THE CENTENNIAL MANUAL OF United States History;

BEING

A Brief Reference to the Leading Events embraced between the years

1776–1876.

BY A. H. BISSELL,
Washington, D. C.
Main Exhibition Building.
In form of a parallelogram, extending east and west, 1,880 feet long, 464 feet wide, and covers 21.47 acres.

Art Gallery
Is in the modern renaissance, 365 feet long, 210 feet wide, 59 feet high, and covers 1.5 acres.

Machinery Building
Consists of main hall 1,402 feet long and 360 feet wide, and an annex 208 feet by 210 feet, the whole covering 14 acres.

Horticultural Building.
The design is in the Mauresque style of architecture of the 12th century, 383 feet long, 193 feet wide, 72 feet high to top of lantern, and covers 1.5 acres.

Agricultural Building.
Ground plan of building is a parallelogram 540 by 820 feet, covering about 10 acres.

President U. S. Centennial Commission,
Hon. J. R. Hawley.

Director-Gen’l U. S. Centennial Commission,
A. T. Goshorn.

Secretary U. S. Centennial Commission,
John L. Campbell.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1876, by A. H. BISSELL, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.
It is very probable that the continent of North America was known to the Northmen of Europe, as early as the tenth century, but its first authenticated discovery dates from the voyage of John Cabot, in 1497, although Columbus had discovered the islands of the West Indies five years prior to that date. Subsequent voyages were made from time to time, but it was not until more than a century after, that permanent settlements were made by the English, one at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, by a company of adventurers, and another at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, by a band of Puritans, fleeing from religious persecution in the Mother-country.

Stimulated by the love of glory, or the hope
of gain and dominion, and in not a few cases, fleeing from persecution which met them at home, other emigrants came to this new world and founded colonies, and ere many years had elapsed, the entire seacoast from Maine to Florida was populated, and although many of the other nations of Europe claimed title to certain portions of this territory, their pretensions had one after another given way, so that, by the treaty of 1763 with France, England was established in quiet possession.

This territory was divided into a number of colonies, and although they were independent of each other in respect of their domestic concerns, they were not wholly alien to each other, and the people of some of the colonies were very early in the habit of confederating together for their common defence against the incursions of the Indians. These leagues or alliances lasted sometimes for several years, but the jealousies of the colonies of each other, never perpetuated them. In 1774, however, the serious claims of the British Parliament, and the impending oppressions of the British Crown, induced them once more to bind themselves together for the common defence. The assertion by the British Parliament of an unqualified right of binding the colonies in all cases whatever, and specifically of the right of taxing them without their consent; the denial of the colonies of the right of taxation without representation and the attempt of the king and parliament to enforce this right by the power of the sword were the immediate causes of the American Revolution.
II. The Period of the Revolution. 1775

The period of the Revolution is generally regarded as beginning with the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, as they were the first open armed resistance which the people had offered to the British troops. These occurred in April (19), 1775, and the war had been in progress more than a year, before the colonies declared themselves independent of the mother-country. This was done by the celebrated “Declaration of Independence,” from the signing of which dates our existence as a nation.

Following will be found the dates to the more salient events in the succeeding one hundred years of our history.


Aug. 27. Battle of Brooklyn, L. I. Defeat of the Americans.

Sept. 15. Occupation of New York city by the British army.

Dec. 26. Washington defeats the British at Trenton, N. J., and takes 1,000 prisoners.


June 14. Adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the national flag.

Aug. 16, 17. Battle of Bennington, Vt. The
Americans under Stark and Warren defeat the British.

**Sept. 11.** The American Army under Washington defeated at the Brandywine.


**Oct. 4.** The battle of Germantown, Pa. The Americans repulsed.

7. The British defeated at Saratoga, N. Y.

27. Surrender at Saratoga of the British Army, to the Americans (7,000 prisoners.)

**Nov. 15.** Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress.

**Dec. 16.** Independence of the United States acknowledged by France.

**1778.** May 4. Treaty of Alliance with France ratified by Congress.

**June 18.** Philadelphia evacuated by the British.


**July 3.** Massacre by British and Indians in Wyoming Valley begun.

**Aug. 3-30.** The French and American attack upon Newport, R. I. (Unsuccessful.)

**Dec. 28.** Savannah, Ga., captured by the British.

**1779.** July 15. Stony Point, N. Y., stormed and taken by the Americans under Gen. Wayne.


Aug. 6. Cornwallis (Br.) defeats the Americans under Gates at Camden, S. C.


Oct. 9. The British defeated at King's Mountain, N. C.


March 1. Maryland ratifies the Articles of Confederation, (being the ninth state,) and they become the law of the Union.

15. Cornwallis defeats the Americans under Greene at Guilford C. H., N. C.

April–July. The Americans under Greene defeat the British in a series of engagements and reoccupy the Carolinas and Georgia.


28. Arrival of the French fleet under De Grasse in Chesapeake bay.

wallis surrenders the British Army to the French and Americans under De Grasse and Washington.


1782. March 28. Resignation of the British war ministry. (Lord North's.)


Sept. 3. Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded.

Nov. 4, 5. American Army disbanded and Washington's farewell address delivered.


III. The Period of the Confederation. 1781

The union formed in 1781 by the Articles of Confederation, grew out of the exigencies of the times; the dangers which threatened the colonies being common, it became necessary for them to act in concert in order the more effectually to resist them. They accordingly grew into union. From the moment the "Declaration of Independence" was promulgated, it became expedient for its security and duration to define with precision and by a formal instrument, the nature of the compact between the colonies, and the
power which could be exercised by the Congress. The Articles of Confederation gave to the Colonies a national character, and enabled them the better to negotiate treaties and obtain loans.

1784. Wesleyan Methodism really introduced into United States by ordination of first bishops by Coke, one of Wesley's coadjutors.

Philadelphia Daily Advertiser established, (first daily newspaper in U. S.)

1785. First Catholic bishop for America appointed, (John Carroll of Maryland.)

1786. Bishop Asbury (Virginia) establishes the first Sunday-school.

Aug. to Feb., 1787. Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts. Grew out of an attempt on the part of Massachusetts to collect her share of taxes to pay expenses of the Revolution.

First cotton mill in New England opened, (Beverly Co., Mass.)

Episcopal church in America reorganized and bishops appointed.

May 29. Meeting of Convention to revise Articles of Confederation.

Sept. 17. New Constitution signed by the delegates.

1787. Dec. 3 to June 25, 1788. Constitution ratified by the requisite number of states, and the new government commenced, as follows:

1787. Dec. 3. Delaware, unanimously.
   April 28. Maryland, 63 to 12.
   May 23. South Carolina, 149 to 73.

IV. The Period of the Constitution.

The experience of the people since the close of the Revolutionary struggle had demonstrated that although the Articles of Confederation were wisely framed for purposes of war, they were entirely inadequate for the new era of peace. The power of Congress was little more than an empty pageantry of office. There was no coercive force in the government, or, as one of the early statesmen thus pungently put it, "In short, Congress may declare everything, but do nothing." And so the convention which assembled to revise the Articles of Confederation abandoned them, and presented to the people for ratification in their stead the present form of government. Nine states having ratified, the Constitution went into effect the 21st of June, 1788. This structure, erected almost experimentally, but with a bold and reverent confidence, by men of tried patriotism and consummate wisdom, has stood almost without repair, the storms and attacks of nearly one hundred years. The virtue, public spirit, self-sacrifice,
and intelligence of the people have preserved and strengthened it, and won for it an enviable place among the nations.  


1789. First Law Reports (in U. S.) published, (Kirby's Conn.)  

Mar. 4. First Congress under the new Constitution assembled at New York.  

