for vagrant and criminal children; seven schools of art and drawing; one superior seminary for Protestant girls, at Obensteinfeld, with eleven teachers; one superior seminary for Catholic girls, at Stuttgart, with thirteen male teachers and thirteen female teachers; one institute for deaf mutes and the blind; 1455 Protestant common schools; 787 Catholic schools; six teachers' seminaries. These institutions, providing on a liberal scale for the educational wants of the whole community, are all in some way aided by the government, and subject to its supervision through the Home Department.

Agricultural Education.—Much attention is now paid in Europe, by governments and by voluntary associations of the friends of agricultural improvements, in different countries, to schools and model farms, for special instruction in the science and practice of agriculture. The first school of the kind was proposed by the Abbe Rosier, in France, in 1775, but established by Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, in 1799. It appears, from Mr. Barnard's book, that there are now in Europe twenty-five superior schools, sixty intermediate, and 260 primary schools of agriculture, besides a course of lectures on the science of agriculture in sixteen universities. Mr. Barnard gives a particular description of several of the most successful of these interesting institutions.

Normal Schools.—The first institution for the special instruction of teachers in the art of teaching, was established by the Abbe de Lasalle, in France, in 1681, and the second, by Franke, in Germany, in 1694. There are now nearly three hundred in successful operation. They exist, as part of the system, in every country where public schools are established and supported by law.

Reformatory Farm Schools.—A very interesting class of agricultural schools has been established in France, Germany, and England, within a few years, under the name of "Reform Farm Schools," designed for delinquent children.

EDUCATION (IN INDIA). Education always from the earliest period of their history had been an object of public care and of public interest to the Hindoo governments in the peninsula of India. Every well regulated village under those governments had a public school and a public schoolmaster. The system of instruction in them was that which in consequence of its efficiency, simplicity, and cheapness, was, a few years ago, introduced from Madras into England, and from England into the rest of Europe. Every Hindoo parent looked upon the education of his child as a solemn duty which he owed to God and his country, and placed him under the schoolmaster of his village as soon as he had attained his fifth year. The ceremony of introducing him for the first time to the schoolmaster and his scholars was publicly recorded, and was attended with all the solemnity of a religious observance; a prayer being offered up to Ganesa, the Hindoo god of wisdom, which was at the head of every Hindoo school, imploring him to aid the scholar in his endeavors to learn and become wise.

EDUCATION—SCHOOLS OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Whole Number of Schools,	411
Whole Number of Scholars in same,	11,782
Whole Cost in 1854,	\$20,705 32
Average Number of Scholars in each School,	28 4.10
Average Cost of each School for the year,	\$50 25
Average Cost of each School for a day,	\$202 1.10
Select Schools supported wholly or in part by Government, including English and High Schools,	15
Number of Scholars in same, say	650
Number of Native Children learning English, about	600

EDUCATION (IN THE UNITED STATES).

Total of the School Fund of the States of the Union [For the details, see Finances], \$26,509,820

COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Colleges and Professional Schools in the United States,	119
“ Instructors in Do.,	1,028
“ Students in Do.,	11,732
(being 1 Instructor to 11.4 Students on an average.)	
“ Alumni of Do.,	62,128
“ Volumes in Libraries of Do.,	976,083
“ Theological Schools,	44
“ Professors in Do.,	126
“ Students in Do.,	1,372
(being 1 Instructor to 10.89 Students on an average.)	
“ Educated since Foundation of Do.,	8,195
“ Volumes in Libraries of Do.,	201,547
“ Law Schools,	17
“ Professors in Do.,	87
“ Students in Do.,	478
(being 1 Instructor to 12.78 Students on an average.)	
“ Medical Schools,	87
“ Professors in Do.,	254
“ Students in Do.,	5,181
(being 1 Instructor to 20.4 Students on an average.)	
Number of Graduates of Do.,	18,150

Normal Schools—[see Normal Schools.]

For the results of education, it may be instructive to compare the *native white* population, and the number of *native white* adults ignorant of letters in a few States.

	Populatio	Ignorant Adults.
Maine,	549,674	1,994
North Carolina,	550,267	73,226
Massachusetts,	819,044	1,455
Tennessee,	749,661	77,017
Ohio,	1,732,693	51,963
Virginia,	871,393	75,863
Connecticut,	324,095	726
Maryland,	366,650	17,364
Rhode Island,	119,975	981
Louisiana,	137,558	14,950
New-York,	2,383,830	23,241
Missouri,	514,527	34,448

It is worthy of remark that the two oldest colleges of the United States, Harvard and Yale, have independent chairs of Zoology; while the two great Universities of England afford no means of instruction in those departments, except such as are derived from the casual lectures of the reader in Anatomy and Physiology.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS—GREAT BRITAIN.

Return by the Land and Emigration Commissioners of the Emigration from the United Kingdom, during the Twenty-six years from 1825-50, inclusive.*

Years.	To the North American Colonies.	To United States.	To Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	To all other Places.	Total.
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,318	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,317	1,056	185	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,357	1,242	204	56,907
1831	53,067	23,413	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,372	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	8,124	293	75,417
1837	29,584	36,770	5,054	826	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,503	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,689	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,059
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851					
to March 31	..	..	..	..	56,584
Total,	..	..	..	..	2,622,617

* The Return does not distinguish the emigrants born in Great Britain from those born in Ireland.

Report as at least \$86,255.88. The following table shows the territorial increase of the United States since 1783, as given in the compendium of the last Census:

	Square Miles.
1783. Area of the Union at the peace, - - - - -	320,630
1803. The purchase of Louisiana added about - - - - -	399,579
1819. The acquisition of Florida added, - - - - -	66,900
1845. Admission of Texas, (Emory's Map, 1844,) - - - - -	318,000
1846. Oregon Treaty, - - - - -	308,052
1843. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, } - - - - -	550,455
1853. With Mesilla Valley, }	
1855. Total area of the United States, - - - - -	2,963,666

The present area of the Slave States is 851,508 square miles; that of the Free States 612,597 square miles; total area occupied by the States, 1,464,105 square miles; area occupied by the territories, 1,494,561 square miles, or a little more than half of the entire Union.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES. Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds and Treasury notes funded:

RECEIPTS.

The receipts into the Treasury, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, were as follows:

From Customs, viz.:

During the quarter ending September 30, 1853,	\$19,713,822 00	
“ “ “ December 31, 1853,	13,587,821 27	
“ “ “ March 31, 1854,	16,896,724 83	
“ “ “ June 30, 1854,	14,020,822 17	
		\$64,224,190 27

From sales of public lands, viz.:

During the quarter ending September 30, 1853,	1,439,562 05	
“ “ “ December 31, 1853,	2,223,076 89	
“ “ “ March 31, 1854,	2,012,908 86	
“ “ “ June 30, 1854,	2,745,251 59	
		8,470,798 39

From miscellaneous and incidental sources,

854,716 54

Total receipts,	73,549,705 20
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1853,	21,942,892 50

Total means,	\$95,492,597 76
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EXPENDITURES.

Total civil,	\$4,649,384 93
“ foreign intercourse,	7,726,677 13
“ miscellaneous,	13,531,310 83
“ under Department of the Interior,	2,609,054 79
“ under the War Department,	11,733,629 48
“ under the Navy Department,	10,768,192 89
“ public debt,	24,336,380 66

Total expenditures,	\$75,854,630 26
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Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1854,	\$20,137,967 50
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Receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30, 1854, exclusive of trust funds:

Receipts,	\$21,521,302 85
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Expenditures,	\$13,169,330 62
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Statement of the Expenditures of the United States for 65 years, exclusive of Payments on account of the Public Debt and from Trust Funds, fractions excluded.

Years.	Civil List, Foreign Inter- course, and Miscellaneous.	Military Es- tablishment.†	Naval Estab- lishment.	Aggregate of Expenditure.	
				In each Year.	In each Period of Four Years.
1789-91	\$1,038,401	\$535,618	\$570	\$1,919,589	
1792	654,257	1,223,594	53	1,877,904	\$3,797,493
1793	472,450	1,237,620		1,710,070	
1794	705,598	2,733,540	61,409	3,500,547	12,083,205
1795	1,267,037	2,573,059	410,562	4,350,658	
1796	772,485	1,474,661	274,784	2,521,930	2,823,591
1797	1,246,904	1,194,055	332,632	2,823,591	
1798	1,111,038	2,130,837	1,381,343	4,623,223	6,480,167
1799	1,039,392	2,582,693	2,858,082	6,480,167	
1800	1,337,613	2,625,041	3,448,716	7,411,370	21,338,351
1801	1,114,768	1,755,477	2,111,424	4,981,669	
1802	1,462,929	1,358,589	915,562	3,737,680	4,002,825
1803	1,342,636	944,958	1,215,231	4,002,825	
1804	2,191,009	1,072,017	1,189,833	4,452,859	6,357,224
1805	3,768,588	991,136	1,597,500	6,357,224	
1806	2,891,037	1,540,431	1,649,641	6,081,109	4,984,572
1807	1,697,897	1,564,611	1,722,064	4,984,572	
1808	1,423,286	3,196,985	1,884,068	6,504,339	23,927,244
1809	1,215,894	3,771,109	2,427,759	7,414,672	
1810	1,101,145	2,555,693	1,654,244	5,311,082	5,592,604
1811	1,367,291	2,259,747	1,965,566	5,592,604	
1812	1,688,088	12,187,046	3,959,865	17,829,499	23,082,397
1813	1,729,435	19,906,362	6,446,600	23,082,397	
1814	2,238,029	20,608,366	7,311,291	30,127,686	8,660,000
1815	2,898,871	15,394,700	8,660,000	26,953,571	
1816	2,989,742	16,475,412	3,908,278	23,373,432	15,454,610
1817	3,518,937	8,621,075	3,314,598	15,454,610	
1818	3,835,839	7,019,140	2,953,695	13,808,674	16,300,273
1819	3,067,212	9,385,421	3,847,640	16,300,273	
1820	2,592,022	6,154,518	4,337,990	13,134,539	10,723,479
1821	2,223,122	5,181,114	3,319,243	10,723,479	
1822	1,967,996	5,685,187	2,224,459	9,827,642	9,784,155
1823	2,022,094	5,258,295	2,593,766	9,784,155	
1824	7,155,308	5,270,255	2,904,582	15,331,145	13,490,459
1825	2,748,544	5,692,831	3,049,084	13,490,459	
1826	2,600,178	6,243,236	4,218,902	13,062,316	12,254,397
1827	2,314,777	5,675,742	4,263,878	12,254,397	
1828	2,886,952	5,701,298	3,918,786	12,506,041	13,220,534
1829	3,092,214	6,251,530	3,308,745	13,220,534	
1830	3,288,416	6,752,689	3,239,429	13,863,768	16,514,088
1831	3,064,346	6,943,239	3,556,183	16,514,088	
1832	4,574,841	7,982,877	3,956,370	22,049,298	18,420,467
1833	5,051,789	13,096,152	3,901,357	18,420,467	
1834	4,399,779	10,061,423	3,956,260	17,005,419	29,655,244
1835	3,720,167	9,421,313	3,864,989	29,655,244	
1836	3,388,371	18,466,110	5,800,763	31,793,537	5,975,771
1837	5,524,253	19,417,274	6,852,060	5,975,771	
1838	5,666,703	19,936,312	5,975,771	25,488,547	23,327,772
1839	4,994,562	14,263,981	6,225,003	23,327,772	
1840	5,581,878	11,621,438	6,124,456	26,196,840	24,361,337
1841	6,491,881	13,704,882	6,001,077	24,361,337	
1842	6,775,625	9,183,469	8,397,243	10,698,391	19,964,065
6 mo. of 1843	2,867,289	4,153,384	3,672,718	10,698,391	
*1844	5,231,747	8,231,317	6,496,991	21,370,049	26,813,290
*1845	5,608,207	9,533,293	6,228,639	26,813,290	
*1846	6,783,000	13,579,423	6,450,862	55,929,093	42,811,970
*1847	6,715,854	41,281,616	7,931,633	42,811,970	
*1848	5,585,070	27,820,163	9,406,737	57,631,667	43,002,163
*1849	14,017,640	17,291,936	9,369,818	43,002,163	
*1850	14,830,725	12,801,764	7,923,313	48,005,879	46,007,896
*1851	17,872,967	11,811,793	8,987,798	46,007,896	
*1852	17,379,763	13,424,075	8,928,236	43,543,263	194,647,610
*1853	17,175,797	15,476,926	10,891,640	194,647,610	

* For the year ending June 30.

