

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS IN 1829.

[The figures in the margin designate the day of the month.]

JANUARY:

1. **THE** General Congress of Mexico assembled, and was opened by a speech from President Victoria.
2. Forty men and thirty horses killed by an explosion of fire-damp, at the mines of Logis de Peres, Marotret, France.
5. Large Factory in Lowell, Massachusetts, burnt; loss \$125,000.
6. Vincente Guerrero chosen President, and Anastasio Bustamante Vice-President of Mexico, by the General Congress.
6. Session of the New Jersey Legislature commenced.
6. Grand Vizier arrives at Schumla and assumes the command of the Turkish army. Hostilities recommence against the Russians.
9. Discovery and failure of an extensive conspiracy at Lisbon, Portugal, to overthrow the government of Don Miguel.
9. Frederick von Schlegel, the celebrated German author, died in Germany.
13. The Buenos-Ayreal privateer Brig Patriot, Captain Almeida, risen upon by the crew, and carried into Porto Rico and delivered up to the Spanish authorities.
18. Dispersion of the guerillas and destruction of the Patian faction in the southern part of Colombia by General Cordova.
22. Four hundred and fifty Indians belonging to the army of the Provinces under the command of Molina, surprised and cut to pieces by General Lavalle, provisional Governor of Buenos Ayres.
26. Proclamation of Bolivar to the Insurgents under Obando and to the Inhabitants of Cauca, Popayan, and Patia, offering pardon to all who should surrender within twenty days.
26. Conspiracy discovered in Manilla, to declare the independence of the Islands. Several persons arrested and placed in close confinement.
27. Bill passed the house of Delegates of Virginia, to organize a Convention for the purpose of revising the Constitution of the state.
27. Opening of the Session of the French Chambers. The king in his speech stated that the three great powers of Europe had taken the Morea and the neighbouring islands of Greece

under their protection; that consuls had been appointed with the South American states; and that the finances were in a flourishing condition.

29. Colonel Timothy Pickering died at Salem, Massachusetts. He was a distinguished revolutionary officer, and held the post of Secretary of State during the administration of Washington.
 30. Byram Cotton Factory in Connecticut burnt; loss \$100,000.
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FEBRUARY.

2. York Cathedral, in York, England, partly destroyed by fire.
5. Session of the English Parliament opened. The king in his speech stated, that diplomatic relations with Portugal were suspended, but that a negotiation for the settlement of existing difficulties was in progress, that the most perfect harmony subsisted between the three great powers of Europe, that the war between Russia and Turkey continued and was deeply regretted, that the finances were in a prosperous condition, and that the difficulties in Ireland and the civil disabilities of the Catholics were worthy of the deliberate consideration of Parliament.
7. General Harrison, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Colombia, received and recognised at Bogotá, by the Minister of State, in the absence of the President Bolivar.
10. Death of Leo XII, Pope of Rome.
11. Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President, opened by the Senate at Washington, Whole number 261. Andrew Jackson had 178 for President, and John C. Calhoun 171 for Vice-President, and both were declared to be elected.
15. Affray at Port Mahon between a party of sailors belonging to the United States' frigate Java and a party attached to the French brig Faune, in which a French lieutenant was killed.
16. Meza, one of the chiefs opposed to Lavalle's government, shot in the public Plaza of Buenos Ayres.
17. Large fire at Savannah, Georgia. Forty buildings destroyed. Loss from 40 to \$50,000.
19. The Russian General Kumianoff defeats a Turkish division of troops with considerable loss. The Turkish garrison of Giurgevo make a sortie with over 3000 men, but are driven back by the Russians.
20. Very heavy and violent snow storm attended with a strong northeast gale, throughout the Middle and Northern States. Nantucket Mail Packet Boat lost, and two men frozen to death.
20. Resolutions passed the Virginia House of Delegates, denying the power of Congress to pass the late Tariff Bill, and declaring it to be unconstitutional.