April 30. George Washington of Va. and John Adams of Mass. inaugurated President and Vice-President. (The votes cast by the Electoral College at this election were as follows: for Washington, 69; for Adams, 34; for all others, 35.)

Washington and Adams' Administration. 1789-1797

In politics Federal, i. e., supporters of the Constitution.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretaries of State,  

Secretaries of the Treasury,  
Alex. Hamilton of N. Y. app. Sept. 11, 1789.  
Oliver Wolcott of Conn. app. Feb. 3, 1795.

Secretaries of War and Navy, (one dep't.)  
Postmasters-General,

Attorneys-General,

I. Congress. (Federal in politics.) In session 519 days.
President pro tem. Senate, John Langdon of N. H.

II. Congress. (Federal.) In session 316 days.
Presidents pro tem. Senate, R. H. Lee of Va.; John Langdon of N. H.

III. Congress. (About evenly divided between Federal and Anti-Federal) In session 311 days.

IV. Congress. (About evenly divided between the two parties.) In session 266 days.
Speaker of House of Rep., Jonathan Dayton of N. J.
Presidents pro tem. Senate, Samuel Livermore of N. H.; Wm. Bingham of Pa.

Chief Justices Supreme Court,
Oliver Ellsworth of Conn. app. March 4, 1796.

1789. July 27. Department of State established, (called Department of Foreign Affairs.)
Aug. 7. Department of War established.
Sept. 2. Establishment of Treasury Department.

Feb. First term of Supreme Court held.
March 26. Passage of the first Naturalization Act.
May 29. Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.

March 4. Vermont admitted into the Union.
Nov. 4. St. Clair defeated by the Indians in Ohio.
Dec. 15. First ten amendments to Constitution ratified.

1792. Feb. 20. First permanent act for the establishment of Postoffice Department, (organized before under temporary acts.)
April 2. United States Mint established, and the Federal system of money provided for.
June 1. Kentucky admitted into the Union.

1793. The Cotton Gin invented by Whitney.
Feb. First opinion at length rendered by
the Supreme Court, (Bailsford et al. vs. Georgia.)

March 4. Washington and Adams inaugurated for second term. (Vote in Electoral College: Washington, 132; John Adams, 77; George Clinton, 50; Scattering, 5.)

April 22. The President issues proclamation of neutrality in European war.


Oct. 27. Treaty with Spain, by which the Mississippi river was opened to trade.

1796. June 1. Tennessee admitted into Union.


Adams and Jefferson's Administration. 1801

In politics Federal.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretaries of State,
Timothy Pickering, continued in office.

Secretaries of the Treasury,
Oliver Wolcott, continued.

Secretaries of War,
James McHenry, continued.

Secretary of the Navy,
Benjamin Stoddard of Md. app. May 21, 1798.

Postmaster-General,
Joseph Habersham, continued.

Attorney-General,
Charles Lee, continued.

Chief-Justices of the Supreme Court,
Oliver Ellsworth.

V. Congress. (Federal.) In session 394 days.
Speaker House of Rep., Jonathan Dayton of N. J.

VI. Congress. (Federal.) In session 271 days.
Speaker, Theodore Sedgwick of Mass.
Presidents pro tem. Senate, Samuel Livermore of N. H.; Uriah Tracy of Conn.;
John E. Howard of Md.; James Hillhouse of Conn.

Quasi War with France.
The French government were angered because the United States did not assist them in their quarrel with England, and retaliated by adopting injurious trade regulations. The United
States were indignant, and made preparations for war, but it was finally averted.


July 6. French treaties declared void by Congress.

1800. Feb. 3. The American frigate Constitution fights and captures the French frigate "L'Insurgente."


1797. The Commercial Advertiser (oldest daily paper in New York city) established.


April 30. The Navy Department established.


Nov. 14. Passage of the "Kentucky Resolutions." (These were the famous resolutions—said to have been prepared by Mr. Jefferson—passed by the Legislature of Kentucky. They were the first distinct enunciation of the doctrine of "State's Rights." Virginia approved the resolutions, but no other state, and they were subsequently withdrawn.)

1799. April. Passage of the Act for the abolition of slavery in that state by the New York Legislature.

— Vaccination introduced into the United States (by Dr. Waterhouse.)


1801. March 4. Thomas Jefferson of Virginia and Aaron Burr of New York inaugurated President and Vice-President.
(The vote of the Electors was: Jefferson, 73; J. Adams, 64, Burr, 73; Pinckney, 64; Jay, 1. The House of Representatives elected Jefferson President.)

Jefferson and Burr’s Administration. 1801-1805

In politics Anti-Federal.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretary of State,

Secretaries of the Treasury,
Samuel Dexter, continued.

Secretary of War,
Henry Dearborn of Mass. app. March 5, 1801.

Secretaries of the Navy,
Benjamin Stoddard, continued.

Postmasters-General,
Joseph Habersham, continued.
Attorneys-General,
Levi Lincoln of Mass., app. March 5, 1801.

Chief Justice,

VII. Congress. In session 236 days. (In politics anti-Fed. or Dem.) Speaker House Rep., Nathaniel Macon of N. C.

Presidents pro tem. Senate, John Brown of Ken.; Jesse Franklin of N. C.; Joseph Anderson of Tenn.

1802. March 16. West Point Military Academy established.
Nov. 29. Ohio admitted into the Union.
1803. Apr'1 30. Purchase of Louisiana from France.

War with Tripoli, 1801-1805.
It was for the purpose of protecting our commerce in the Mediterranean Sea, which had long suffered by the depredations of the piratical Barbary states, of which Tripoli was one.


1804. Feb. 16. Decatur destroys the captured frigate under guns of Tripolitan forts.

Aug. 3, Sept. 5. Bombardment of Tripoli.
1805. April 2. Capture of Derne by Eaton and Hamet.


1804. Feb. 15. New Jersey Legislature abolishes slavery in that state, (the last of the free states.)

March. — Trial of Judge Chase of the Supreme Court, under articles of impeachment. (Acquitted.)

July 12. Alexander Hamilton killed in duel by Aaron Burr, (Vice President.)

Sept. 25. The twelfth amendment to the Constitution declared adopted by Secretary of State.

1805. March 4. Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, and Geo. Clinton of New York, inaugurated President and Vice-President. (The vote of the Electors was, Jefferson, 162; C. C. Pinckney, 14; Geo. Clinton, 163; Rufus King, 14.)

Jefferson and Clinton's Administration. 1809

In politics Democratic.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretary of State,
James Madison, continued.

Secretary of the Treasury,
Albert Gallatin, continued.

Secretary of War,
Henry Dearborn, continued.
Secretary of the Navy,
Jacob Crowninshield, continued.

Postmaster-General,
Gideon Granger, continued.

Attorneys-General,
Robert Smith, continued.


Chief Justice,

IX. Congress. In session 234 days. (In politics overwhelmingly Democratic.) Speaker of House of Rep., Nathan’l Macon of N. C. President pro tem. Senate, Sam’l Smith, of Md.


1806–1807. Conspiracy of Aaron Burr to found a Southwestern Empire. (Burr was arrested and tried for treason, but acquitted for lack of evidence.)


June —. U. S. frigate Chesapeake attacked and searched by British ship of war Leopard.

Sept. 4. Beginning of steamboat naviga-
tion. (Robert Fulton, on the Hudson in the Clermont.)


1809. Feb. 27. Embargo repealed and Non-intercourse Act substituted by Congress.

March 4. James Madison of Va., and George Clinton of N. Y. inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of Electoral college, Madison, 132; C. C. Pinckney, 45; Geo. Clinton, 118; Rufus King, 47.)