† Including the Department of the Interior for and since 1850.

Statement of the Receipts into the National Treasury, from Customs, Internal Revenue, and Direct Taxes, and Sales of Public Lands, for 65 years, from 1789 to 1853 inclusive.

Years.	Customs.	Internal and Direct Taxes.	Sales of Lands and Miscellaneous.	Aggregate of Receipts	
				In each Year.	In each Period of Four Years.
1789-91	\$4,399,473			\$4,399,473	
1792	8,443,071	\$208,943		8,652,014	\$8,051,487
1793	4,255,306	337,766		4,593,012	
1794	4,801,065	274,090		5,075,155	
1795	5,588,461	337,755		5,926,216	
1796	6,567,988	475,290	\$4,836	7,048,114	22,642,497
1797	7,549,650	575,491	83,541	8,208,682	
1798	7,106,062	644,358	11,968	7,762,388	
1799	6,610,449	779,136		7,389,585	
1800	9,080,933	1,543,620	444	10,624,997	33,985,617
1801	10,759,779	1,582,377	167,726	12,509,882	
1802	12,438,236	823,464	188,623	13,450,323	
1803	10,479,418	257,059	165,676	10,902,153	
1804	11,698,465	101,139	487,527	11,687,231	48,575,694
1805	12,936,457	43,631	540,194	13,520,312	
1806	14,667,698	75,865	765,246	15,508,809	
1807	15,845,522	47,784	466,163	16,359,469	
1808	16,363,550	27,370	647,939	17,038,859	62,427,449
1809	7,296,021	11,562	442,252	7,749,835	
1810	8,588,309	19,879	696,549	9,299,737	
1811	13,318,223	9,962	1,040,235	14,368,423	
1812	8,958,778	5,762	710,428	9,674,968	41,087,963
1813	13,224,623	8,561	835,655	14,068,839	
1814	5,998,772	8,882,482	1,185,971	11,017,225	
1815	7,282,942	6,840,733	1,287,959	15,411,634	
1816	36,306,875	9,378,344	1,717,955	47,403,294	87,900,902
1817	26,283,348	4,512,288	1,991,226	32,786,862	
1818	17,176,355	1,219,613	2,606,565	21,002,563	
1819	20,283,609	313,244	3,274,423	23,871,276	
1820	15,005,612	137,847	1,635,572	16,779,031	
1821	13,004,447	98,377	1,212,966	14,315,790	94,440,032
1822	17,589,762	88,617	1,803,582	19,481,961	
1823	19,088,433	44,580	916,523	20,049,536	
1824	17,878,326	40,865	984,418	18,903,609	72,750,596
1825	20,098,714	28,102	1,216,090	21,342,906	
1826	23,341,332	23,228	1,393,785	24,768,345	
1827	19,712,288	22,513	1,495,945	21,230,746	
1828	23,205,524	19,671	1,018,309	24,243,504	91,530,396
1829	22,651,966	25,838	1,517,175	24,224,979	
1830	21,922,391	29,141	2,329,356	24,280,888	
1831	24,224,442	17,440	3,210,815	27,452,697	
1832	28,465,237	13,422	2,623,381	31,101,040	107,065,604
1833	29,032,509	3,153	3,967,682	33,003,344	
1834	16,214,957	4,216	4,857,601	21,076,774	
1835	19,391,311	14,723	4,757,691	34,163,635	
1836	23,409,940	1,099	4,877,180	48,288,219	136,531,972
1837	11,169,290		6,863,556	18,032,846	
1838	16,158,800		8,214,184	19,372,984	
1839	23,137,925		7,261,118	30,399,043	
1840	18,499,502		3,494,356	16,998,858	84,793,731
1841	14,487,217		1,470,295	15,957,512	
1842	18,187,909		1,456,058	19,643,967	
6 mo. of 1843	7,046,844		1,018,482	8,065,326	
*1844	26,188,571		2,320,948	28,509,519	72,171,324
*1845	27,528,113		2,241,021	29,769,134	
*1846	26,712,663		2,786,579	29,499,247	
*1847	23,747,864		2,598,926	26,346,790	
*1848	31,757,070		3,679,679	35,436,750	121,051,921
*1849	23,346,738		2,727,608	31,074,347	
*1850	39,668,686		3,707,112	43,375,798	
*1851	49,017,568		3,295,412	52,312,979	
*1852	47,339,326		2,980,060	49,723,386	176,491,510
*1853	53,931,565		2,406,709	61,337,574	

* For the year ending June 30.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES—*continued.*

Statement of the Debt of the United States, the Total Value of Imports and Exports, and the Total Tonnage, for 63 years, from 1791 to 1853, fractions excluded.

Years.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage.
1791	\$75,463,476	\$52,200,000	\$19,012,041	502,146
1792	77,227,924	31,500,000	20,753,098	564,437
1793	80,352,634	31,100,000	26,109,572	491,780
1794	73,427,405	34,600,000	33,026,233	623,817
1795	80,747,587	69,756,268	47,959,472	747,964
1796	83,762,172	31,436,164	67,064,097	831,900
1797	82,064,479	75,379,406	56,850,206	876,918
1793	79,228,529	65,551,700	61,527,097	893,323
1799	78,408,670	79,068,148	78,665,522	946,403
1800	82,976,294	91,252,768	70,971,780	972,492
1801	83,038,051	111,363,511	94,115,925	1,033,219
1802	80,712,632	76,333,333	72,438,160	892,101
1803	77,054,686	64,666,666	55,800,033	949,147
1804	86,427,121	55,000,000	77,699,074	1,042,404
1805	82,312,150	120,000,000	95,566,021	1,140,369
1806	75,723,271	129,000,000	101,536,963	1,203,735
1807	69,218,399	138,500,000	108,343,150	1,265,548
1808	65,196,318	56,990,000	22,439,960	1,242,595
1809	57,023,192	59,400,000	52,203,231	1,350,281
1810	53,173,217	85,400,000	66,757,974	1,424,733
1811	43,005,588	53,400,000	61,316,831	1,232,502
1812	45,209,738	77,030,000	38,527,236	1,269,997
1813	55,962,823	22,005,000	27,855,997	1,666,623
1814	81,487,846	12,965,000	6,927,441	1,159,209
1815	99,833,660	113,041,274	52,557,753	1,363,127
1816	127,334,934	147,103,000	81,920,452	1,372,218
1817	123,491,965	99,250,000	87,671,569	1,399,912
1818	103,466,634	121,750,000	93,251,133	1,225,134
1819	95,529,643	87,125,000	70,142,521	1,260,751
1820	91,015,566	74,450,000	69,691,669	1,280,166
1821	89,987,423	62,585,724	64,974,382	1,298,953
1822	93,546,677	83,241,541	72,160,231	1,324,699
1823	90,875,877	77,579,267	74,699,030	1,336,566
1824	90,269,778	80,549,007	75,956,657	1,399,163
1825	83,788,433	96,340,075	99,535,388	1,423,112
1826	81,054,060	84,974,477	77,595,322	1,534,191
1827	73,987,357	79,484,063	82,324,827	1,620,603
1823	67,475,044	88,509,824	72,264,686	1,741,392
1829	58,421,414	74,492,527	72,358,671	1,260,798
1830	43,565,406	70,876,920	73,849,508	1,191,776
1831	39,123,192	103,191,134	81,310,538	1,267,847
1832	24,322,235	101,029,265	87,176,943	1,439,450
1833	7,001,699	103,113,311	90,140,433	1,606,151
1834	4,760,082	126,521,332	104,336,973	1,758,907
1835	37,733	149,895,742	121,693,577	1,824,940
1836	37,513	189,930,035	128,668,040	1,882,103
1837	1,878,224	140,989,217	117,419,376	1,896,686
1833	4,357,660	108,436,616	113,717,404	1,995,640
1839	11,983,738	121,028,416	162,092,132	2,096,330
1840	5,125,073	131,571,950	104,805,891	2,130,764
1841	6,737,393	127,946,177	121,551,303	2,130,744
1842	15,028,486	100,162,037	104,691,534	2,092,391
1843	26,898,953	64,753,799*	84,346,450*	2,153,603
1844	26,143,996	108,435,035†	111,200,046†	2,230,095
1845	16,801,647	117,254,564†	114,646,606†	2,417,002
1846	24,256,495	121,691,797†	113,483,516†	2,562,085
1847	45,659,659	146,545,633†	158,648,622†	2,830,046
1848	65,804,450	154,977,923†	154,036,436†	3,154,042
1849	64,704,693	147,857,439†	145,755,820†	3,334,015
1850	64,228,238	178,133,813†	136,946,912†	3,535,454
1851	62,560,395	216,224,932†	213,353,011†	3,772,439
1852	67,560,395	212,945,442†	209,641,625†	4,133,441
1853	56,336,157	267,978,647†	230,976,157†	4,407,010

* Only nine months of 1843.

† For the year ending June 30.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES—*continued.*

Public Debt of the United States, July 1, 1854.

Loan of 1842,	\$5,217,420 81
Loan of 1843,	27,900 00
Loan of 1846,	2,647,213 26
Loan of 1847,	16,745,350 00
Loan of 1848,	12,889,741 80
Texan indemnity,	4,430,000 00
Texan indemnity not issued,	5,000,000 00
Old funded and unfunded debt,	114,113 54
Treasury notes outstanding,	113,261 64
Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia,	7,200 00
	\$47,242,206 05

Interest paid during the fiscal year upon the public debt outstanding June

30, 1854,	\$2,717,140 15
Amount of stock redeemed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854,	20,093,422 73
Amount of premium paid on stock redeemed during the year,	2,991,663 69
Amount of interest paid on stock redeemed during the year,	353,376 54

Principal, Premium, and Interest, paid of the Public Debt, from July 1 to November 20, 1854, and amount outstanding November 20, 1854.

Loan.	Principal.	Premium.	Interest.	Outstanding.
1842,	\$394,250 00	\$46,720 00	\$7,577 93	\$4,523,170 81
1843,	25,500 00	....	637 50	2,400 00
1844,	379,200 00	11,976 00	5,172 86	2,263,013 26
1846,	1,035,000 00	177,175 00	18,434 44	15,710,500 00
1848,	313,150 00	53,009 00	5,951 80	12,576,591 80
Texan indemnity,	116,000 00	7,680 00	1,614 93	4,364,000 00
Texan indemnity not issued, .....	....	....	....	5,000,000 00
Old funded and unfunded debt, .....	....	....	....	114,113 54
Treasury notes,	50 00	....	4 05	113,061 64
Debt of corporate cities,	3,600 00	....	500 00	3,600 00
Total,	2,266,750 00	296,560 00	40,893 51	44,975,456 05

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Table showing the revenue collected from March 4, 1879 to the 30th June, 1854.—continued.

