

Cornelia's Natchez Timeline

1832	The Connellys began three years of pastoral life at Natchez.	October: Principal Chief Levi Colbert (<i>Itawamba Mingo</i>) and other leaders of the Chickasaw Nation of American Indians sign the Treaty of Pontotoc Creek with the United States, ceding their remaining 9,400 square miles of land to the U.S., in return for a promise that they will receive all proceeds of sales of the land by the federal government to private owners, along with expenses for relocation and food and supplies for one year. The area ceded includes the entire northern one-sixth of the state of Mississippi.
	17 December. Their eldest son, Mercer, was born.	
1834	Interest in Catholicism, then under violent attack in the USA, was awakened in both Connellys by Joseph Nicholas Nicollet, French Catholic scientist and explorer. (Met through Henri Chotard of Haiti and Natchez)	The British East India Company monopoly on China trade ends.
1835	06 March. Their second child, Adeline Maria Duval, was born while her father was presiding at a small Episcopal convention in New Orleans. After his return to Natchez, Pierce baptized Adeline on April 19.	
	26 August. Pierce sent a letter of resignation to Episcopal Bishop Otey of Tennessee.	May: A railway is opened between Brussels and Mechelen, the first in continental Europe.
	06 September. Pierce delivered his farewell sermon in Trinity Church, Natchez.	
	17 September. Pierce arrived in St. Louis, Missouri; Nicollet took him to Bishop	

	<p>Rosati to discuss conversion to Roman Catholicism and the possibility of the Catholic priesthood for himself. He made plans to take his family to Rome.</p>	
	<p>21 November - 11 December. The Connelly were delayed in New Orleans and conferred with missionary bishops there. Cornelia asked to be a Catholic before sailing. Bishop Rosati received her abjuration and Bishop Blanc gave her First Communion.</p>	<p>November: Halley's Comet reaches perihelion, its closest approach to the Sun.</p>