Madison and Clinton's Administration. 1809-1813

In politics Democratic.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretaries of State,
Robt. Smith of Md. app. March 6, 1809.

Secretary of the Treasury,
Albert Gallatin, continued.

Secretaries of War,

Secretaries of the Navy,
Postmaster-General,
Gideon Granger, continued.

Attorneys-General,
Caesar A. Rodney, continued.
Wm. Pinkney of Md. app. Dec. 11. 1811.

Chief Justice,

Presidents pro tem. of Senate, Andrew Gregg of Pa.; John Gaillard of S. C.; John Pope of Kentucky.

XII. Congress. In session 367 days. (In politics Democratic.) Speaker House of Rep., Henry Clay of Kentucky.

— American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions established.

1811. May 16. Engagement between the U. S. frigate President and British ship Little Belt.

Nov. 17. Battle of Tippecanoe. General Harrison defeats the Indians with great slaughter.

1812. April 25. The Land Office established.
June 18. War declared with Great Britain.
Second War with England.
The second war with England grew out of the latter country's insisting on and exercising the right of impressment, as it was called—the right to search American vessels for native-born subjects. The United States denied the right; hence the war. The declaration of war, however, met with decided opposition from the Federal party, and it is probable that the difficulty between the two countries might have been satisfactorily adjusted by diplomacy.

Oct. 18. Naval fight between the Wasp (Am.) and Frolic (Br.) Former victorious.
Dec. 29. The Constitution (Am.) takes the Java (Br.) after a severe contest.

March 4. James Madison of Va. and Elbridge Gerry of Mass. inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of the Electors was: Madison, 112; De Witt Clinton, 89; Gerry, 128; Ingersoll, 58.)
Madison and Gerry’s Administration. 1813–1817

In politics Democratic.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretary of State,
James Monroe, continued.

Secretaries of the Treasury,
Albert Gallatin, continued.
Alex. J. Dallas of Penn. app. Oct. 6, 1814.

Secretaries of War,
John Armstrong, continued.

Secretaries of the Navy,
William Jones, continued.

Postmasters-General,
Gideon Granger, continued.
R. J. Meigs of Ohio, app. March 17, 1814.

Attorneys-General,
William Pinckney, continued.

Chief-Justice,

XIII. Congress. In session 371 days. (In politics Democratic.)
Speakers House of Reps., Henry Clay of Ky. first session; Langdon Cheves of S. C. second session.
President pro tem. Senate, John Gaillard of S. C.

XIV. Congress. In session 240 days. (In politics Democratic.)

Speaker House of Reps., Henry Clay of Ky.

President pro tem. Senate, John Gaillard of S. C.

Second War with England, continued.


June 1. The Chesapeake (Am.) captured by the Shannon (Br.) off Boston. Capt. Lawrence of the former mortally wounded. His last command, "Don't give up the ship."

Sept. 10. Battle of Lake Erie. Com. Perry (Am.) and his fleet defeat the English flotilla. His laconic message announcing it: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

Oct. 5. Gen. Harrison defeats the Indians and British at the river Thames. Tecumseh, the Indian chief, killed.


July 25. Generals Scott and Ripley engage the British forces under Gen.
Drummond at Lundy's Lane. Action indecisive.


Sept. 12. The British repulsed from Baltimore.

Dec. 5. The Hartford Convention assembled. (Was an assemblage of prominent Federalists from New England who opposed the war. They met to discuss the motives and measures that led to it. The administration denounced the convention as treasonable, but after a three weeks' session it adjourned without adopting anything more treasonable than a respectful protest against the further prosecution of the struggle.)


Jan. 15. The British frigate Endymion captures the President, (frigate.)


1813. First steamboat launched in the western rivers, (at Pittsburg on the Ohio.)

1814. March 27. Battle of Great Horse-Shoe Bend. The Indians defeated with great loss.


'815. June, July. Com. Decatur compels the Dey of Algiers to make peace with the United States. (Algiers had been engaged for a series of years in a piratical crusade upon the commerce of many of the different nations of Europe and the United States, and compelled them to pay ransom for the prisoners taken.)

Jan. 3. The Boston Recorder (first religious paper in the U. S.) established.


Dec. 11. Indiana admitted into the Union.

1817. March 4. James Monroe of Va. and Daniel D. Tompkins of N. Y. inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of the Electors: James Monroe, 183; Rufus King, 34; Daniel D. Tompkins, 183; Scattering, 34.)

Monroe and Tompkins' Administration. 1825.

In politics Democratic.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretary of State,
Secretaries of the Treasury,
Alex. J. Dallas of Pa. continued.

Secretaries of War,
Wm. H. Crawford of Ga. continued.

Secretaries of the Navy,
Smith Thompson of N. Y. app. Nov. 30, 1818.
Sam. L. Southard of N. J. app. Dec, 9, 1823.

Postmasters-General,
Return J. Meigs of Ohio, continued.
John McLean of Ohio, app. Dec. 9, 1823.

Attorney-General,

Chief Justice,

XV. Congress. In session 249 days. (In politics Democratic.) Speaker of House of Reps., Henry Clay of Ky.
Presidents pro tem. of Senate, John Gaillard of S. C.; James Barbour of Va.

Presidents pro tem. of Senate, Jas. Barbour of Va.; John Gaillard of S. C.

President pro tem. of Senate, John Gaillard of S. C.
XVIII. Congress. In session 266 days. (In politics Democratic.) Speaker of House of Reps., Henry Clay of Ky. President pro tem. of Senate, John Gaillard of S. C.

1818. General Jackson defeats the Creek Indians in several engagements, and overruns Florida.

Dec. 3. Illinois admitted to the Union.

1819. Feb. (Term.) The Dartmouth College case decided by the Supreme Court. (The leading case under that clause of the Constitution prohibiting the states from legislation, which impairs the obligation of contracts.)


May —. The steamship Savannah (Am.) crosses the Atlantic. (First attempt at crossing the Atlantic by steam.) — Beginning of the great Anti-Slavery agitation.


— First missionary effort to Christianize the Sandwich Islands.

March 15. Maine admitted into the Union.

1821. Feb. 27. Missouri Compromise bill passed by Congress. (The question of admitting Missouri into the Union arose
in 1820, and occasioned an angry dispute as to whether she should come in as a free or slave state. The question was finally settled by this Compromise Act, which proposed to her, her admission as a slave state, but prohibited slavery north of 36° 30' north latitude.)

**March 4.** Monroe and Tompkins reinaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of the Electors: Monroe, 231; Adams, 1; Tompkins, 218; Scattering, 14.)

**Aug. 10.** Missouri admitted into the Union.

**1822. March 19.** Proclamation of President Monroe, recommending recognition of South American Republics. ("Monroe doctrine," American continent not to be colonized by European powers.)

**1824. Aug. 13.** Arrival of Lafayette at New York on a visit to this country.

**1825. March 4.** John Quincy Adams of Mass. and John C. Calhoun of S. C. inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of the Electors: Jackson, 99; J. Q. Adams, 84; Wm. H. Crawford, 41; H. Clay, 37; Calhoun, 182; Scattering, 78. John Q. Adams elected by House of Reps.)
Adams and Calhoun's Administration. 1825

In politics Democratic.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretary of State,
Henry Clay of Ky. app. March 8, 1825.

Secretary of the Treasury,

Secretaries of War,

Secretary of the Navy,
S. L. Southard of N. J. continued.

Postmaster-General,
John McLean of Ohio, continued.

Attorney-General,
William Wirt of Va. continued.

Chief Justice,

XIX. Congress. In session 259 days. (In politics, Senate Anti-Adm.; House, Adm.)
Speaker House of Reps., John Taylor of New York.
President pro temp. of Senate, Nathaniel Macon of N. C.