Years.	From customs.	Date of tariff.	From public lands.	From miscellaneous sources, including loans and treasury notes.	That portion of miscellaneous arising from loans and treasury notes.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.
To Dec. 31, 1828	\$19,088,438.44	.....	\$916,523.10	\$535,709.73	.....	\$2,040,666.23	\$15,314,171.00
1824	17,878,325.11	May 22—general.	984,418.15	5,513,408.93	5,000,000.00	24,351,212.79	31,895,535.47
1825	20,098,718.45	.....	1,216,090.56	5,526,064.01	5,000,000.00	26,840,538.02	28,585,904.72
1826	23,341,331.77	.....	1,398,785.09	525,317.35	.....	22,960,484.21	24,103,398.46
1827	19,712,293.29	.....	1,495,845.26	1,758,235.41	.....	22,966,363.05	22,656,764.04
1828	23,205,223.64	May 19—general; May 24—special.	1,018,308.75	539,796.84	.....	24,763,629.23	25,459,479.52
1829	23,815,065.91	.....	1,517,175.18	628,486.34	.....	24,927,627.35	25,044,358.40
1830	22,922,391.39	May 20—special; May 29—special.	2,320,356.14	592,363.98	.....	24,844,116.51	24,583,281.55
1831	24,224,441.77	.....	3,210,815.43	1,091,563.57	.....	25,326,820.82	30,438,446.12
1832	28,465,237.24	July 13—special; July 14—general.	2,623,351.03	776,942.89	.....	31,865,561.16	34,856,693.06
1833	29,032,503.91	Mar. 2—special; Mar. 2—compro- mise.	3,967,652.55	948,294.79	.....	33,945,426.25	24,257,295.49
1834	16,214,957.15	.....	4,857,600.69	719,377.71	.....	21,791,935.55	34,601,982.44
1835	19,391,310.59	.....	14,757,600.75	1,281,175.76	.....	35,430,087.10	17,573,141.56
1836	23,409,940.53	.....	24,577,179.86	2,539,675.69	.....	50,326,796.68	30,563,164.04
1837	11,769,290.39	.....	6,716,236.52	9,993,326.98	2,992,939.15	27,883,853.54	37,265,037.15
1838	16,158,800.36	.....	3,081,939.47	19,778,642.77	12,716,520.56	39,019,382.60	39,456,438.35
1839	23,137,924.81	.....	7,076,447.35	5,125,463.66	3,857,276.21	*33,881,242.59	37,614,936.15
1840	13,490,502.17	.....	3,292,285.53	8,240,405.84	5,589,547.51	25,082,193.59	28,226,533.81
1841	14,487,216.74	Sept. 11—general.	1,365,627.42	14,686,633.49	33,659,317.38	30,519,477.65	31,797,530.03
1842	13,187,908.76	Aug. 30—general.	1,335,797.62	15,250,038.61	14,808,735.64	34,773,744.89	32,938,376.58
To June 30, 1843	7,046,543.91	.....	397,813.11	12,837,743.43	12,351,469.19	20,782,410.43	12,118,103.15
1843-44	26,183,370.94	.....	2,059,939.50	2,935,044.99	.....	31,198,555.73	33,642,010.85
1844-45	27,528,112.70	.....	2,077,022.30	3,886,718.90	.....	29,941,853.90	31,490,408.71
1845-46	26,712,667.87	.....	2,694,452.45	292,847.39	.....	29,099,967.74	27,632,282.90
1846-47	23,747,864.66	July 30, 1846—general.	2,495,355.20	29,091,948.60	28,900,765.86	55,838,168.52	61,520,851.74
1847-48	31,757,070.96	March 29, 1848—special.	3,323,642.56	21,906,765.69	21,293,780.00	56,992,479.21	61,655,143.19
1848-49	25,346,738.52	Aug. 12, 1848—special; Jan. 26, 1849—special.	1,653,959.55	27,761,194.61	29,076,815.43	59,796,892.28	56,380,422.74
1849-50	39,668,686.42	.....	1,359,394.25	6,120,508.21	4,056,500.00	47,649,888.88	44,604,715.26
1850-51	49,017,567.92	.....	2,352,305.30	1,392,831.03	2,077,664.92	52,762,704.25	48,471,104.31
1851-52	47,339,326.62	.....	2,043,239.59	510,549.40	46,390.00	49,893,115.60	46,712.6 8.83
1852-53	58,931,865.62	.....	1,667,054.99	9,01,132.80	16,372.50	61,500,102.81	54,577,061.74
1853-54	64,224,190.27	.....	8,470,793.39	894,716.54	.....	73,549,705.20	73,354,630.26
Total,.....	1,210,102,984.31	.....	143,654,161.16	393,322,125.08	307,382,720.72	1,746,475,154.14	1,698,103,173.11

* \$1,463,782.93 deducted from the aggregate receipts, as per account of the Treasurer.

FINANCES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION—*continued.*

Amount of the securities of the several States, etc., held in England and other foreign countries, June 30, 1858.

State.	State bonds.	City, town, and county bonds.	Bank capital.	Capital in insurance companies.	Railroad stock and bonds.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maine,.....	None.	.....	48,500	.....	510,000
New Hampshire,.....	None.	.....	100	.....	196,700
Vermont,.....	None.	.....	16,145	.....	.....
Massachusetts,.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	438,150	3,000	5,105,496
Rhode Island,.....	None.	.....	7,000	.....	.....
Connecticut,.....	None.	.....	28,500	.....	140,000
New York,.....	6,758,700	4,109,372	1,774,995	192,852	9,919,900
New Jersey,.....	None.	850,000	2,750	.....	3,541,750
Pennsylvania,.....	26,584,671	1,201,500	167,420	101,020	12,076,526
Delaware,.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland,.....	8,537,917	.....	323,426	.....	1,065,000
Virginia,.....	3,075,909	125,000	26,000	.....	626,032
North Carolina,.....	Not known.	.....	.....	.....	835,779
South Carolina,.....	937,777	.....	165,925	.....	1,914,444
Georgia,.....	72,000	35,018	55,550	.....	69,100
Florida,.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama,.....	4,397,666	442,856	604,100	81,800	500,000
Louisiana,.....	8,000,000	4,000,000	2,548,400	.....	74,000
Arkansas,.....	Not known.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi,.....	Not known.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee,.....	Not known.	15,000	841,500	.....	45,000
Kentucky,.....	Not known.	1,036,000	79,200	.....	200,000
Missouri,.....	40,000	.....	40,300	.....	.....
Illinois,.....	Not known.	75,000	.....	.....	2,016,500
Indiana,.....	2,570,960	50,000	.....	.....	1,708,466
Ohio,.....	7,750,000	5,707,000	.....	.....	3,637,884
Michigan,.....	Not known.	.....	.....	.....	1,314,000
Wisconsin,.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	600,000
Iowa,.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas,.....	195,907	.....	.....	.....	.....
California,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia,.....	Not known.	.....	25,015	.....	.....
Total,.....	72,931,507	21,462,322	6,688,986	378,172	43,169,777

United States stocks held abroad 30th June, 1853 :

Total, - - - - -	\$58,205,517
Held by foreigners, - - - - -	27,000,000

GOLD, CONSUMPTION OF

Statement of the Amount of Gold of Domestic Production deposited at the Mint of the United States and its branches to September 30, 1854.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

Periods.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennes-see.	Ala-bama.	New Mexico.	California.	Oregon.	Various sources.	Total.
1804 to 1827,	.....	\$110,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$110,000 00
1828 to 1837,	\$27,000	2,519,500	\$327,500	\$1,768,900	\$12,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$13,200	5,083,500 00
1838 to 1847,	518,294	1,808,686	152,866	566,316	16,499	\$45,498	.....	.....	.....	21,087	2,623,641 00
1848,	57,886	109,094	19,228	3,370	3,497	3,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	241,544 00
1849,	129,852	102,688	4,309	10,325	2,739	2,977	\$682	\$44,177 00	.....	144	5,767,092 00
1850,	65,991	43,734	759	5,114	807	1,178	82,889	5,841,489 00	.....	.....	5,794,306 00
1851,	69,052	49,440	12,338	2,490	126	817	5,392	31,667,505 00	.....	326	47,074,520 00
1852,	83,626	65,248	4,505	3,420	.....	254	814	46,930,367 00	.....	.....	49,821,490 00
1853,	52,200	45,690	3,522	1,912	.....	.....	3,682	49,683,623 00	.....	.....	52,857,931 00
1854 to Sept. 30,	16,700	16,900	.....	15,900	.....	.....	.....	52,732,227 00	\$13,585	.....	30,918,630 05
Total,	1,420,131	4,865,870	524,527	2,872,947	35,568	54,889	44,299	217,397,518 05	13,585	39,920	226,263,704 05

BRANCH MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

1838 to 1847,	.....	.....	\$14,806	\$37,364	\$1,772	\$61,903	.....	.....	.....	\$3,613	\$119,699 00
1848,	\$741	.....	1,488	2,317	947	6,717	.....	\$1,124 00	.....	.....	12,593 00
1849,	.....	.....	423	.....	.....	4,062	.....	669,121 00	.....	2,788	677,189 00
1850,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,560	.....	8,575,567 00	.....	894	4,980,021 00
1851,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040	.....	8,769,632 00	.....	.....	8,770,722 00
1852,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,777,784 00	.....	.....	3,777,784 00
1853,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,006,673 00	.....	.....	2,006,673 00
1854 to Sept. 30,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863,592 83	.....	.....	863,592 83
Total,	741	16,217	39,681	2,719	77,282	.....	.....	20,664,843 83	.....	7,290	20,808,273 83

LIBRARIES.

Approximate Tabular View of the Libraries containing 10,000 Volumes or upwards, accessible to the Public, in the several States of Europe; also, the whole Number of Libraries in said States, and the Number of Volumes and of Manuscripts contained therein in 1848.

Name of State.	No. of Libraries exceeding 10,000 Vols.	Aggregate Population of Cities and Towns containing said Libraries.	Aggregate Number of Volumes in said Libraries.	No. of Vols. to every 100 of the population of said Cities and Towns.	Whole Number of Libraries.	Aggregate Number of Volumes of Printed Books in 1848.	No. of Volumes of MSS. in 1848.
Anhalt,	1	11,479	20,000	170	2	25,700	..
Austrian States,	49	1,443,187	2,408,000	167	49	2,408,000	41,103
Baden,	5	72,960	404,300	540	5	404,300	3,170
Bavaria,	18	373,337	1,268,500	339	18	1,268,500	30,156
Belgium,	14	538,564	509,100	95	14	509,100	20,725
Bremen,	2	42,000	36,000	86	2	36,000	..
Brunswick,	1	8,500	200,000	2,353	6	223,000	4,580
Cracow,	2	37,000	52,000	141	2	52,000	2,210
Denmark,	5	156,692	647,000	412	5	647,000	3,200
France,	109	3,183,120	4,092,695	129	186	4,510,295	119,119
Frankfort-on-the-Maine, ..	1	66,244	62,000	94	1	62,000	559
Great Britain and Ireland,*	34	3,844,916	1,771,493	53	34	1,771,493	62,149
Hamburg,*	6	128,000	200,367	148	6	200,367	5,000
Hanover,	5	61,700	492,000	813	5	492,000	5,743
Hesse,	4	88,700	265,000	299	5	273,200	400
Hesse-Darmstadt,	2	30,300	280,600	924	3	282,600	5,268
Hildburghausen,	1	10,200	12,000	118	1	12,000	..
Holland,	5	349,010	219,000	63	7	223,310	12,000
Lippe-Detmold,	1	2,500	21,500	860	1	21,500	100
Lubeck,	2	26,000	52,000	200	2	52,000	400
Lucca,	1	24,092	25,000	104	1	25,000	..
Luxemburg,	1	12,000	19,600	163	1	19,600	162
Mecklenburg,	2	26,634	84,000	315	3	85,400	..
Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	1	4,500	50,000	1,111	1	50,000	..
Modena,	1	27,000	90,000	333	1	90,000	3,000
Naples and Sicily,	8	550,453	413,000	66	8	413,000	3,000
Nassau,	1	15,000	50,000	333	1	50,000	..
Oldenburg,	1	3,564	60,000	1,073	1	60,000	..
Papal States,	15	358,630	953,000	266	16	957,000	33,495
Parma,	3	71,500	146,000	204	3	146,000	..
Portugal,	7	363,000	276,000	76	7	276,000	7,587
Prussian States,	44	989,613	2,008,350	200	53	2,040,450	15,417
Reuss, .....	..	..	..	..	1	5,000	..
Rudolstadt,	1	4,000	46,000	1,150	1	46,000	..
Russian Empire,	12	1,063,323	852,090	80	12	852,090	21,634
Sardinia and Piedmont, ..	9	302,497	286,000	94	11	297,000	4,500
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,	3	35,579	247,000	618	5	247,000	5,000
Saxe-Meiningen,	1	6,000	32,000	533	1	32,000	..
Saxe-Weimar,	2	17,029	180,000	1,057	2	180,000	2,000
Saxony,*	9	132,927	570,500	417	9	570,500	7,950
Spain,	17	650,359	657,550	106	27	711,050	8,262
Sweden and Norway,	8	120,528	353,000	309	8	353,000	9,300
Switzerland,	13	187,083	480,300	350	13	480,300	12,734
Tuscany,	10	153,466	401,000	261	10	401,000	33,000
Waldeck Pyrmont,	1	1,500	30,000	2,000	1	30,000	..
Wurtemberg,	5	67,999	427,000	623	6	433,000	5,200

* In these States the enumeration embraces libraries of less extent than 10,000 volumes.