20. Fort Litha taken from the Turks by the Greeks. It is situated at the entrance of the Maliaque Gulf, and capitulated after an assault.
21. Field Marshal Count Wittgenstein resigns the command of the Russian army for the invasion of Turkey, and General Diebitsch appointed to succeed him.
22. Brig Attentive, Captain Grover of Boston, taken by pirates off Matanzas, and six persons murdered, being the whole crew except the second mate, who escaped by secreting himself.
24. Bill for the Suppression of the Catholic Association and others of the same character, passed the English Parliament; the Catholic Association, however, had previously dissolved itself in anticipation of this measure.
24. The king of Spain issues a decree constituting the City of Cadiz a free port.
27. Battle between the Colombian and Peruvian armies at Tarqui, in the southern part of Colombia; the former consisting of 5000 and the latter of 8000 men. The Peruvians were defeated with considerable loss. Convention signed for the cessation of hostilities on the field of battle, and mutual differences referred to the arbitration of the United States' government.

MARCH.

2. Bills passed the House of Representatives at Washington (having previously passed the Senate), authorizing a subscription of \$———— to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and of \$600,000 to the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, in Kentucky.
3. Congress adjourned, *sine die*.
4. Andrew Jackson inaugurated as President of the United States at Washington. Senate convened, and John C. Calhoun sworn in as Vice-President of the United States.
5. Battle fought between the Turks and Russians, near the river Natonebi in Asiatic Turkey, in which the former lost 1000 men in killed and wounded, and the latter 200
6. The United States' Senate confirm the President's nomination of Martin Van Buren as Secretary of State, and Samuel D. Ingham as Secretary of the Treasury.
6. Resolutions in favor of the Catholic Emancipation passed the English House of Commons, by a majority of 188.
6. M. Moreira and four other persons hanged at Lisbon, for an alleged conspiracy against the government of Don Miguel.
9. Cabinet completed at Washington by the appointment of John H. Eaton as Secretary of War, John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, and John M'Pherson Berrien, Attorney General.
10. The William and Ann, a British trading vessel, wrecked at the mouth of Columbia river on the northwest coast of America;

- and the whole crew, consisting of 16 Europeans and 10 Sandwich islanders, murdered by the natives, in the expectation of obtaining their property.
16. Sally of the Russian garrison of Akhalzik. The Turkish besieging army driven off with a considerable loss in stores and men.
 18. Decrees of amnesty for General St. Anna and his adherents, and for the general expulsion of the Spaniards from the country, passed both Houses of Congress of Mexico.
 19. Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States and Brazil, ratified at Washington.
 20. Sizeholi captured by the Russians, and fortified as a permanent position.
 21. Duel in London between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea.
 21. Great earthquake in the provinces of Murcia and Orihuela in Spain. Upwards of four thousand houses and twenty churches destroyed, and great numbers of the inhabitants killed. A considerable portion of the former province converted into a barren desert.
 22. Protocol agreed on between the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia; fixing the government, boundaries, &c. of Greece.
 23. Turkish fleet of four ships of the line, two frigates, and three corvettes with fire ships, &c., sailed from Constantinople towards the Black Sea.
 26. Corner-stone of the cotton factory laid in Athens, Georgia.
 28. General Rauch of the Lavalle or Buenos Ayres party, defeated by the Monteneros or party of the provinces.
 29. Castle of Rumelia surrendered to the Greek army under Count Agostino Capo d'Istrias.
 30. Catholic emancipation bill passes the English house of Commons.

APRIL

1. General Guerrero inaugurated as President of the Mexican Republic at Mexico.
2. Extraordinary session of the Cortes of Brazil, convened by the Emperor, to take into consideration the state of the Treasury and of the Bank of Brazil, represented to be in a deplorable condition.
3. Great fire in Augusta, Georgia. *One hundred and eighty-three* houses destroyed.
3. Proclamation of Bolivar to the Colombians, complaining of the non-fulfilment by Peru of the convention concluded after the battle of Tarqui; and announcing his intention of re-occupying Guayaquil, and compelling the Peruvians to a peace.

9. Great inundation of the Vistula, near Dantzic. A great portion of that city and fifty villages overflowed. Nearly all of 8 or 10,000 head of cattle, and 4 or 5000 houses destroyed, and a considerable number of persons perished.
10. Fire in Savannah, Georgia. Fifty buildings destroyed.
11. Unsuccessful attack upon a Russian position near Trato on the Danube, by the Turks.
12. Capitulation of the city of Guatemala, after a long siege and some hard fighting, to the army of St. Salvador under General Morazan.
16. General Lamar embarks at Patia for Guayaquil with 1200 troops and 200 horses for the purpose of recommencing hostilities with the Peruvians.
18. Portuguese expedition against Terceira (held by the Constitutionists) sailed from Lisbon.
22. Lepanto surrenders by capitulation to the Greeks.
- 27 & 28. Severe but undecisive fighting in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres, between the Federals and Unitarians.