XX. Congress. In session 268 days. (In politics Democratic, but Anti-Adm.)
Speaker of House of Reps., Andrew Stevenson of Virginia.
Presidents pro temp. of Senate, Nathaniel Macon of N. C.; Sam'l Smith of Md.
The Erie Canal opened to business. (Begun in 1817.)
Amer. Temperance Society founded, and great temperance movement begun.
Sept. 21. Introduction of Homœopathy into the U. S.

Sept. II. Anti-Masonic agitation begun by the seizure of Wm. Morgan.

1827. Joe Smith founds the Mormon religion.

1828. July. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad begun. (First of iron rails, that carried passengers. The first railway was the Granite railway, at Quincy, Mass., on trams for carrying granite from the quarries; built in 1827.)
May 19. Passage of the Protective Tariff Act. (The Henry Clay Act, called the American System.)

1829. March 4. Andrew Jackson of Tenn. and John C. Calhoun of S. C., inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of the electors was, Jackson, 178; J. Q. Adams, 83; Calhoun, 171; Rich. Rush, 83; Wm. Smith, 7.

Jackson and Calhoun's Administration. 1829

In politics Democratic.

CABINET OFFICERS:
Secretary of State,
Martin Van Buren of N. Y. app. Mar. 6, 1829.

Secretaries of the Treasury,
Louis McLane of Del. app. March, 1831.

Secretaries of War,

Secretaries of the Navy,
John Branch of N. C. app. March 9, 1829.
Levi Woodbury of N. H. app. 1831.

Postmaster-General,
Wm. T. Barry of Ky. app. March 9, 1829.

Attorneys-General,

Chief-Justice,

XXI. Congress. In session 264 days. (In politics Democratic.)
Speaker House of Reps., Andrew Stevenson of Va.
President pro tem. Senate, Samuel Smith of Md.

XXII. Congress. In session 316 days. (In politics Democratic.)
Speaker House of Reps., Andrew Stevenson of Va.
Presidents pro tem. Senate, Littleton W. Tazewell of Va.; Hugh L. White of Tenn.

1830. Fifth census taken. Pop., 12,866,026.
July 10. President Jackson vetoes U. S. Bank bill. (For recharter, original vote, Senate, 28 to 20; House of Representatives, 106 to 84.

July 14. Tariff bill passed by Congress.


Nov. Convention in South Carolina passes Nullification ordinance. (The Tariff bill passed by Congress on the 14th of July laid a heavy protective duty on imported articles. The people of the South, who manufactured but little, opposed it, desiring to get foreign goods as cheaply as possible, and South Carolina headed the opposition by passing an ordinance that the act should be null and void in that state.

Dec. 10. President Jackson's Nullification proclamation (warning South Carolina and other states that the law would be enforced.)

1833. March 2. Compromise Tariff Act passed. (Provided for gradual reduction of duties for ten years.)

March 4. Andrew Jackson of Tenn. and Martin Van Buren of New York inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of the Electors: Jackson, 219; Henry Clay, 49; scattering, 18; Van Buren, 189; John Sergeant, 49; scattering, 48.)
Jackson and Van Buren's 1833 Administration. 1837

In politics Democratic.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretaries of State,
Louis McLane of Del. appointed 1833.

Secretaries of the Treasury,
Wm. J. Duane of Penn. app. 1833.
Roger B. Taney of Md. app. 1833. (Not confirmed by Senate.)

Secretary of War,
Lewis Cass of Michigan, continued.

Secretaries of the Navy,
Levi Woodbury of New Hamp. continued.
Mahlon Dickerson of N. J. app. June 30, 1834.

Postmasters-General,
Wm. T. Barry of Ky. continued.
Amos Kendall of Ky. app. May 1, 1835.

Attorneys-General,
Roger B. Taney of Md. continued.

Chief Justice,
John Marshall, (deceased.)
Roger B. Taney of Md. app. March 15, 1836.

XXIII. Congress. In session 304 days. (In politics Democratic.)
Speakers House of Reps.: Andrew Stevenson of Va., first session; Henry Hubbard of N. H., second session.

Presidents pro tem. Senate: George Poindexter of Miss.; John Tyler of Va.

XXIV. Congress. In session 300 days. (In politics Democratic.)

Speaker House of Reps., John Bell of Tenn.

President pro tem. Senate, Wm. R. King of Ala.


Dec. 28. Florida war begun (with Seminole Indians under Osceola.)

1836. Texas revolts against Mexico. General Houston defeats the Mexicans under Santa Anna and takes him prisoner.

May 6. Battle of the Alamo. Massacre of "Davy Crockett."

June 15. Arkansas admitted into Union.


1837. March 4. Martin Van Buren of N. Y. and Richard M. Johnson of Ky. inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of the Electors: Van Buren, 170; Harrison, 73; White, 26; Webster, 14; Mangum, 11; Johnson, 147; Francis Granger, 77; John Tyler, 47; William Smith, 23.)
Van Burens and Johnsons 1837 Administration. 1841

In politics Democratic.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretary of State,
John Forsyth of Ga. continued.

Secretary of the Treasury,
Levi Woodbury of N. H. continued.

Secretary of War,

Secretaries of the Navy,
Mahlon Dickerson of N. J. continued.

Postmasters-General,
Amos Kendall of Ky. continued.
John M. Niles of Conn. app. May 25, 1840.

Attorneys-General,
Benj. F. Butler of N. Y. continued.
Felix Grundy of Tenn., app. Sept. 1, 1838.

Chief-Justice,
Roger B. Taney of Md.

XXV. Congress. In session 352 days. (In politics Democratic, by small majority)
Speaker House of Reps., James K. Polk of Tenn.
Presidents pro tem. Senate. Wm. R. King of Ala.
XXVI. Congress. In session 320 days. (In politics about evenly divided between Democrats and Whigs.)
Speaker House of Reps., James K. Polk of Tenn.
President pro tem. Senate, Wm. R. King of Ala.

March. Beginning of great financial crisis ("Panic of '37.")
May 10. Banks suspended in New York, followed by banks throughout the Union.

1838. Border war and Maine boundary trouble.
April 23. Beginning of Trans-Atlantic steam navigation (arrival at New York of English steamers Sirius and Great Western.)

1839. July 3. First Normal School in U. S. established (at Lexington, Mass.)
1840. Sixth census taken. Pop., 17,069,453.
June 20. Patent granted to S. F. B. Morse for electric telegraph. (Application filed in 1837.)

1841. March 4. Wm. H. Harrison of Ohio and John Tyler of Va. inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of Electors: Harrison, 234; Van Buren, 60; Tyler, 234; R. M. Johnson, 48; scattering, 12.)
Harrison & Tyler's, & Tyler's Administration. 1841

In politics Whig, nominally.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretaries of State,
Daniel Webster of Mass. app. March 5, 1841.
Hugh S. Legaré of S. C. app. May 9, 1843.

Secretaries of the Treasury,
Thos. Ewing of Ohio, app. March 5, 1841.

Secretaries of War,
John Bell of Tenn. app. March 5, 1841.
James M. Porter of Pa. app. March 8, 1843.
(Rejected by Senate.)

Secretaries of the Navy,
Geo. E. Badger of N. C. app. March 5, 1841.
(Rejected by Senate.)

Postmasters-General,
Francis Granger of N. Y. app. March 6, 1841.
Chas. A. Wickliffe of Ky. app. Sept. 13, 1841.
Attorneys-General,

Chief-Judge,
Roger B. Taney.