The principal libraries of the several capital cities of Europe, in the order of their magnitude, in 1848, stood as follows:

	Volumes.		Volumes.
*Paris, National Library,	824,000	*Milan, Brera Library,	170,000
*Munich, Royal do.,	600,000	Paris, St. Genevieve do.,	156,000
Petersburg, Imperial do.,	446,000	Darmstadt, Grand Ducal do.,	150,000
*London, British Museum do.,	435,000	*Florence, Magliabecchian do.,	150,000
*Copenhagen, Royal do.,	412,000	*Naples, Royal do.,	150,000
*Berlin, Royal do.,	410,000	*Brussels, Royal do.,	133,500
*Vienna, Imperial do.,	313,000	Rome, Casanate do.,	120,000
*Dresden, Royal do.,	300,000	*Hague, Royal do.,	100,000
Madrid, National do.,	200,000	Paris, Mazarin do.,	100,000
Wolfenbuttal, Ducal do.,	200,000	Rome, Vatican do.,	100,000
Stuttgart, Royal do.,	187,000	*Parma, Ducal do.,	100,000
Paris, Arsenal do.,	180,000		

The oldest of the great libraries of printed books is probably that of Vienna, which dates from 1440, and is said to have been open to the public as early as 1575. The town library of Ratisbon (in Bavaria) dates from 1430; St. Mark's library at Venice, from 1468; the town library of Frankfurt, from 1484; that of Hamburg, from 1529; of Strasburg (France), from 1531; of Augsburg (Bavaria), from 1537; those of Berne and Geneva, from 1550; and that of Basel or Basle, from 1564. The Royal Library of Copenhagen was founded about 1550. In 1671, it had 10,000 volumes; in 1748, about 65,000; in 1778, 100,000; and in 1820, 300,000. The National Library of Paris was founded in 1595, and was made public in 1737. In 1640, it had about 17,000 volumes; in 1684, 50,000; in 1775, 150,000; in 1790, 200,000. The library of the British Museum was founded in 1753, and made public in 1757, when it contained about 40,000 volumes. In 1800, it had about 65,000 volumes; in 1823, 125,000; in 1836, nearly 240,000. The whole of the difference between 1836 and 1848 does not arise from the actual increase of the collection; a portion of the difference results from the fact, that many thousand tracts, formerly in volumes or cases, have been separately bound, and are now enumerated as distinct volumes. The rest of the increase is mainly ascribable to donations. Of its 435,000 volumes, at least 200,000 have been presented or bequeathed. The growth of the Copenhagen Library arises mainly from judicious purchases, at favorable opportunities. The increase of the National Library of Paris, since 1790, is in a great measure to be ascribed to the Revolution. Special instructions were usually given, that the officers of the library should have unlimited power of selection from the many libraries at the disposal of the government upon the suppression of the monasteries and convents, and the confiscation of the property of rebels and emigrants. The chief University Libraries, in 1848, ranked as follows:

	Volumes.		Volumes.
†Gottingen‡ University Library,	360,000	Vienna University Library,	115,000
Breslan University do.,	250,000	Leipsic University do.,	112,000
Oxford,‡ Bodleian do.,	220,000	Copenhagen University do.,	110,000
Tubingen University do.,	200,000	†Turin‡ University do.,	110,000
Munich University do.,	200,000	Louvain University do.,	105,000
Heidelberg University do.,	200,000	Dublin,‡ Trinity College do.,	104,239
Cambridge‡ Public do.,	166,724	†Upsal University do.,	100,000
Bologna University do.,	150,000	Erlangen University do.,	100,000
†Prague‡ University do.,	130,000	Edinburgh University do.,	90,854

* These libraries are entitled by law to a copy of every book published within the states to which they respectively belong.

† These are lending libraries.

‡ These are legally entitled to copies of all works published in the states to which they respectively belong.

The date of the foundation of some of the libraries is as follows: Turin, 1436; Cambridge, 1484; Leipsic, 1544; Edinburgh, 1582; the Bodleian, 1597. The library of the University of Salamanca (24,000 volumes) is said to have been founded in 1215. The following table shows the whole number of printed volumes in the public libraries of some of the principal cities of Europe, in 1848:

	Volumes.		Volumes.		Volumes.
Aberdeen,	46,000	Dublin,	143,654	Munich,	800,000
Amsterdam,	16,000	Edinburgh,	288,854	Naples,	29,000
Antwerp,	15,000	Florence,	299,000	Oxford,	273,000
Barcelona,	45,000	Genoa,	120,000	Padua,	177,000
Berlin,	460,000	Glasgow,	80,096	Paris,	1,474,000
Bologna,	333,000	Göttingen,	350,000	Prague,	198,000
Bremen,	36,000	Halle,	121,000	Rome,	465,000
Breslau,	370,000	Hamburg,	200,367	Seville,	58,000
Brussels,	143,500	Leipsic,	192,000	Stockholm,	82,600
Buda-Pesth,	68,000	Lisbon,	98,000	St. Petersburg,	595,900
Cambridge,	261,724	London,	490,500	Stuttgart,	197,000
Cologne,	109,300	Lyons,	82,000	Venice,	137,000
Copenhagen,	557,000	Milan,	250,000	Vienna,	453,000
Dresden,	340,500	Moscow,	66,000	Weimar,	110,000

The average annual sum allotted to the support of the National Library at Paris is £16,575; the Royal Library at Brussels, £2,700; of Munich, about £2,000; of Vienna, £1,900; of Berlin, £3,745; of Copenhagen, £1,250; of Dresden, £500; of Darmstadt, £2,000; of the British Museum, prior to 1835, less than £8,000, and of this sum only £1,135, on an average, was expended for printed books. In 1846 and 1847, £10,000 was annually appropriated for the purchase of printed books, which sum was in 1848 reduced to £8,500. The whole sum expended in the purchase of printed books for the British Museum, including maps and musical works, from its foundation in 1753 to Dec. 25, 1847, was £102,446, 18s. 5d.; for manuscripts, £42,940, 11s. 10d.; prints and drawings, £29,318, 4s.; antiquities, coins, and medals, £125,257, 0s. 9d.; specimens in all branches of natural history, £43,599, 7s. 8d.; in all, £344,562, 2s. 8d. The average number of volumes added annually to the National Library of Paris is stated to be 12,000; to that of Munich, 10,000; of Berlin, 5,000; of Vienna, 5,000; of St. Petersburg, 2,000; to the Ducal Library of Parma, 1,800; to the Royal Library of Copenhagen, 1,000; to the British Museum under the special grant, about 30,000 volumes, usually comprising about 24,000 separate works. We give below the summary, by Mr. Edwards, of the public libraries in America, for the year 1846. The summary takes no account of libraries containing less than 5,000 volumes:

Name of State.	No. of Libraries.	No. of Vols.	Ratio of Volumes to every 100 Inhabitants.	Name of State,	No. of Libraries.	No. of Vols.	Ratio of Volumes to every 100 Inhabitants.
Alabama,	1	6,000	1.1	New Jersey,	3	28,500	7.5
Columbia, Dist. of,	2	58,000	121.2	New York,	12	157,411	6.2
Connecticut,	6	81,449	26.3	North Carolina,	1	10,000	1.3
Georgia,	1	13,000	1.9	Ohio,	4	30,497	2.0
Kentucky,	1	7,000	0.9	Pennsylvania,	14	159,200	9.2
Louisiana,	1	5,500	1.6	Rhode Island,	3	37,185	34.2
Maine,	3	38,860	7.7	South Carolina,	2	30,000	5.0
Maryland,	1	12,000	2.6	Tennessee,	2	16,000	2.0
Massachusetts,	14	200,757	27.2	Vermont,	2	16,254	5.5
Missouri,	2	14,300	3.7	Virginia,	4	41,000	3.8
New Hampshire,	2	22,500	7.9				

POPULATION OF THE AMERICAN STATES.

GOVERNMENTS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Governments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
Danish America (Greenland).....	880,000	9,400	Lichtenfels.
French Possessions (St. Pierre, etc.)	118	200	St. Pierre.
Russian America	394,000	66,000	N. Archangel.
New Britain.....	1,800,000	180,000	York Factory.
Canada West.....	147,832	999,847	Toronto.
Canada East.....	201,989	890,261	Quebec.
New Brunswick.....	27,700	200,000	Fredericton.
Nova Scotia, etc.....	18,746	300,000	Halifax.
Prince Edward's Island	2,184	62,348	Charlotte Town.
Newfoundland	57,000	120,000	St. John's.
Vancouver Island and British Oregon	213,500	7,500	Ft. Langley.
United States of America.....	3,306,834	23,191,576	Washington.
United States of Mexico	1,083,865	7,200,000	Mexico.
San Salvador.....	14,000	365,000	San Salvador.
Nicaragua	49,000	396,000	Leon.
Honduras.....	72,000	310,000	Chiquimula.
Guatemala.....	28,000	935,000	N. Guatemala.
Costa Rica.....	17,000	140,000	Cartago.
Mosquitia.....	23,000	6,000	Blewfields.
Honduras (British Colony)	62,740	11,066	Balize.
The Bay Islands (British Colony) .....	....	....	....
Total.....	7,854,458	85,370,498	

GOVERNMENTS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Governments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
Venezuela, Republic.....	416,600	1,356,000	Caracas.
New Granada, "	380,000	2,200,000	Santa Fé de Bogota.
Ecuador, "	325,000	665,000	Quito.
Bolivia, "	374,430	1,700,000	Chuquisaca.
Peru, "	580,000	1,400,000	Lima.
Chili, "	170,000	1,200,000	Santiago.
Argentine Republic.....	927,000	2,000,000	Buenos Ayres.
Uruguay, Republic.....	120,000	250,000	Montevideo.
Entre Rios, "	82,000	80,000	Badajá.
Paraguay, "	74,000	260,000	Acençon.
Brazil, Empire of.....	2,300,000	7,560,000	Rio de Janeiro.

POPULATION OF THE AMERICAN STATES.

GOVERNMENTS OF SOUTH AMERICA—*continued.*

Governments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
Guiana (British).....	76,000	127,695	Georgetown.
Guiana (Dutch).....	33,500	64,270	Paramaribo.
Guiana (French).....	21,500	80,000	Cayenne.
Patagonia.....	350,000	120,000	
Falkland Islands.....	16,000	500	Port Louis.
Total.....	6,281,080	19,013,465	
Grand Total of America.....	14,027,350	53,252,882	

WEST INDIAN GOVERNMENTS.

Governments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
Hayti.....	11,000	800,000	Cape Haytien.
Dominica.....	18,000	200,000	San Domingo.
Cuba.....	42,388	1,007,624	Havana.
Porto Rico.....	3,865	500,000	San Juan.
Jamaica.....	5,468	379,690	Spanish Town.
Trinidad.....	2,000	60,819	Puerta d'Española.
<i>Windward Islands.</i>	....	....	Bridgetown.
Barbadoes.....	166	135,939	"
Grenada, etc.....	155	28,923	
St. Vincent.....	131	27,243	Kingston.
Tobago.....	187	13,203	Scarboro'.
St. Lucia.....	225	24,500	Castries.
<i>Leeward Islands.</i>	....	....	St. John's.
Antigua.....	168	36,178	"
Montserrat.....	49	7,365	
St. Christopher and Anguilla.....	103	24,508	Basseterre.
Nevis.....	30	10,200	Charlestown.
Virgin Islands.....	137	4,027	
Dominica.....	291	22,469	Rosseau.
Bahama Islands.....	5,422	27,519	Nassau.
Turk's Island.....	400	3,400	
Bermuda Islands.....	47	14,000	Hamilton.
Guadalupe, etc.....	534	134,544	Basseterre.
Martinique.....	322	121,145	Port Royal.
St. Martin's, N. side.....	21	2,200	
St. Martin's, S. side.....	11	3,500	
Curacoa, etc.....	580	26,311	Wilhemstadt.
Santa Cruz, etc.....	51	85,000	Christianstadt.
St. Thomas.....	37	8,009	
St. John's.....	72	3,000	
St. Bartholomew's (Swedish).....	25	9,000	La Carenage.
Total.....	91,812	8,863,919	

POPULATION OF THE EUROPEAN STATES. With the form of government and square miles, according to *McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary*, with corrections; and the population (chiefly), from the *Almanack de Gotha* for 1853.