MAY.

2. Extraordinary hail-storm in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. It fell to an average depth of twelve inches, and destroyed a great amount in gardens, orchards, windows, &c., in some instances killing animals exposed to its fury.
4. Riot in Manchester, England. One large factory burnt, and two others nearly destroyed.
6. The French Consul General at Buenos Ayres demanded his passports and left that place, in consequence of alleged insults to his flag and nation: The French Admiral took possession of the Buenos-Ayorean fleet of four brigs and several gunboats, after a hard action. One of the brigs burnt.
7. The Budget presented to the British Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The most important fact stated in the speech of the Chancellor, was an anticipated decrease in the revenue of £850,000, arising from a depression of commerce. This depression was, however, considered as temporary, and the future prospects of the country were represented as encouraging.
7. The French Minister of Marine stated, in his Budget presented to the Chamber of Deputies, that the Navy had been increased by the addition of *seventy-nine vessels* within the year.
8. Decree issued by Bolivar, imposing additional duties on imports, for the purpose of increasing the revenue to meet the exigencies of the state.
8. Severe but indecisive engagement between the Turkish garrisons of Rudschuk and Giurgevo and the Russian besieging army.

9. Destruction of the principal part of Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, by fire.
 14. Missolonghi and Anatolico surrender by capitulation to the Greeks.
 15. Mr. O'connell attempted to take his seat in the British House of Commons, under the provisions of the new law for the removal of Catholic disabilities; but without success, as he was elected previous to the passage of the law.
 17. Death of John Jay at Bedford, N. York. He was one of the Presidents of the old Continental Congress, Minister to Spain and to Great Britain, Governor of New York, and Chief Justice of the United States.
 17. A French minister, M. Bresson, arrives, and is presented to the Colombian government at Bogotá.
 17. A body of Turkish troops, 5000 in number, defeated and driven into Silistria, by the Russian army under General Diebitsch, after a severe action, with heavy losses on both sides. Silistria completely invested by the Russians the same day.
 17. Severe battle near Pravadia, between the Russian army under General Roth, and the Turkish army commanded by the Grand Vizier in person. The Turks are said to have lost 2000, and the Russians 1000 men. The Russian army maintained their ground; but no important advantage gained by either party.
 18. Peruvian Frigate Prueba destroyed by fire in the harbour of Guayaquil, and a considerable number of persons killed.
 20. Death of the reigning Duke of Oldenburgh.
 22. A law passes the Mexican Congress, prohibiting the importation of most descriptions of woollen and cotton goods.
 23. A Peruvian brig and schooner captured off the harbour of Guayaquil, by the Colombian schooner Istmena.
 24. Coronation of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, as king of Poland, at Warsaw.
 27. Summer Session of the Massachusetts Legislature commenced.
 27. Garrison of Silistria attempt a sally against the Russian besieging army, but are repulsed with loss.
 29. Corner-stone of the first lock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal laid near Georgetown, District of Columbia, in the presence of the President of the United States.
 29. Death of Sir Humphrey Davy, the celebrated Chemist, at Geneva.
 30. Captain Ross sails from Woolwich, England, in the steam-boat Victory, on a voyage for the discovery of a Northwest passage.
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JUNE.