XXVII. Congress. In session 464 days. (In politics Whig.)
Speakers House of Reps., R. M. T. Hunter of Va.; John Waite of Ky.
Presidents pro tem. Senate, Samuel L. Southard of N. J.; Willie P. Mangum of N. C.

XXVIII. Congress. In session 288 days. (In politics, Senate, 4 Whig majority; House of Reps., Dem. 26.)
Speaker House of Reps., John W. Jones of Va.
President pro tem. Senate, W. P. Mangum of N. C.

April 6. Death of President Harrison and inauguration of Tyler as President.

1842. Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island. (It arose over a proposal to change the Constitution of Rhode Island. Dorr and his party favored the change, and took up arms and threatened civil war. Dorr was finally arrested and convicted, but subsequently released.)


Aug. 22. The Maine boundary trouble
settled by ratification of treaty with Great Britain (Webster-Ashburton Treaty.)

Aug. 30. Modified Tariff bill signed by the President. (Vote in the Senate, 24 to 23, and in the House, 105 to 103.)

Fremont’s first exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains.


1845. March 3. Florida and Iowa admitted into the Union.

March 4. James K. Polk of Tenn. and George M. Dallas of Pa. inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of Electors: Polk, 170; H. Clay, 105; Dallas, 170; Frelinghuysen, 105.)

Polk and Dallas’ Administration. 1849

In politics Democratic.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretary of State,
James Buchanan of Pa. app. March 5, 1845.

Secretary of the Treasury,
Robert J. Walker of Miss. app. March 5, 1845.

Secretary of War,
Wm. L. Marcy of N. Y. app. March 5, 1845.

Secretaries of the Navy,
Postmaster-General,
Cave Johnson of Tenn. app. March 5, 1845.

Attorneys-General,
J. Y. Mason of Va. app. March 5, 1845.
Nathan Clifford of Me. app. Dec. 23, 1846.
Isaac Toucey of Conn. app. June 21, 1848.

Chief Justice,
Roger B. Taney.

XXIX. Congress. In session 340 days. (In politics Democratic.)
Speaker House of Reps., John W. Davis of Indiana.
President pro tem. of Senate, David R. Atchison of Missouri.

XXX. Congress. In session 344 days. (In politics, Senate, Dem.; House, Whig.)
President pro tem. of Senate, David R. Atchison of Missouri.

Oct. 10. Naval Academy opened at Annapolis, Md.
Dec. 29. Texas admitted into the Union.

1846. June 15. Treaty with Great Britain as to the boundaries of Oregon.
Aug. 10. Smithsonian Institution founded.
Sept. 10. First complete sewing machine, manufactured by Elias Howe, jr.
Dec. 28. Iowa admitted into the Union.

War with Mexico.
Mexico claimed Texas as a part of her territory, and denied her right to independence. In
addition, the western boundary of Texas was in dispute, the Texans insisting upon the Rio Grande river, the Mexicans the Neuces, and the latter prepared to defend what they considered their rights. The United States having received Texas into the Union, felt bound to assist her. A large party in the Northern States opposed the war, claiming it was but an attempt to extend the domain of slavery.


May 8. The Americans win the battle of Palo Alto.

May 11. Congress declares war.

June —. Fremont takes possession of California.

July 6. California declares her independence of Mexico.


1847. Feb. 23. Santa Anna with 20,000 Mexicans attacks Taylor at Buena Vista, but is repulsed.

March 26. Vera Cruz surrenders to Gen. Scott.

April 18. Gen. Scott defeats Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo.

Aug. 21. The American army appears before the City of Mexico.

Sept. 12. The Americans carry the Castle of Chapultepec by storm.

Sept. 14. After two days hard fighting the Americans under Scott enter the City of Mexico.

1847. The Mormons emigrate to Utah.
— 29. Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1849. March 4. Zachary Taylor of Louisiana, and Millard Fillmore of New York, inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of the Electors: Taylor, 163; Lewis Cass, 127; Fillmore, 163; Butler, 127.)

Taylor and Fillmore's, and Fillmore's Administration. 1849

1853

In politics Whig.

CABINET OFFICERS.

Secretaries of State.

Secretaries of the Treasury,

Secretaries of War,

Secretaries of the Navy,
Wm. A. Graham of N. C. app. July 20, 1850.
John P. Kennedy of Md. app. 1852.
Secretaries of the Interior,

Postmasters-General,
Jacob Collamer of Vt. app. March 7, 1849.

Attorneys-General,
Reverdy Johnson of Md. app. March 7, 1849.

Chief Justice,
Roger B. Taney.

XXXI. Congress. In session 394 days. (In politics Democratic.)
Speaker House of Reps., Howell Cobb of Georgia.
President pro tem. of Senate, William R. King of Alabama.

XXXII. Congress. In session 363 days. (In politics Democratic.)
Speaker House of Reps., Linn Boyd of Kentucky.
President pro tem. of Senate, William R. King of Alabama.

March 23. Department of the Interior established.


May 19. Lopez lands a filibustering expedition on the island of Cuba. (Lopez afterwards defeated and garroted.)

July 9. Death of President Taylor and
inauguration of Fillmore as his successor.

The Grinnell Expedition sails from New York in search of Sir John Franklin, (sailed subsequently in 1853,) under charge of Dr. Kane.)

**Sept. 9.** The "Omnibus Bill" approved by the President, and becomes the law of the land. (Henry Clay's Compromise.) Provided for the admission of California free, the creation of the territories of Utah and New Mexico, without reference to freedom or slavery, (leaving it to the people of those territories to decide between,) and for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

**Sept. 9.** California admitted into the Union.

**Sept. 16.** Fugitive Slave Act approved by the President.

**Sept. 20.** First land-grand by Congress to railroads. (Illinois Central and Mobile and Ohio.)

**1851. March 3.** Postage on letters reduced to 3 cents, by Act of Congress.

**1852-1853.** Newfoundland Fishery difficulty. (Settled by mutual concessions.)

**March 4.** Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, and William R. King of Alabama, inaugurated President and Vice-President. Latter died in office. (Vote of Electors: Pierce, 252; Scott, 42; King, 252; Graham, 42.)
Pierce and King's Administration.

1853

In politics Democratic.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretary of State,
   Wm. L. Marcy of N. Y. app. March 7, 1853.

Secretary of the Treasury,
   James Guthrie of Ky. app. March 7, 1853.

Secretary of War,
   Jefferson Davis of Miss. app. March 7, 1853.

Secretary of the Navy,

Secretary of the Interior,

Postmaster-General,

Attorney-General,
   Caleb Cushing of Mass. app. March 7, 1853.

Chief Justice,
   Roger B. Taney.

XXXIII. Congress. In session 336 days. (In politics Democratic.)
   Speaker House of Reps., Linn Boyd of Kentucky.
   President pro tem. of Senate, David R. Atchison of Missouri.

XXXIV. Congress. In session 363 days. (In politics, Senate, Dem.; House, opp.)
   Speaker House of Reps., N. P. Banks of Massachusetts.
President pro tem. of Senate, Jesse D. Bright of Indiana.

March 31. Com. Perry negotiates a treaty, by which the ports of Japan are thrown open to commerce of United States.

May 6. Norwalk bridge disaster. (First great railroad accident; a train of cars precipitated through a drawbridge; 50 killed.)

Dec. 30. New boundary treaty with Mexico. (Gadsden purchase, by which Arizona was acquired.)

1854. Steamer Black Warrior seized at Havana by Spaniards. (Excited a feeling for the acquisition of Cuba.)

May 30. Repeal of the Missouri Compromise Act, and passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Sept. 27. Loss of the steamer Arctic of the Collins (Amer.) Line Mail Steamers off Cape Race.