States and Titles.	Form of Government.	Sq. Mls.	Pop.	Date.
Andorra, Pyrenees, Republic	With two syndics and a council	190	7,000	..
*Anhalt-Bernburg, Duchy ..	States having limited powers.....	339	50,411	1850
*Anhalt-Cöthen† ..	“ “ “ “ ..	315	43,120	1850
*Anhalt-Dessau “ ..	“ “ “ “ ..	360	63,700	1849
*Austria, Empire	Absolute monarchy	255,226	36,514,466	1851
*Baden, Grand Duchy.....	Limited sovereignty; two chambers ..	5,712	1,862,774	1849
*Bavaria, Kingdom	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	28,435	4,519,546	1850
Belgium	“ “ “ “ ..	11,313	4,359,090	1849
*Bremen, Free City.....	Republic; senate and assembly.....	112	79,047	1849
*Brunswick, Duchy	Limited sovereignty; one chamber....	1,525	268,943	1846
Church, States of, Popedom.	Absolute sovereignty.....	17,048	2,908,115	1842
Denmark, Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; with prov. states ..	21,856	2,296,597	1850
France, Empire.....	Constit. mon.; senate and legislat. body	203,736	35,751,628	1851
*Frankfort, Free City.....	Republic; senate and assembly.....	91	70,244	1849
Great Britain, Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; lords and commons ..	116,700	27,435,325	1851
Greece, Kingdom	Limited monarchy; two chambers....	18,244	998,266	1851
*Hamburg, Free City.....	Republic; senate and assembly.....	149	188,054	..
*Hanover, Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers....	14,600	1,758,847	1848
*Hesse-Cassel, Electorate..	Limited sovereignty; two chambers....	4,430	754,590	1846
*Hesse-Darmstadt, G. Duch.	“ “ “ “ ..	3,761	852,524	1849
Hesse-Homburg, Landgrvte.	Absolute sovereignty; one chamber ..	206	24,203	1846
Holland, with Luxemburg.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers....	13,890	3,267,688	1851
Ionian Islands, Republic...	Under Brit. protec; council and chamb.	1,097	234,000	1852
*Lichenstein, Principality..	Limited monarchy; with one chamber ..	52	6,351	1842
*Lippe-Detmold	“ “ “ “ ..	445	104,074	1849
*Lippe-Schaumburg “ ..	“ “ “ “ ..	205	28,837	1848
*Lubeck, Free City	Republic; senate and assembly.....	142	47,742	1851
*Mecklin.-Schwerin, G. Duc.	Limited sovereignty; with one chamb.	4,701	548,328	1851
*Mecklenburg-Strelitz “ ..	“ “ “ “ ..	997	96,292	1848
Modena and Massa, Duchy .	Absolute sovereignty.....	2,073	586,458	1850
Monaco, Principality	“ “ “ “ ..	50	7,000	..
*Nassau, Duchy	Limited sovereignty; two chambers ..	1,736	428,218	1851
*Oldenburg, Grand Duchy..	“ “ “ “ ..	2,470	278,030	1851
Parma, Duchy	Absolute sovereignty.....	2,184	407,343	1851
Portugal, Kingdom	Limited monarchy; two chambers....	34,500	3,412,500	1841
*Prussia.....	“ “ “ “ ..	107,300	16,346,625	1849
*Reuss, Principalities of...	Limited sovereignty; one chamber....	588	112,179	1846
‡Russia (in Europe) Empire	Absolute monarchy	2,120,397	60,362,315	1846
§San Marino, Republic	Senate and council of ancients	21	7,600	..
Sardinia, Kingdom	Limited monarchy; two chambers ..	28,830	4,916,087	1848
*Saxony	“ “ “ “ ..	5,705	1,894,431	1849
*Saxe-Altenburg, Duchy	Limited sovereignty; one chamber ...	491	131,780	1850
*Saxe-Coburg and Gotha “	Lim. sov.; one chamber for each duchy	790	149,753	1849
*Saxe-Mein.-Hildburgh. “	Limited sovereignty; one chamber ...	968	163,323	1849
*Saxe-Weim.-Eisenach “	“ “ “ “ ..	1,463	261,370	1851
*Schwarzburg-Rudolst., Pr.	“ “ “ “ ..	405	69,660	1849
*Schwarzburg-Sondersh. “	“ “ “ “ ..	358	60,002	1849
Sicilies, The Two, Kingdom	Absolute monarchy	41,521	8,681,289	1851
Spain, Kingdom	Limited monarchy; with a legislature.	176,480	14,216,219	1849
Sweden	“ “ “ “ ..	170,715	3,433,803	1849
Norway... } Kingdom.....	“ “ “ “ ..	121,725	1,328,471	1845
Switzerland, Republic.....	Confederation of republics; a diet.....	15,261	2,390,116	1850
§Turkey, Empire	Absolute monarchy	189,920	15,500,000	1844
Tuscany, Grand Duchy	“ “ “ “ ..	8,712	1,761,140	1851
*Waldeck, Principality.....	Limited sovereignty; one chamber ...	455	58,219	1850
*Wurtemberg, Kingdom ...	Limited monarchy; two chambers....	7,563	1,802,252	1850
Total.....		8,768,536	218,517,521	

* Member of the Confederation of Germany.

† United to Anhalt-Dessau and Bernburg, since November 23, 1847.

‡ Including Poland and Finland.

§ Including Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia, containing respectively 2,600,000, 1,400,000 and 1,000,000 inhabitants.

a Exclusive of Iceland, with a population of 60,000, and an area of 32,000 square miles.

b Exclusive of Algeria, which contains a pop. of 246,581, and has an area of 100,000 sq. miles.

POPULATION OF RUSSIA. The first census of All the Russias, or as the Russians themselves call it, "The first Revision of the Population," was ordered by Peter I. in 1720, and from that time to 1851 seven revisions have taken place, according to which the variations of the total population of Russia at different epochs may be stated as follows:

1722,	14,000,000	1732,	23,000,000
1742,	16,000,000	1796,	36,000,000
1762,	19,000,000		

The population of Russia according to the census of the year 1851, is as follows:

Divisions.	Area in geo. square miles.	Population.	Density of population on square miles.
European Russia,.....	100,429.46	60,093,821	598
Asiatic Russia,.....	247,736.43	5,069,765	20
Russian America,.....	27,247.33	54,000	2
Total Russian Empire,.....	375,413.27	65,213,589	174

As to the population of the towns, there exist, according to the recent census, in the whole Russian Empire but thirty-four towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants. We give a list of these towns after the tables in the St. Petersburg Almanac for 1854:

Towns.	No. inhab.	Year.	Towns.	No. inhab.	Year.
St. Petersburg,.....	538,241	1852	Tiflis,.....	30,925	1843
Moscow,.....	373,800	1850	Nishnij-Novgorod,.....	37,710	1849
Warsaw,.....	167,000	1847	Kursk,.....	30,469	1849
Odessa,.....	71,392	1850	Witebsk,.....	29,832	1851
Riga,.....	57,906	1849	Kaluga,.....	29,550	1850
Tula,.....	54,626	1850	Charkow,.....	29,395	1842
Wilna,.....	52,286	1850	Ismael or Tutschkow,...	26,243	1849
Kiëff,.....	47,424	1842	Orel,.....	25,630	1851
Astrachan,.....	44,793	1849	Cronstadt,.....	25,120	1849
Woroneshi,.....	43,800	1842	Telez (Gov. Orel),.....	24,349	1851
Kisclinew,.....	42,613	1849	Cherson,.....	24,338	1850
Saratow,.....	42,237	1842	Reval,.....	24,041	1842
Kasan,.....	41,304	1842	Minsk,.....	23,602	1842
Sevastopol,.....	41,155	1842	Taganrog,.....	22,472	1842
Nikolaje,.....	39,338	1850	Poltawa,.....	20,071	1851
Berdtischew (Gov. Kiëff),	35,592	1842	Lodsl,.....	20,000	1841
Simbirsk,.....	35,474	1851			
Taroslawl,.....	34,913	1842	Total pop. of 34 towns,...	2,175,662	

This last table affords a striking illustration of the social condition of Russia. In the United States, for instance, a country much newer than Russia, and with only about one-third of her population, there are thirty towns of 20,000 and upwards, whose aggregate population is 2,291,609. This contrast shows how exclusively the people of Russia are still devoted to agriculture, and how much must be done in order to raise them to a high place in the list of civilized nations. These figures are given in German geographical square miles, each of which is equivalent to 21.2325, or nearly $21\frac{1}{4}$ square English miles. The figures given as geographical square miles are for European Russia 100,429.46, for Asiatic Russia 247,736.48, and for Russian America 27,247.33; total, 375,413.27. Multiply each of these sums by $21\frac{1}{4}$, and you have the areas in square English miles. The difference between the German and

English square miles will be better appreciated, when seen in juxtaposition, as follows:

Divisions.	Area in square miles.		Population in 1851.	Population to sq. mile.	
	German.	English.		German.	English.
European Russia, . . .	100,429.46	2,132,363.5	60,098,821	598	28.18
Asiatic Russia,	247,736.45	5,260,064.8	5,060,763	20	0.96
Russian America, . . .	27,247.33	573,523.9	54,000	2	0.09
Total,	375,418.27	7,970,962.2	65,213,589	174	8.18

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	393,955	501,793	538,169
New Hampshire	141,399	183,762	214,361	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976
Vermont	85,416	154,465	217,718	235,764	230,652	291,948	314,120
Massachusetts	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,237	610,408	737,699	994,514
Rhode Island	69,110	69,122	77,081	83,059	97,199	108,330	147,545
Connecticut	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,665	309,973	370,792
New York	340,120	556,756	959,949	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,425,921	3,097,894
New Jersey	134,139	211,949	249,555	277,575	320,823	373,306	439,555
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786
Delaware	59,098	64,373	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532
Maryland	319,728	341,548	330,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	538,034
Virginia	748,308	880,200	974,642	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661
North Carolina	393,751	473,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039
South Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,715	502,741	581,185	594,393	663,507
Georgia	82,548	162,101	252,493	340,957	516,823	691,392	936,185
Florida . . . . .	..	..	..	..	34,730	54,477	87,445
Alabama . . . . .	..	..	20,845	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623
Mississippi . . . . .	..	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526
Louisiana . . . . .	..	..	76,556	153,407	213,739	352,411	517,762
Texas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	212,592
Arkansas . . . . .	..	..	..	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897
Tennessee	30,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904	829,210	1,002,717
Kentucky	73,077	229,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	932,405
Ohio . . . . .	..	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,930,329
Michigan . . . . .	..	..	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654
Indiana . . . . .	..	4,375	24,520	147,178	343,031	635,866	933,416
Illinois . . . . .	..	..	12,282	55,211	157,455	476,133	851,470
Missouri . . . . .	..	..	20,345	66,586	140,445	383,702	632,044
Wisconsin . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	30,945	305,391
Iowa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	43,112	192,214
Dist. of Columbia . . .	..	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,334	43,712	51,637
California . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	92,597
Total	3,929,372	5,305,952	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,920	17,063,353	23,191,876

SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	153	8	0	0	0	1	0
Vermont	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	952	331	103	43	17	5	0
Connecticut	2,759	951	310	97	25	17	0
New York	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,088	75	4	0
New Jersey	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,657	2,254	674	*286
Pennsylvania	3,737	1,706	795	211	403	64	0
Delaware	8,387	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292	2,605	2,290

* Apprentices by the State Act to abolish slavery, of April 18, 1846.

SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES—continued.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Maryland.....	108,036	106,635	111,502	107,898	102,294	89,737	90,263
Virginia.....	208,427	345,796	392,518	425,153	469,757	448,987	472,528
North Carolina...	100,572	183,296	168,824	295,017	285,601	245,517	285,543
South Carolina...	107,094	146,151	196,265	258,475	315,401	327,038	384,984
Florida.....	..	..	..	..	15,501	25,717	39,310
Georgia.....	29,264	59,404	105,218	149,656	217,531	250,944	381,682
Alabama.....	..	..	..	41,879	117,549	253,582	342,844
Mississippi.....	..	3,489	17,083	32,814	65,659	195,211	319,878
Louisiana.....	..	..	34,660	69,064	109,588	168,452	244,509
Texas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,161
Arkansas.....	..	..	..	1,617	4,576	19,985	47,100
Tennessee.....	3,417	13,584	44,525	80,107	141,603	183,059	239,459
Kentucky.....	11,830	40,343	80,561	126,732	165,213	182,258	210,981
Ohio.....	..	..	..	..	0	8	0
Michigan.....	..	..	24	..	32	0	0
Indiana.....	..	185	237	190	0	3	0
Illinois.....	..	..	168	117	747	831	0
Missouri.....	..	..	3,011	10,222	25,081	58,240	67,422
Wisconsin.....	..	..	..	..	..	11	0
Iowa.....	..	..	..	..	..	16	0
California.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Dist. of Columbia	..	3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119	4,694	3,687
Total.....	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,588,064	2,009,031	2,437,355	3,204,318

Population of some of the principal cities, according to the several censuses of the United States.

Cities.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1855.
Portland, Me., - - -	..	3,677	7,169	8,581	12,601	15,218	20,815	..
Bangor, " - - -	850	1,221	2,867	8,627	14,432	..
Manchester, N. H., -	615	761	877	3,235	13,932	..
Boston, Mass., - - -	19,083	24,027	32,250	48,298	61,892	93,853	136,881	160,000
Lowell, " - - -	6,474	20,796	33,388	..
Springfield, " - -	2,767	3,914	6,784	10,985	11,766	..
Salem, " - - -	7,921	9,457	12,618	12,721	13,886	15,082	20,264	..
Worcester, " - - -	7,497	17,049	..
Providence, R. I., -	..	7,614	10,071	11,767	16,832	23,171	41,513	..
New Haven, Ct., - -	5,772	7,147	10,180	14,890	20,345	..
Hartford, " - - -	3,955	4,726	7,074	12,793	13,555	..
New York, N. Y., - -	83,131	60,489	96,363	123,706	203,007	312,710	515,547	700,000*
Brooklyn, " - - -	..	3,293	4,402	7,175	12,042	36,233	96,833	..
Albany, " - - -	3,493	5,349	9,356	12,630	24,285	33,721	50,763	57,883
Buffalo, " - - -	1,503	2,095	8,653	15,213	42,261	..
Rochester, " - - -	1,502	9,269	20,191	36,403	44,403
Williamsburg, " - -	1,620	5,680	30,780	..
Troy, " - - -	3,885	5,264	11,401	19,334	28,785	33,279
Syracuse, " - - -	6,502	22,271	25,226
Utica, " - - -	2,972	8,323	12,732	17,565	32,183
Newark, N. J., - - -	6,507	10,953	17,290	38,894	..
Paterson " - - -	7,506	11,334	..
Philadelphia, Pa., -	42,520	70,287	96,664	108,116	167,183	258,037	408,762	..
Pittsburg, " - - -	..	1,565	4,763	7,248	12,542	21,115	46,601	..
Baltimore, Md., - -	13,503	26,614	46,555	62,738	80,625	102,313	169,054	..
Washington, D. C., -	..	3,210	8,203	13,247	18,327	23,364	40,001	..
Richmond, Va., - -	..	5,537	9,735	12,046	16,060	20,153	27,570	..
Charleston, S. C., -	16,359	18,712	24,711	24,480	30,289	29,261	42,985	..
Savannah, Ga., - -	7,523	9,748	11,214	15,312	..
Mobile, Ala., - - -	3,194	12,672	20,515	..
Nashville, Tenn., -	5,566	6,929	10,473	..
Louisville, Ky., - -	1,857	4,012	10,352	21,210	43,194	..
Cincinnati, Ohio, -	..	750	2,540	9,644	24,831	46,383	115,436	..
Columbus, " - - -	2,435	6,048	17,882	..
Cleveland, " - - -	547	606	1,076	6,071	17,034	..
Detroit, Mich., - -	1,422	2,222	9,102	21,019	..
Chicago, Ill., - - -	4,479	29,963	..
Milwaukee, Wis., - -	1,700	20,061	..
St. Louis, Mo., - - -	4,593	5,552	16,469	77,880	..
New Orleans, La., -	17,242	27,176	46,810	102,193	116,373	..
San Francisco, Cal.,	15,000	..

* Estimated.

POST OFFICE.

Number of Post Offices, Extent of Post Routes, and Revenue and Expenditures of the Post Office Department; with the Amount paid to Postmasters and for Transportation of the Mail, since 1790.

Year.	No. of Post Offices.	Extent of Post Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditures of the Department.	Amount paid for	
					Compensation of Postmasters.	Transportation of the Mail.
1790	75	1,875	\$37,935	\$32,140	\$3,193	\$22,081
1795	453	13,207	160,620	117,893	30,272	75,959
1800	903	20,517	230,504	213,994	69,243	128,644
1805	1,553	31,076	421,373	377,367	111,552	259,635
1810	2,300	36,406	551,684	495,969	149,438	327,966
1815	3,000	43,743	1,043,065	748,121	241,901	457,779
1816	3,260	48,673	961,785	804,422	265,944	521,970
1817	3,459	52,059	1,002,973	916,515	303,916	589,189
1818	3,613	59,473	1,130,235	1,035,832	346,429	664,611
1819	4,000	67,586	1,204,737	1,117,861	375,328	717,881
1820	4,500	72,492	1,111,927	1,160,926	352,295	782,425
1821	4,650	78,808	1,059,087	1,184,283	337,599	815,681
1822	4,709	82,763	1,117,490	1,167,572	355,299	788,618
1823	4,043	84,860	1,130,115	1,156,995	360,462	767,464
1824	5,182	84,860	1,197,758	1,188,019	383,804	763,939
1825	5,677	94,032	1,306,525	1,229,043	411,183	785,646
1826	6,150	94,052	1,447,703	1,366,712	447,727	885,100
1827	7,003	105,336	1,524,633	1,468,959	486,411	942,345
1828	7,530	105,336	1,659,915	1,689,945	548,049	1,086,813
1829	8,004	115,000	1,707,418	1,782,132	559,237	1,153,646
1830	8,450	115,176	1,850,538	1,932,708	595,234	1,274,009
1831	8,636	115,486	1,997,811	1,936,122	635,023	1,252,226
1832	9,205	104,466	2,258,570	2,266,171	715,481	1,482,507
1833	10,127	119,916	2,617,011	2,930,414	826,283	1,894,638
1834	10,693	119,916	2,823,749	2,910,605	897,317	1,925,544
1835	10,770	112,774	2,993,356	2,757,350	945,418	1,719,007
1836	11,091	118,264	3,408,323	3,541,766	812,303	1,683,052
1837	11,767	141,242	4,236,779	3,544,630	891,352	1,996,727
1838	12,519	134,818	4,238,733	4,430,662	933,948	3,181,308
1839	12,780	133,999	4,484,657	4,636,536	980,000	3,285,622
1840	13,463	155,789	4,543,522	4,713,236	1,023,925	3,296,876
1841	13,778	155,026	4,407,726	4,499,523	1,018,645	3,159,375
1842	13,733	149,732	4,546,849	5,674,752	1,147,256	3,087,796
1843	13,814	142,295	4,296,225	4,374,754	1,426,394	2,947,319
1844	14,103	144,657	4,237,283	4,296,513	1,358,316	2,938,551
1845	14,183	143,940	4,229,841	4,320,732	1,409,875	2,905,504
*1846	14,601	152,865	3,437,199	4,084,297	1,042,079	2,716,673
*1847	15,146	153,818	3,955,893	3,979,570	1,060,228	2,476,455
*1848	16,159	163,203	4,371,077	4,326,550	..	2,394,708
*1849	16,749	163,703	4,905,176	4,479,049	1,320,921	2,577,407
*1850	18,417	178,672	5,552,971	5,212,953	1,549,376	2,965,736
*1851	19,796	196,290	6,727,867	6,278,402	1,781,636	3,533,064
*1852	20,901	214,234	6,925,971	7,103,459	1,296,765	4,225,811
*1853	22,320	217,743	5,940,725	7,982,757	1,406,477	4,906,308

* The returns for 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851, are for the six years under the law of March 3, 1845. Those for 1852 and 1853 are for the two years under the new law.

SHIPPING, U. S.

A Comparative View of the Registered and Enrolled Tonnage of the United States, showing the tonnage employed in the Whale Fishery; also, the proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the Coasting Trade, Cod Fishery, Mackerel Fishery, and Whale Fishery, from 1815 to 1854, inclusive.

Years	Registered Tonnage.	Enrolled Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.	Registered tonnage in Whale Fishery.	Tonnage employed in Steam Navigation.	Proportion of the Enrolled Tonnage employed in the			
						Coasting Trade.	Cod Fishery.	Mackerel Fishery.	Whale Fishery.
1815	854,294	513,833	1,368,127	....	....	435,066	26,510	....	1,229
1816	800,759	571,458	1,372,218	....	....	479,979	37,879	....	1,163
1817	809,724	590,186	1,399,921	8,471	....	481,457	53,900	....	849
1818	606,088	619,095	1,225,184	16,184	....	503,140	58,551	....	614
1819	612,930	647,821	1,260,751	31,700	....	523,556	65,044	....	686
1820	919,047	661,118	1,580,166	35,991	....	539,080	60,842	....	1,053
1821	619,896	679,062	1,298,958	26,070	....	559,435	51,351	....	1,924
1822	623,150	696,548	1,324,699	45,449	....	573,080	58,405	....	3,133
1823	639,920	696,644	1,336,565	89,918	24,879	566,408	67,621	....	555
1824	669,972	729,190	1,399,163	33,165	21,609	589,223	68,419	....	180
1825	709,787	722,323	1,432,110	35,379	23,061	587,273	70,626	....	..
1826	737,978	796,210	1,534,189	41,757	34,055	666,220	63,761	....	226
1827	747,170	873,437	1,620,607	45,653	40,197	732,937	74,048	....	823
1828	812,619	928,772	1,741,391	54,621	39,418	758,922	74,947	....	180
1829	659,142	610,654	1,269,797	57,284	54,036	508,858	101,796	....	..
1830	576,675	615,311	1,191,776	38,911	64,471	516,978	61,554	35,973	792
1831	620,451	647,394	1,267,846	82,315	34,445	539,723	60,977	46,210	481
1832	686,989	752,469	1,439,459	72,868	90,813	649,627	54,027	47,427	377
1833	751,026	856,123	1,606,149	101,153	101,849	744,198	62,720	48,725	473
1834	857,438	901,468	1,758,907	108,060	122,815	783,618	54,413	61,682	864
1835	885,520	939,118	1,824,640	97,640	122,815	792,301	72,374	64,443	..
1836	897,774	984,328	1,882,102	144,650	145,556	873,023	62,307	64,425	1,573
1837	810,447	1,086,238	1,896,685	127,241	154,764	956,989	80,551	46,810	1,894
1838	822,591	1,173,047	1,995,639	119,629	193,413	1,041,105	70,064	56,649	5,229
1839	834,244	1,262,234	2,096,478	131,845	204,938	1,153,551	72,258	35,983	439
1840	899,764	1,280,990	2,180,764	136,926	202,339	1,176,694	76,035	28,269	..
1841	845,813	1,184,940	2,130,744	157,405	175,088	1,107,067	66,551	11,321	..
1842	975,358	1,117,031	2,092,390	151,612	229,661	1,045,733	54,804	16,096	377
1843	1,009,305	1,149,297	2,158,601	152,374	236,867	1,076,155	61,224	11,775	143
1844	1,068,764	1,211,339	2,280,095	168,293	272,179	1,109,614	85,224	16,170	321
1845	1,095,172	1,321,329	2,417,002	190,695	326,018	1,190,898	69,825	21,413	206
1846	1,131,286	1,431,798	2,563,084	189,989	347,893	1,289,870	72,516	36,463	439
1847	1,241,312	1,597,732	2,839,045	193,853	404,841	1,452,623	70,177	31,451	..
1848	1,364,886	1,793,155	3,158,041	192,179	427,891	1,620,988	82,651	43,558	432
1849	1,438,941	1,895,073	3,334,015	180,186	462,394	1,730,410	42,970	73,853	..
1850	1,585,511	1,949,743	3,535,254	146,016	525,946	1,755,796	85,646	58,111	..
1851	1,726,307	2,046,123	3,772,430	181,614	533,607	1,854,317	87,475	59,539	..
1852	1,899,448	2,238,992	4,138,440	193,797	643,240	2,008,021	102,659	72,546	..
1853	2,103,674	2,303,336	4,407,010	193,203	514,097	2,134,256	109,227	59,850	..
1854	2,333,819	2,469,083	4,802,902	181,901	676,607	2,273,900	102,194	35,041	..

SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.

Countries.	Years.	Number of vessels possessed.	Tonnage of vessels possessed.	Number of vessels entered and cleared.	Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared.
British Empire,.....	1844	....	....	338,039	32,426,337
"	1854	35,960	5,049,270	342,854	42,573,369
United States,.....	1854	....	6,661,416	....	49,000,000*
France,.....	1850	14,354	688,130	....	6,610,719

* Estimated.

SHIPPING OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Countries.	Years.	Number of vessels possessed.	Tonnage of vessels possessed.	Number of vessels entered and cleared.	Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared.
France,.....	1854	14,354*	716,000*	.....	10,000,000*
Spain and Colonies,.....	1850	7,606	361,401	10,977	1,387,468
" ".....	1854	7,986*	379,421*	11,526	1,456,841
Portugal,.....	1848	789	80,525	.....	.....
" ".....	1854	836*	86,156*	.....	.....
Sardinia, Tuscany, Papal States, and Naples, including Sicily,....	1854	17,066†	546,021†	.....	.....
Austria,.....	1849	6,088	259,583	.....	.....
" ".....	1854	7,600*	324,000*	.....	.....
Greece,.....	1854	3,970	264,981	.....	.....
Turkey,.....	1854	2,220	182,000	.....	.....
Egypt,.....	1854	230	88,790	.....	.....
Mexico, Brazil, and all the States of Central and South America,...	1854	1,530*	193,735*	.....	.....
Sandwich and Society Islands,....	1854	100	8,000	.....	.....
Belgium,.....	1850	149	30,577	4,792	706,605
" ".....	1854	No incr'se.	36,000*	.....	.....
Holland,.....	1850	1,793	396,924	13,986	2,236,835
" ".....	1854	2,048*	456,459*	15,771*	2,472,075*
Hanover and Oldenburg,.....	1854	500*	40,000*	.....	.....
Hamburg,.....	1852	339‡	119,884	8,920	1,686,749
" ".....	.....	2,000§	101,664§	.....	.....
Lubeck,.....	.....	70*	9,350‡	2,400*	430,000*
Bremen,.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000*	480,000*
Mecklenburg,.....	.....	150*	Unknown.	1,000*	Unknown.
Prussia,.....	1849	1,531	253,633	.....	.....
" ".....	1854	4,080*	368,800*	10,315	1,663,736
Denmark,.....	1852	4,695	189,190	107,571	1,074,108
Norway,.....	1851	.....	368,632	19,447	1,923,022
Sweden,.....	1852	886||	147,928||	.....	1,372,672
Russia,.....	1852	800 or less.	.....	17,022¶	3,091,814¶

The floating tonnage of the whole civilized world, (excluding only China and the East,) may consist of nearly 136,000 vessels of 14,500,000 tons.

* Estimated.

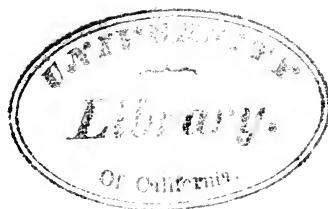
† Reported, but not officially.

‡ Sea-going.

§ Coasting.

|| Exclusive of coasting trade.

¶ Russian vessels and tonnage about one-eighth.



SOVEREIGNS (REIGNING) OF EUROPE.

Name.	Title.	State.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age at Ac.	Religion.
Oscar I.....	King.....	Sweden and Norway..	July 4, 1799	Mar. 8, 1844	45	Lutheran
Alexander II..	Emperor...	Russia.....	..	1855..	..	Greek Chur.
Frederic VII..	King.....	Denmark.....	Oct. 6, 1808	Jan. 20, 1848	39	Lutheran
Victoria I....	Queen.....	Great Britain.....	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837	18	Prot. Epis.
William III....	King.....	Holland or Netherlds..	Feb. 19, 1817	Mar. 17, 1849	32	Reformed
Leopold I.....	".....	Belgium.....	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Lutheran*
Fred. Wm. IV.	".....	Prussia.....	Oct. 15, 1795	June 7, 1840	45	Evangelical
John.....	".....	Saxony.....	Dec. 12, 1801	Aug. 10, 1854	52	Catholic*
George V.....	".....	Hanover.....	May 27, 1819	Nov. 18, 1851	33	Evangelical
Fred. Francis.	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Feb. 23, 1823	Mar. 7, 1849	19	Lutheran
George.....	".....	Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	"
Peter.....	".....	Oldenburg.....	July 8, 1827	Feb. 27, 1853	26	"
William.....	Duke.....	Brunswick.....	Apr. 25, 1806	Apr. 25, 1831	25	"
Adolphus.....	".....	Nassau.....	July 24, 1817	Aug. 20, 1839	22	Evangelical
Chs. Alexander	".....	Saxe-Weimar-Eisen...	June 24, 1818	July 8, 1853	35	Lutheran
Ernest II.....	".....	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha...	June 21, 1818	Jan. 29, 1844	26	"
Bernard.....	".....	Saxe-Meiningen.....	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1808	8	"
Ernest.....	".....	Saxe-Altenburg.....	Sept. 16, 1826	Aug. 3, 1853	27	"
Leopold.....	".....	Anhalt-Dessau.....	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evangelical
Alexander.....	".....	Anhalt-Bernburg.....	Mar. 2, 1805	Mar. 24, 1834	29	"
Gunther.....	Prince.....	Schwarzburg-Rudolst.	Nov. 6, 1793	Apr. 25, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther.....	".....	Schwarzbbg Sonder'n	Sept. 24, 1801	Sept. 3, 1835	34	"
Henry XX.....	".....	Reuss, Elder Line...	June 29, 1794	Oct. 31, 1836	42	"
Henry LXII..	".....	Reuss, Younger Line.	May 31, 1785	Apr. 17, 1818	33	"
Leopold.....	".....	Lippe-Deinold.....	Sept. 1, 1821	Jan. 1, 1851	30	Reformed
George.....	".....	Lippe-Schaumburg...	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	"
George Victor.	".....	Waldeck.....	Jan. 14, 1831	May 15, 1845	14	Evangelical
Ferdinand.....	Landgrave.	Hesse-Homburg.....	Apr. 26, 1738	Sept. 8, 1848	65	Reformed
Frederic.....	Prince Reg.	Baden.....	Sept. 9, 1826	Mar. 30, 1852	26	Evangelical
Frederic Wm..	Elector.....	Hesse-Cassel.....	Aug. 9, 1802	Nov. 20, 1847	45	Reformed
Louis III.....	Grand Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt.....	June 9, 1806	June 16, 1848	42	Lutheran
Chas. Antony†	Prince.....	Hohenzoll'n-Sigmar'n	Sept. 7, 1811	Aug. 27, 1848	37	Catholic
Frederic‡	".....	Hohenzoll'n-Hechin'n.	Feb. 16, 1801	Sept. 13, 1835	37	"
Aloys.....	".....	Lichenstein.....	May 26, 1796	Apr. 20, 1836	40	"
William I.....	King.....	Wurtemberg.....	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Maximilian II.	".....	Bavaria.....	Nov. 28, 1811	Mar. 21, 1848	37	Catholic
Fran. Joseph I.	Emperor...	Anstria.....	Aug. 18, 1800	Dec. 2, 1848	18	"
Napoleon III..	".....	France.....	Apr. 20, 1808	Dec. 2, 1852	44	"
Isabella II....	Queen.....	Spain.....	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	3	"
Pedro V.§.....	King.....	Portugal.....	Sept. 16, 1837	Nov. 15, 1853	16	"
Viet. Eman. II.	".....	Sardinia.....	Mar. 14, 1820	Mar. 23, 1849	29	"
Leopold II....	Grand Duke	Tuscany.....	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	"
Robert.....	Duke.....	Parma.....	July 9, 1843	Mar. 27, 1854	5	"
Francis V.....	".....	Modena and Massa...	June 1, 1819	Jan. 21, 1846	26	"
Pius IX.....	Pope.....	States of the Church..	May 13, 1792	June 21, 1846	54	"
Ferdinand II..	King.....	Two Sicilies.....	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830	20	"
Otho I.....	".....	Greece.....	June 1, 1815	May 7, 1832	17	Catholic*
Abdul Medjid	Sultan.....	Turkey.....	Apr. 23, 1823	July 2, 1839	16	Mahometan*
Florestan.....	Prince.....	Monaco.....	Oct. 10, 1785	Oct. 2, 1841	56	Catholic
Stirbey||.....	Hospodar	Wallachia.....	..	June 16, 1849	..	Greek Chur.
Ghika|.....	".....	Moldavia.....	..	June 16, 1849	..	"

* The King of Belgium is a Protestant, though his subjects are mostly Catholics; the King of Saxony is a Catholic, though the greater part of his subjects are Protestants; and the King of Greece is a Catholic, though most of his subjects are of the Greek Church. Of the 15,500,000 European subjects of the Sultan of Turkey, 11,370,000 are of the Greek Church, and 200,000 are Catholics. Only 3,800,000 are Mahometans.

† The Grand Duke of Baden is Louis, born Aug. 15, 1823, who is under guardianship by reason of insanity.

‡ Dec. 7, 1840. These two princes abdicated in favor of the King of Prussia.

§ The regent of the kingdom is Ferdinand, husband of the late queen, a prince of Saxe Coburg.

|| Under the sovereignty of Turkey, and the protection of Russia.

PAINTING. Chronological Table of the most celebrated Painters, arranged in Schools and Ages, from the revival of the art, 1600, to the commencement of the Nineteenth Century.

(From *Bell's Edition of Bredow's Tables of Universal History.*)

1. **FLORENTINE SCHOOL.**—Style elevated and bold, seeking rather to be admired than to please; sometimes gigantic; neglects coloring and grace—1240, Cimabue; 1276, Giotto; 1211, Andrea Taffi; 1400, Massolino; 1402, Massacio; 1491, Filippo Lippi; 1432, Andrea Verrochio, Andrea Castagna, Pisanello; 1443, Ghirlandajo; 1445, LEONARDO DA VINCI; 1469, Bartolommeo di San Marco; 1471, Baldassarre Peruzzi; 1474, Michael Angelo Buonarroti; 1484, Dominico Beccafumi; 1488, Andrea del Sarto; 1493, Jacopo Carrucci da Pontormo; 1493, Del Rosso; 1500, Perino del Vaga; 1509, Daniel da Volterra; 1510, Francesco Salviati; 1510, Giovan' Lorenzo; 1545, Antonio Tempesta; 1559, Luigi Cardi; 1563, Francesco Vanni; 1578, Matteo Rosselli; 1596, Pietro Berrettini, called Pietro da Cortona; 1611, Pietro Testa; 1615, Benvenuto da Garofoli; 1616, Carlo Dolci; 1666, Benedetto Lutti; 1695, Giovan' Geronimo Servandoni; 1702, Pompeo Battoni.