2. Josiah Quincy inaugurated President of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts.
3. A detachment of men from the Austrian squadron under Baron Bundicra, land near Morocco, and destroy two Moorish brigs; and succeed in re-embarking with a loss of 22 men.
4. Explosion of the magazine of the steam frigate *Fulton* at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York. The vessel was entirely destroyed, and 26 persons killed. Lieutenant S. M. Brackenridge among the number of the killed. The accident, it is supposed, took place through the carelessness of the gunner in taking a lamp into the magazine.
4. Resolutions introduced in the British House of Commons, declaring slavery unlawful, and that government should take measures to protect all their subjects born in the West Indies in the enjoyment of their natural rights. Negatived without a division.
6. Revolution effected at Lima by the party favorable to Bolivar; General Gamarra made President, and La Fuentes Vice-President.
9. The Turkish town of Rachova or Oriva, taken by assault by the Russian army under Baron Geismar. Five hundred prisoners taken, and among them a Pacha of two tails.
11. Great victory obtained by the Russians under General Diebitsch, near the village of Kulawtocha, not far from Schumla, over the Turkish army commanded by the Grand Vizier. The Russians having succeeded in getting in the rear of the Turkish troops, not only defeated, but completely dissolved their army. The Turks are said to have lost 6000 killed, 1500 prisoners, 60 pieces of cannon, and large quantities of ammunition and baggage. Russian loss 1400 killed, and 600 wounded.
12. A large body of Turkish cavalry and infantry defeated near Kurganoff; and 600 of them slain by the army under General Roth.
14. A body of Turkish troops, 15,000 in number, entirely defeated and their camp taken by storm, in the defile of Pozroy, by Russian detachments under Generals Marawicco and Buzzoro. The Turks lost 1200 men in killed and wounded, 400 prisoners, and large quantities of ammunition and other stores.
15. A squadron, with troops on board, sails from Lisbon for the reduction of Terceira.
16. The Emperor of Russia arrives at Warsaw.
17. Proclamation issued by the Captain General of Cuba to the Mexicans, informing them of an army about to be sent against them, and offering a general amnesty to all who submit and return to the paternal government of the king of Spain.
19. Mr. Gordon and Count Guilleminot, the British and French ambassadors, arrive at Constantinople.

22. A Spanish slave-ship, with 335 slaves, captured off Havana by the British government schooner Pickle. The slave-ship lost ten men killed in the action, and the Pickle lost two.
23. Battle between the Colombian troops under General Paez, and those under Generals Quiroga and Bustos, in which the latter were defeated with very heavy loss.
24. Eight persons killed on board the steam-boat Kenawha, on the Ohio river, by the bursting of her boiler.
24. English Parliament prorogued to the 20th of August.
24. Peace concluded between Generals Lavalle and Rosas, the chiefs of the two contending parties in the Argentine republic (Buenos Ayres). By the terms of the treaty, an election of representatives was to be immediately held, when both generals were to place their respective troops at the disposal of the legitimate government. In the mean time, the duty of preserving peace in the country districts was to devolve on Rosas, and in the city on Lavalle.
72. Ergerum captured by the Russians. Among the prisoners were the Scrasquier and four Pachas; 150 cannon taken, 29 of them at Hassan-Kael.
30. Surrender of Silistria to the Russian army under General Krassowsky, after a long and obstinate resistance. The trophies of this achievement were 8 or 10,000 prisoners, 2 three-tailed pachas, 250 pieces of cannon, and great quantities of ammunition.

JULY.

4. Navigation opened on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, by the removal of the embankment at the summit level. Cornerstone of an edifice for the accommodation of the United States' Mint, laid at Philadelphia.
5. Spanish invading expedition against Mexico sails from Havana. It consisted of one 74, two frigates, three corvettes, one brig, one schooner, and transports containing 4500 troops. The fleet commanded by Commodore Laborde, land forces by General Barradas.
15. Embargo laid on all merchant vessels at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in consequence of an expected Spanish invasion.
15. Two divisions detached from the Russian grand army before Schumla, to undertake the passage of the Balkan.
15. A general armistice or suspension of hostilities for seventy days, agreed upon between the Colombians and Peruvians, at Buijo, Bolivar's head-quarters; the department of Guayaquil to be put at the disposal of the Colombian government.
- 17, 18, & 19. Passage of the Balkan effected by the Russians, with comparatively little difficulty. The Turks lost 10 cannon, 400 prisoners, and a considerable number of killed.