1854-1856. Kansas-Nebraska struggle, and organization of the Republican party. (This struggle grew out of the attempt to make these territories slave territories, the bill of Senator Douglass, which passed Congress May 30th, having left it optional with the people whether they should be slave or free. The struggle was a bitter and exciting one, and led to bloodshed, but the cause of Freedom finally triumphed.)

1856. Feb. 2. N. P. Banks (Rep.) of Mass., elected Speaker House of Representatives on the 133d ballot, under the plurality rule, after an unprecedented struggle, by 103 votes, to 100 for Wm. Aikin of S. C., and 11 scattering.


1857. March 4. James Buchanan of Pa. and John C. Breckenridge of Ky., inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of the Electors: Buchanan, 173; Fremont, 114; Fillmore, 8; Breckenridge, 173; Dayton, 114; Donelson, 8.)

Buchanan and Breckenridge's Administration. 1857

In politics Democratic.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretaries of State,

Secretaries of the Treasury,

Secretaries of War,
Secretary of the Navy,
Isaac Toucey of Conn. app. March 6, 1857.

Secretary of the Interior,
Jacob Thompson of Miss. app. Mar. 6, 1857.

Postmasters-General,
Aaron V. Brown of Tenn. app. March 6, 1857.
Horatio King of Me. app. Feb. 12, 1861.

Attorneys-General,
J. S. Black of Pa. app. March 6, 1857.

Chief-Justice,
Roger B. Taney.

XXXV. Congress. In session 265 days. (In politics Democratic.)
Speaker House of Reps., Jas. L. Orr of South Carolina.
President pro tem. of Senate, Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama.

XXXVI. Congress. In session 289 days. (In politics, Senate, Dem.; House, Opp.)
Speaker House of Reps., Wm. Pennington of New Jersey.
Presidents pro tem. of Senate, Jesse D. Bright of Ind.; Solomon Foot of Vt.

March 6. Dred Scott decision announced by the Supreme Court. (Virtually decided that a black man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect.)

Sept. 23. Great religious revival begun.
—Mormon troubles in Utah. (Massacre of emigrants at Mountain Meadow, and armed resistance to United States authorities.)

1858. May II. Minnesota admitted into Union.
   Aug. 16. First message by cable across the Atlantic. (Cable was soon broken, and not relaid until 1866.)

1859. San Juan difficulty (touching the right of sovereignty over that island on northwestern boundary, England and United States claiming it.)
   Oct. 16. John Brown’s raid into Virginia. (Attempted to incite the slaves to insurrection, but was overpowered and hung.)


   Jan. 29. Kansas admitted into the Union.
   —The Myra Clark Gaines case finally decided in her favor by the Supreme Court.

March 4. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of the Electors: Lincoln, 180;
Breckenridge, 72; Douglass, 12; Bell, 39; Hamlin, 180; Lane, 72; Johnson, 12; Everett, 39.)

Lincoln and Hamlin’s Administration. 1861-1865

In politics Republican.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretary of State,

Secretaries of the Treasury,
Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, app. March 7, 1861.
Wm. P. Fessenden of Me. app. July 1, 1864.

Secretaries of War,

Secretary of the Navy,
Gideon Welles of Conn. app. March 7, 1861.

Secretaries of the Interior,
Caleb B. Smith of Ind. app. March 7, 1861.

Postmasters-General,
Montgomery Blair of Md. app. March 7, 1861.

Attorneys-General,

Chief-Justices,
Roger B. Taney, (deceased.)
Salmon P. Chase, app. Dec. 6, 1864.
XXXVII. Congress. In session 356 days. (In politics Republican.)
Speaker House of Reps., Galusha A. Grow of Pa.
President pro tem. Senate, Solomon Foot of Vt.

XXXVIII. Congress. In session 299 days. (In politics Republican.)
Speaker House of Reps., Schuyler Colfax of Ind.
Presidents pro tem. Senate, Solomon Foot of Vt.; Daniel Clark of N. H.

The Great Rebellion, or the 1861 War of Secession. 1865

The War of Secession was one of the most tremendous conflicts which history records, nearly four million persons having been in the ranks of both armies. The cause of the war was Slavery, and the pretext for it the triumph of the Republican party in the election of Mr. Lincoln, who was opposed to its extension. But there had always been more or less antagonism between the people of the northern and southern sections of the country. The people of the latter had been taught to believe that the Federal Union was a league or confederation which might be dissolved at the will of the respective states. This was called the “State’s Rights doctrine,” and had been the source of fruitful discussion in Congress and out of Congress for
many years. The cultivation of cotton was the leading branch of Southern industry, and in its production the employment of slave labor was exceedingly profitable; so that it came about that the interests of the Southern States were closely identified with slave labor. They hoped in the attempt to dissolve the Union, to found a new government where “cotton should be king,” and where the sinews and backbone of the throne should be the labor of this enthralled race. The people of the North, on the other hand, regarded slavery with repugnance; but, without attempting to interfere with the existing state of slavery, had bent their efforts to prevent its extension beyond the limits of the Southern States. They had also been taught to believe that the Union was a solemn compact, which could not be dissolved at the will of a single state or any number of states. This clash of interests and opinions brought about the war, in which the Northern States were simply acting the part of defenders of the life of the nation.

April 12, 13. The Confederates under Beauregard attack Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, S. C., and compel him to surrender.

April 14. President Lincoln issues a call for volunteers, (75,000 three months’ men.)

April 17. Virginia passes ordinance of secession.

April 19. The President declares the Southern States blockaded.
Mob in Baltimore attack Massachusetts soldiers on their way to the defence of Washington.

May 6. Arkansas passes ordinance of secession.

Confederate capital removed to Richmond, Va.

May 20. North Carolina secedes from the Union.

May 23. The Union army crosses the Potomac into Virginia, and takes possession of Alexandria and Arlington Heights.

June 3. First fight of the war. General McClellan defeats the Confederates at Philippi, Va.

June 8. Tennessee passes ordinance of secession. (A large portion of the people repudiated this act, and the state was represented in Congress during the entire war.)

June 10. Gen. Butler defeated by the Confederates at Big Bethel, Va. (Maj. Winthrop killed.)


July 23. President Lincoln calls for 500,000 three years' volunteers.

Aug. 10. The Confederates defeat and kill Gen. Lyon at Wilson's Creek, Mo.

Nov. 7. Gen. Grant defeated by the Confederates at Belmont, Mo.

Nov. 8. "The Trent affair." Mason and
Slidell, Confederate envoys, taken from the English steamer by Com. Wilkes. (Afterwards given up upon demand of the English government, Sec. Seward holding the same position as did our government in war of 1812.)


Feb. 25. Passage by Congress of the Greenback Act. (Provided for the issue of $150,000,000 U. S. notes.)


March 7, 8. Naval battle in Hampton Roads. Confederate ram Merrimac destroys the Cumberland and Congress, but is driven off by the Union iron-clad Monitor.

April 6, 7. Great battles at Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, Tenn.; the Union troops finally successful. (Gen. A. S. Johnston, the Confederate Commander-in-chief, killed.)

April 24. Com. Farragut with his fleet
runs by the forts in the Mississippi river after a fierce bombardment.

April 28. Capture of New Orleans by the Union troops under Gen. Butler and sailors under Farragut.

May 4, 5. Capture of Yorktown, Va., and defeat of the Confederates by the army of Gen. McClellan.

May 10. Evacuation of Norfolk, Va., by the Confederates.


May 14–June 10. Stonewall Jackson (Conf.) advances up the Shenandoah Valley and defeats Fremont and Banks at Port Republic, Cross Keys, and Winchester.