2. **ROMAN SCHOOL** carries invention and design to the highest perfection by the analytical study of the antique and of nature; heads of the most sublime beauty; coloring and chiaro oscuro less perfect. 1513, Bernardino Pinturichio; 1446, Pietro Perrugino; 1483, Raffael; 1483, G. F. Penni; 1492, Giulio Romano; 1523, Frederico Barocci; 1523, Taddeo Zuccheri; 1543, Frederico Zuccheri; 1589, Dominic Feti; 1594, Nicholas Poussin; 1597, Giovan' Lorenzo Bernini; 1599, Andrea Sacchi; 1600, Claude Gelee, called Claude of Lorraine; 1602, Ceriozzi; 1605, G. B. Salvi, called Il Sassoferrato; 1612, Gaspard Doghet, called Poussin or Guaspre; 1616, Luigi Scaramuccia; 1617, Francesco Romanell; 1623, Giacinto Brandi; 1623, Filippo Lauri; 1625, Carlo Maratti; 1634, Ciro Ferri; 1694, Pietro Bianchi; 1728, Raffael Mengs.

3. **VENETIAN SCHOOL.**—Faithful imitation of well-chosen subjects of nature, excellent coloring, admirable effect; design less perfect through the neglected study of the antique; this school is now extinct. 1421, Gentile Bellini; 1431, Andrea Mantegna; 1473, Giorgione; 1477, TITIAN (Tiziano Vecelli da Cadore); 1480, G. A. Regillo; 1485, Sebastiano del Piombo; 1510, Jacopo da Ponte; 1512, J. Robusti, called Il Tintoretto; 1522, Paolo Farinati; 1522, Andrea Schiavone; 1528, Geronimo Muzziano; 1532, Paolo Cagliari; 1535, Giuseppe Porta; 1539, Dario Varotari; 1540, Felice Riccio; 1540, Jacopo Palma (Il Vecchio); 1544, Jac Palma; 1549, Giov. Contarino; 1560, Maria Tintoretta; 1561, Leonardo Corona; 1586, Tiberio Tinelli; 1590, Aless. Varotari; 1600, Aless. Turchi; 1635, Giov. B. Langetti; 1642, Andrea Pozzo; 1656, Franc. Trevisani; 1659, Sebast. Ricci; 1666, Ant. Balestra; 1672, Rosa Alba Carriera; 1673, Giov. Ant. Pellegrini; 1682, G. B. Piazzetta; 1687, Ant. Canale; 1693, Giov. Bat. Tiepolo; 1699, Giuseppe Nogari.

4. **LOMBARD AND BOLOGNESE SCHOOLS.**—Correggio, born in Lombardy, not having founded a permanent School, but having been imitated by the painters of Bologna, these two Schools are conjoined. Correggio's distinguished characteristics are a seducing and voluptuous (though perhaps somewhat affected) grace in his figures and attitudes, and a magic harmony in his coloring. Tibaldi and the Carracci introduce a more elevated character of design, and many of their pupils unite therewith the fine coloring and the graces of Correggio. 1450, Francesco Franco; 1490, F. Primaticcio; 1494, CORRREGGIO Antonio Allegri; 1495, Polidori Caldari; 1504, Fr. Mazzuoli; 1522, Pellegrino Tibaldi; 1546, Camillo Procaccini; 1559, M. Angelo Amerigi, called Caravaggio; 1555, Lodov. Caracci; 1557, Agostino Caracci; 1560, Annibale Caracci; 1560, Bartol. Schidone; 1575, Guido Reni, called Guido; 1576, Lionello Spada; 1577, Aless. Tiarini; 1578, Francesco Albano; 1580, Giacomo Cavedone; 1581, Dom. Zampieri, called Domenichino; 1581, Giov. Lanfranco; 1588, Frances Gessi; 1590, G. F. Barbieri; 1597, Lodov. Lana; 1600, Mic. Ang. Colonna; 1606, Grimaldi; 1618, Giorg. And. Sivani; 1612, Simone Cantarini; 1624, P. Fran. Mola; 1625, Cignani; 1633, P. F. Caroli; 1643, Lodov. Quaini; 1648, Ant. Franceschini; 1654, Guis. del Sole; 1657, Fer. Galli Babiena; 1653, Guis. Maria Crespi; 1663, Dom. Maria Viani; 1671, Donato Creti; 1674, Giov. P. Zanotti; 1691, G. P. Panini.

(**NEAPOLITANS, GENOESE, SPANIARDS.** These nations are not regarded as having founded general Schools; their painters are formed on the masters of the great Italian Schools. Neapolitan.—The painters of this nation are reproached with being in general somewhat affected. Pietro and Tommaso Stefani, d. 1310; Fil del Tesauo, 1320; 1500, and Sabbatani; 1560, Guis Cesare d'Arpino; 1600, Aniello Falcone; 1603, Mario Nuzzi; 1613, Matteo Petri; 1615, Salvator Rosa; 1631, Luca Giordana; 1657, Fran. Solimene; 1661, Nunzio Forajoli; 1679, Sebast. Conca; 1693, Carl Corrado. Genoese are often incorrect in design.—1400, Nich. da Vottri; 1527, Cambiasi; 1544, G. B. Paggi; 1557, Bern. Castelli; 1581, Bernardo Strozzi; 1590, Gio. Carlone; 1616, Benedetto Castiglione; 1625, F. M. Borzoni; 1639, G. B. Gaudi; 1664, Greg. Ferrari; 1654, Bart. Guidoboni; 1650, Il Molinareto; Spaniards.—These painters have especially imitated the Venetian School, and often display its brilliant coloring.—1400, Alonso Berragente; 1437, Blaise

de Prado; 1519, Morales; 1528, Luis de Vargas; 1552, J. F. Ximenez de Navarete; 1550, Pablo de las Rovias; 1559, Joseph Ribera; 1599, Don Diego Velasquez de Silva; 1601, Alonso Cano; 1610, Henrique de las Marinas; 1613, Bartolme Esteban de Murillo; 1617, Franc. Rizzi; 1631, Matias de Torres; 1640, Pedro de Nunez; 1640, Juan de Alfaro; 1651, Juan C. Falco; 1663, P. di Pietri.)

5. GERMAN SCHOOL.—This School having never had a common point of union, bears no general and distinctive character: it produces, in the different styles of painting, rival artists to the great masters of Italy and of the Netherlands. 1297, Th. de Matina; 1357, Theo. de Prague; 1367, N. Wurmser; 1479, Albert Durer; 1492, Lucas Muller; 1498, Hans Holbein; 1515, Lucas Cranach; 1534, Tobias Stimmer; 1550, Christ. Schwartz; 1556, John Van Aachen; 1564, J. Rottenhammer; 1570, J. Lys; 1574, Adam Elzheimer; 1593, Sam. Hofmann; 1600, J. W. Bauer; 1606, Jo. Sandrart; 1611, Ch. Loth; 1616, Govaert Flink; 1618, P. Van der Faes; 1619, J. Spilberg; 1621, Leb. Stopkopt; 1625, J. Lingelback; 1631, J. Hen Roos; 1637, Jos. Warner; 1639, Gasp. Netscher; 1640, Ab. Mignon; 1647, M. S. Merian; 1648, Godfrey Kneller; 1666, G. P. Ruggendas; 1668, J. R. Huber; 1669, Anna Waser; 1685, Balthasar Denner; 1689, Fr. P. Ferg; 1693, J. E. Riedenger; 1709, Brinkman; 1712, C. W. E. Dietrich; 1723, Raffael Mengs; 1730, Solomon Gessner.

6. FLEMISH OR BELGIC SCHOOL.—This School excels in coloring and in the faithful imitation of nature, but does not always exhibit sufficient nobleness of design; it produces eminent artists in every style: that to which Teniers has affixed his name had its birth in this School; the Academy at Antwerp, the cradle of this School, was founded in 1510, but there was a Society of Painters at Antwerp from the year 1412.—1306, Eubert Van Eyk; 1370, John Van Eyk; 1450, Quentin Messis; 1490, Ber. V. Orley; 1499, J. de Mabuse; 1553, Peter Knock; 1520, Frank Floris; 1534, Mar de Vos; 1536, J. Straden; 1540, F. Porbus; 1546, B. Spranger; 1548, C. Van Mander; 1550, H. Steenwyck; 1555, Denys Calvart; 1556, Otto Venius; 1569, P. Van Breughel; 1570, P. Neefs; 1573, S. Frank; 1576, Fr. Sneyders; 1577, Peter Paul Rubens; 1580, David Teniers; 1594, James Jordaens; 1599, Anthony Van Dyk; 1602, Phillip de Champagne; 1610, David Teniers; 1613, J. Van Artois; 1615, Gonzales Coques; 1634, Van der Meulen; 1664, Simon Varelst; 1668, G. P. Vanbruggen; 1672, Ab. Breughel; 1742, Henry de Coort.

7. DUTCH SCHOOL.—This School is especially distinguished by an eminent intelligence of the chiaro oscuro; exhibits good coloring, and a faithful imitation of nature in the minutest details. The style of precious finishing is carried to the highest pitch in this School. 1467, Erasmus; 1494, Luke of Leyden; 1493, Martin Hemskerk; 1518, An. Moro; 1564, Ab. Bloemart; 1579, Sol de Brey; 1585, Cornelius Poelenberg; 1596, Leo Bramer; 1600, J. D. de Heein; 1600, John Wynants; 1606, Albert Cuyp; 1606, Paul Rembrandt van Ryn; 1608, Gerard Terburg; 1610, Adrian Van Ostade; 1613, Gerard Dow; 1615, Gabriel Metz; 1620, Phillip Wouwermans; 1624, Nicholas Bergham; 1625, Paul Potter; 1631, Ludolph Bakhytzen; 1633, W. Van der Velde; 1635, Jac. Ruysdael, Hobbema; 1635, Frau. Micrirs; 1636, John Steen; 1637, Van den Heyden; 1638, Adrian van der Velde; 1640, Karel du Jardin; 1664, John Weenix; 1669, Adrian van der Werf; 1682, John Van Huysum.

ENGLISH PAINTERS.—Formed in general on the masters of the Flemish and Italian Schools; excel in portraits and landscapes, are unrivalled in water-colours.—1480, Hans Holbein; 1542, F. Zuccherio; 1572, Inigo Jones; 1601, P. Oliver; 1609, S. Cooper; 1610, W. Dobson; 1620, Ric. Gibson; 1619, John Greenhill; 1643, Godfrey Kneller; 1660, Luke Cradock; 1677, James Thornhill; 1697, William Hogarth; 1714, Rich. Wilson; 1723, Joshua Reynolds; 1727, Thom. Gainsborough; 1733, Sawrey Gilpin; 1734, P. J. de Louthembourg; 1735, David Allan; 1738, Benjamin West; 1745, James Strutt; 1746, James Northcote; 1748, J. F. Nollekins; 1748, Philip Reinagle; 1751, William Hamilton; 1752, Wm. Beechey; 1755, Thom. Stothard; 1759, Francis Bourgeois; 1761, John Opie; 1764, Geo. Morland; 1769, Thomas Lawrence; 1774, Edward Bird; 1776, John Constable; 1786, Will. Hilton; 1787, Geo. Hen. Harlow; —, Thomas Daniell; 1785, David Wilkie; 1786, R. B. Haydon; —, A. W. Calcott; 1789, W. Etty.

8. FRENCH SCHOOL.—The good painters of this School are formed on the model of the different Italian Schools, of which they bear the several characteristics; they are in general more successful in composition and design than in coloring. It is emancipated from the degradation and affected style it assumed after the death of Le Brun by Vien, and become the most numerous and flourishing school of all.—1490, Fran. Primaticcio; 1496, Rosso de Rossi; 1502, J. Coustn; 1582, Simon Vouet; 1594, Nicholas Pousin; 1600, Claude Lorraine; 1600, Le Valentin; 1600, James Blanchard; 1607, James Petitot; 1616, Sebastian Bourdon; 1617, Eustachius le Senr; 1619, Charles le Brun; 1640, Charles de la Fosse; 1644, John Jouvenet; 1657, Joseph Vivien; 1667, Nicholas Bertin; 1667, Anth. Rivally; 1684, Ant. Watteau; 1688, Francis Le Moine; 1692, Noel N. Coypel; 1700, Chas. Natoire; 1794, F. Boucher; 1712, Joseph Vernet; 1716, Vien; 1729, J. B. Deshayes; 1756, J. L. David; 1758, Carle Vernet; 1567, A. L. Girodet.





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