19. Choris and Berbust, in Asiatic Turkey, occupied by the Russians.
22. A division of 6 or 7000 Turks defeated by the Russians in descending the Balkan; 400 prisoners and a considerable number of cannon taken.
23. Capture of Mesembria with 2000 men and 15 cannon.
23. Capture of Achiola, with 14 cannon and 2 powder magazines.
23. Greek National Assembly opened at Argos, on which occasion Count Capo d'Istria made a long speech.
24. Capture of Bourgas, with ten cannon, and large quantities of stores.
25. The new and large Roman Catholic Cathedral in Montreal, Lower Canada, opened for public worship the first time. Ten thousand persons were seated in it without inconvenience.
25. Capture of Aidos, with the whole Turkish camp; 600 tents, 500 barrels of powder, 4 cannon, and 220 prisoners.
25. Destructive hail-storm in the country near Bourdeaux, France. The crops almost entirely destroyed by it.
27. Kamabat, a strong post situated at the junction of several roads on the Balkan, taken by the Russians.
28. Operations commenced on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road.
28. Karabounar, 40 miles south of Aidos, on the road to Adrianople, occupied by the Russians under Count Pahlen.
29. Simultaneous movements by Russian corps from Maraseh and Karnabat; the former against the rear of Schumla, by General Krassowski, and the latter towards Jambouli, by General Sheremetief.
30. Battle near Eski Stamboul between the Russian division under Krassowski, and the troops of the Grand Vizier, resulting in a loss to the latter of 500 or 600 men.
30. Nine persons, several of them of rank, condemned to death for high treason at Barcelona, Spain.
31. Corner-stone of a College Hall for the Pennsylvania University laid in Philadelphia.

AUGUST.

1. Capture of Jambouli, and destruction of the Turkish camp, by a brigade of Hulans and Cossacks under General Sheremetief, after having defeated on the road a body of 15,000 Turks, commanded by Halil Pacha.
1. Embargo laid on the shipping in Vera Cruz, Mexico.
2. Marriage of the Emperor Don Pedro, of Brazil, to the Princess de Leuchtenberg. at Munich; Prince Charles of Bavaria acting as proxy for the Emperor.

3. Spanish invading army under General Barradas, having landed in Mexico, at Cabo Rojo (Cape Roque), take possession of the old town of Tampico, with 1500 men, after a trifling resistance.
4. Extraordinary session of the Congress opened at Mexico. Don Pedro Maria Anaya elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Don Valentia Gomez Farias, President of the Senate.
4. Severe storm and destructive flood in Scotland. The sudden rise of the rivers carried away great numbers of sheep and large quantities of timber, hay, &c. Eleven vessels were wrecked on the coast, and the crews of eight of them perished.
9. Entire change in the French ministry by a decree of the king. The Liberals or moderate party dismissed from office, and an Ultra-royalist ministry, with Prince de Polignac at its head, appointed in their places. This measure is said to have been effected through the influence of the British cabinet.
11. Attack on the island of Terceira, by the fleet and troops of Don Miguel. The expedition consisted of one 74, four frigates, and a large number of smaller vessels, with 4000 troops on board. The attack was entirely unsuccessful; 100 who landed were all killed or taken prisoners, and the fleet and crews suffered very severely.
12. Selimno, to which place the Grand Vizier had made his way from Schumla, attacked by several Russian corps, amounting to about 27,000 men, collected from different posts by General Diebitsch, into whose hands the place easily fell, the Turks flying in dismay.
12. Mr. M^r Lane, Envoy to Great Britain, and Mr. Rives, to France, embark on board the United States frigate Constellation at New York.
12. Tampico declared a free port, for the admission of provisions, by General Barradas, the Spanish commander.
- 13 & 14. The Mexican army, under General Santa Anna, left Tuspan for Tampico.
20. Capture of Adrianople by a Russian force consisting of 28,000 men, commanded in person by General Diebitsch. The garrison of the city, amounting to 100,000 regular troops, laid down their arms immediately on the approach of the Russians, to whom the Turks also abandoned all their artillery, camp equipage, and munitions of war; 54 pieces of cannon, 29 stands of colors, and 5 horse-tails, fell into the hands of the conquerors.
20. British Parliament prorogued to the 15th of October.
22. The Mexican army, under General Santa Anna, make an un successful attack upon the Spaniards in Tampico.
22. A new levy of troops ordered by the Emperor of Russia of three men out of every five hundred.
23. Rodosto, on the sea of Marmora, captured by the Russian army under General Roth.

24. Mr. Reuben Kelsey of Fairfield, Vermont, died of voluntary starvation, caused by mental delusion. He lived *fifty-two days* without taking any nourishment, except water.
 24. General Vismout appointed governor of Buenos Ayres.
 25. Joseph Story installed as the first Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University.
 25. General Diebitsch, with the main body of the Russian army, commences his march from Adrianople towards Constantinople.
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SEPTEMBER.

12. Surrender of the Spanish army under General Barradas at Tampico, Mexico, to the Mexican army under General Santa Anna; the Spaniards to transport themselves to Havana, and pledge themselves not to serve against Mexico in future.
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