June 29. McClellan's army commences its seven days retreat; is attacked on June 30, at Glendale by the Confederates and beaten, but wins.

July 1, the Battle of Malvern Hill, which enables McClellan to cover his retreat.


Aug. 29–31. Battles of Second Bull Run

**Sept. 1.** Generals Kearney and Stevens (Union) killed.

**Sept. 5.** Gen. Lee crosses the Potomac and invades Maryland.

**Sept. 14.** Battle of South Mountain, Md. Meade and Hooker's divisions of McClellan's army defeat Hill and Longstreet.

**Sept. 15.** Col. Miles surrenders Harper's Ferry to the Confederates.

**Sept. 19.** Great battle at Antietam, Md. Lee and McClellan's entire forces engaged. The latter victorious.

— Battle of Inka, Miss. The Confederates defeated.

**Oct. 3, 4.** Gen. Rosecrans (Union) defeats Van Dorn at Corinth, Miss.

**Oct. 8.** Battle of Perryville, Ky. Confederates under Bragg defeated.


**Dec. 11, 12.** Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. The Union army of the Potomac badly defeated.


**Dec. 31.** West Virginia admitted into the Union.

Jan. 2. Gen. Sherman repulsed by Confederates at Vicksburg, Miss.

April 7. Com. Dupont attacks Fort Sumter with a fleet of iron-clads, but is repulsed.

Gen. Grant's Campaign against Vicksburg.

May 1. Confederates defeated at Port Gibson, Miss.


May 19. First assault on fortifications at Vicksburg repulsed.

May 20. Investment of Vicksburg begun.


May 1–4. Battle of Chancellorsville, Va. The Union troops under Hooker defeated by Gen. Lee, with a loss of 17,000. (Stonewall Jackson (Conf.) killed.)

May 27. Com. Farragut and Gen. Banks attack the Confederates at Port Hudson, but are repulsed.

July 1–3. Gen. Meade defeats Gen. Lee at Gettysburg, Pa., but with a loss of 23,000. Confederates lose about 25,000. (The greatest battle of the war.)


July 18. Gallant but unsuccessful assault by the Union forces on Fort Wagner, S. C. Col. Shaw, the chivalric young commander of the 54th Mass., (the first negro regiment enlisted in the war,) killed.

Sept. 10. Close of the war with the Sioux Indians in Minn. (Begun Aug., 1862, by the massacre of settlers in Western Minn.)

Sept. 19, 20. Desperate battle at Chickamauga, Tenn. Gen. Rosecrans holds his ground against the Confederates under Bragg, but retreats (21) to Chattanooga.


1864. April 8, 9. Gen. Banks' Red River (La.) Expedition worsted by the Confederates and obliged to retreat.

Gen. Grant's Campaign against Richmond.

May 5, 6. Battle of the Wilderness between the entire armies of Lee and Grant. Loss 35,000 on both sides, among them Gen. Wadsworth (Union) killed.


June 3. Battle of Coal Harbor. The
Union troops repulsed with great slaughter.
June 14-15. The Union forces cross the James river.
July 27-29. Burnside’s Corps assaults Petersburg, but is repulsed. (“The Mine fiasco.”)
Aug. 18-21. Warren’s Corps (Union) takes the Weldon road.
Oct. 27. Hancock (Union) defeats Hill at Hatcher’s Run.

Sheridan’s Shenandoah Valley Campaign.
Sept. 19. Defeats the Confederates under Ewell at the Opequan.
Sept. 25. Battle of Fisher’s Hill. The Union troops successful.
October 19. Battle of Cedar Creek. The Union army at first broken, but rallied by Sheridan, defeat Early and cause him to retreat.

Sherman’s Atlanta Campaign.
June 1-22. Continuous fighting in the
mountains of Northern Georgia. Gen. Polk (Conf.) killed.

**June 27-July 2.** The Union troops assault Kenesaw mountain, but are repulsed. Johnson, however, abandons it.

**July 20.** The Confederates under Hood (Johnson’s successor) repulsed at Peachtree Creek.

**July 22.** Sherman reaches the fortifications of Atlanta, and repulses an attack by Hood. General McPherson (Union) killed.

**Aug. 25-29.** Sherman flanks Atlanta, fighting and defeating Hardie’s Corps.

**Sept. 1-3.** Hood abandons Atlanta, and the Union forces under Sherman occupy it.

**June 3.** The National Bank Act passed by Congress.

**June 19.** Naval battle off coast of France between the Kearsage (Union) and the Alabama. (Conf.) The latter sunk.

**Aug. 6-22.** Investment, bombardment, and capture of Forts Morgan and Gaines, Mobile harbor, by Union fleet and troops under Admiral Farragut and Gen. Granger.

**Oct. 3.** Nevada admitted into the Union.

**Nov. 11.** Gen. Sherman burns Atlanta and begins his “March to the Sea.”


Dec. 20, 21. The Confederates abandon Savannah, and Sherman presents it as a "Christmas present to President Lincoln."


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Feb. 1. Passage of the Constitutional Amendment, abolishing slavery. Passed by Senate, April 8, 1864, by 38 (2 Dems.) to 6 (all Dems.) Vote in the House, 119 (16 Dems.) to 56 (all Dem.)


March 4. Abraham Lincoln of Ill., and Andrew Johnson of Tenn., inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of Electors: Lincoln, 212; McClellan, 21; Johnson, 212; Pendleton, 21.)
Lincoln and Johnson, and
Johnson's Administration.
1865 1869

In politics Republican.

CABINET OFFICERS:

**Secretary of State,**
William H. Seward of N. Y. continued.

**Secretary of the Treasury,**
Hugh McCullough of Ind. app. March, 1865.

**Secretaries of War,**
Edwin M. Stanton of Ohio, continued.

**Secretary of the Navy,**
Gideon Welles of Conn. continued.

**Secretaries of the Interior,**
John P. Upshur of Ind. continued.
James Harlan of Iowa, app. May, 1865.

**Postmasters-General,**
William Dennison of Ohio, continued.
Alex. W. Randall of Wis. app. July 24, 1866.

**Attorneys-General,**
James Speed of Ky. continued.
Henry Stanberry of Ohio, app. July 24, 1866.

Chief Justice,
Salmon P. Chase of Ohio.

***XXXIX. Congress.*** In session 329 days. (In politics Republican.)
Speaker House of Reps., Schuyler Colfax of Indiana.
President pro tem. of Senate, Lafayette F. S. Foster of Conn.

XL. Congress. In session 382 days. (In politics Republican.)
Speakers House of Reps., Schuyler Colfax of Indiana; Theodore M. Pomeroy of N. Y.
President pro tem. of Senate, Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio.

March 16-18. Sherman defeats Johnson at Averysboro’ and Bentonville, N. C.
April 2. Severe fighting at Petersburg. Forts Gregg and Alexander taken by Gen. Grant’s troops.
April 2, 3. The Confederates evacuate Richmond and Petersburg, and the Union forces occupy them.
April 26. Surrender of Johnson to Sherman near Durham Station, N. C.


Dec. 18. The Thirteenth Amendment declared adopted.

1866. The Atlantic cable finally successfully laid and operated.

July 4. Great fire at Portland, Me.

1867. Feb. 9. Nebraska admitted into the Union.

March 2. Passage of the first Reconstruction Act.

March 30. Alaska purchased from Russia for $7,200,000.

Sept. 7. The President issues Amnesty proclamation.

1868. Feb. 1. President Johnson suspends Sec. Stanton from office. (Senate does not acquiesce, and reinstates him.)

Feb. 24—March 5. Articles of Impeachment prepared by the House of Reps. against the President, and the Senate organized to try them.


May 26. Failure of the impeachment proceedings. The President acquitted—36 Senators voting guilty and 19 not guilty, one less than two-thirds. Secretary Stanton relinquishes the War Department.

June 22—25. Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, North and South Carolina readmitted into the Union.
July 28. Sec. Seward announces the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by the requisite number of States. (Confers rights of citizenship on former slaves.)

1869. March 4. U. S. Grant of Illinois and Schuyler Colfax of Indiana inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Vote of the Electors: Grant, 214; Seymour, 80; Colfax, 214; Blair, 80.)

Grant and Colfax's Administration. 1869-1873

In politics Republican.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretaries of State,
Hamilton Fish of N. Y. app. March 11, 1869.

Secretary of the Treasury,
(A. T. Stewart of N. Y. declined.)

Secretaries of War,
John A. Rawlins of Ill. March, 1869.
Wm. W. Belknap of Iowa, Oct. 13, 1869.

Secretaries of the Navy,
A. E. Borie of Pa. app. March 5, 1869.

Secretaries of the Interior,
Jacob D. Cox of Ohio, app. March 5, 1869.
Columbus Delano of Ohio, app. Oct. 29, 1870.
Postmaster-General,
J. A. J. Cresswell of Md. app. March 5, 1869.
Attorneys-General,
E. R. Hoar of Mass. app. March 5, 1869.

Chief Justice,
Salmon P. Chase.

XLI. Congress. In session 346 days. (In politics Republican.)
Speaker H. of Reps., J. G. Blaine of Me.
President pro tem. Senate, H. B. Anthony of R. I.

XLII. Congress. In session 327 days. (In politics Republican.)
Speaker H. of Reps., J. G. Blaine of Me.
Pres. pro tem. Senate, H. B. Anthony. R. I.

May. Completion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, and line opened to the Pacific.

Feb. 23. Mississippi readmitted into the Union.
Mar. 30. Texas readmitted into Union.
— The Fifteenth Amendment declared adopted.

May. Fenian demonstration against Canada.

July 15. Georgia readmitted into Union.

1871. Feb. 7. Legal-Tender cases decided in the Supreme Court.
Mar. 3. The Act creating the U. S. Centennial Commission becomes a law.

May 8. Treaty with Great Britain concluded relative to the Alabama claims.

Oct. 7-9. Great fire in Chicago. (Loss, $200,000,000.)

1872. Sept. 14. Geneva award made. (Great Britain to pay $15,500,000 to United States for depredations of Confederate cruisers during the Civil war.)


Nov. 10. Great fire in Boston.


March 4. U. S. Grant of Ill. and Henry Wilson of Mass. inaugurated President and Vice-President. (Horace Greeley of N. Y. and B. Gratz Brown of Miss. the opposing candidates, but Mr. Greeley having died before the Electors met, the votes were scattering.) Grant, 268; scattering, 80; Wilson, 268; scattering, 80.

Grant and Wilson's Administration. 1873

In politics Republican.

CABINET OFFICERS:

Secretary of State,

Hamilton Fish of N. Y. continued.
Secretaries of the Treasury,

Secretary of War,
Wm. W. Belknap of Iowa, continued.

Secretary of the Navy,
Geo. M. Robeson of N. J. continued.

Secretaries of the Interior,
Columbus Delano of Ohio, continued.

Postmasters-General,
J. A. J. Cresswell of Md. continued.

Attorneys-General,
Geo. H. Williams, continued.

Chief Justice,
Morrison R. Waite of Ohio.

XLIII. Congress. In session 292 days. (In politics Republican.
Speaker House of Reps., Jas. G. Blaine of Me.
President pro tem. Senate, M. H. Carpenter of Wis.

XLIV. Congress. In session — days. (In politics, Senate, Republican; House of Reps., Democratic.)
Speaker House of Reps., M. C. Kerr of Ind.
President pro tem. Senate, T. W. Ferry of Mich.

May. The Louisiana disturbances. Gen. Grant issues proclamation (22d) requiring the plotters against the organized government to disperse.

Oct. 31. The Virginious seized by the Spanish steamer Tornado. (Gen. Ryan and fifty-three of the crew shot by the Spaniards.)

1874. Jan. 20. Repeal of the "Salary Grab" Act (passed March 3, 1873, for the increase of compensation to the Members of Congress and certain officers of the government.)

April 22. Pres. Grant vetoes the Currency bill.

May 15. The President issues proclamation against the Arkansas insurgents.


April 19. Beginning of Centennial celebrations (at Lexington and Concord.)

Sept. 16. Beginning of the fast mail service.


July 4. The one hundredth birthday of the United States.
### Value of Foreign Coins

**D. C. M.**  

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Metal</th>
<th>Coin Type</th>
<th>Assay Value</th>
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<td>9 13 2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ducat</td>
<td>2 28 3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sovereign (no longer coined)</td>
<td>6 75 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Rix Dollar</td>
<td>1 0 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Twenty-five Franc piece</td>
<td>4 82 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Doubleloon</td>
<td>15 50 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Double Milreis</td>
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<td>Cent. Amer.</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Escudo</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>0 98 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Four Reals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chili</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Doubloon (before 1835)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Dollar</td>
<td>0 96 2</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Double Fred, or Ten-Thaler</td>
<td>7 90 0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Rigsbank Daler</td>
<td>0 54 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Twenty Piasters</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Piaster (new)</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Twenty Francs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Five Francs</td>
<td>0 96 5</td>
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<td>Ger. Empire</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Five Marks (new)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thaler (no longer coined)</td>
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<td>Silver</td>
<td>Half Crown</td>
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<td>Shilling</td>
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<td>Sixpence</td>
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<td>Hindostan</td>
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<td>Rupee</td>
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<td>Twenty Lire</td>
<td>3 84 7</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Gold</td>
<td>Chobang (obsolete)</td>
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<td>Fifty Sen</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Gold</td>
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<td>Netherland</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Ducat</td>
<td>2 26 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ten Guilders</td>
<td>3 99 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Two-and-a-half Guilders</td>
<td>1 12</td>
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VALUES IN UNITED STATES MONEY
OF THE
PURE GOLD OR SILVER
REPRESENTING RESPECTIVELY THE MONETARY UNITS
AND STANDARD COINS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The first section of the Act of March 3, 1873, provides "that the value of foreign coin, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value," and that "the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed on the first day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The estimates of values contained in the following table are those made by the Director of the Mint, January 1, 1875, in compliance with the above stated provisions of law.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>MONETARY UNIT</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
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<td>Gold</td>
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<td>Florin</td>
<td>Silver</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Franc</td>
<td>Gold &amp; silv.</td>
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<td>Gold &amp; silv.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Milreis of 1000 reis</td>
<td>Gold</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Dollar</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
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<td>Bogota</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>0 91 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>0 91 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chili</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>0 92 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>Gold</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>0 91 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>Silver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Pound of 100 piasters</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>4 97 4</td>
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<td>Franc</td>
<td>Gold &amp; silv.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Pound sterling</td>
<td>Gold</td>
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<td>Mark</td>
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<td>Hayti</td>
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<td>Rupee of 16 annas</td>
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<td>Peso</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>0 92 5</td>
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<td>Milreis of 1000 reis</td>
<td>Gold</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
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<td>Silver</td>
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<td>Gold</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Franc</td>
<td>Gold &amp; silv.</td>
<td>0 19 3</td>
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<td>Tripoli</td>
<td>Mahbub of 20 piasters</td>
<td>Silver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunis</td>
<td>Piaster of 16 caroubs</td>
<td>Silver</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Piaster</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>0 4 8</td>
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<td>U.S.of Colombia</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>Silver</td>
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<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Patacon</td>
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