

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum
IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1862.

TENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 500.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT,
Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Subscription prices:
If paid in advance, \$2 00
If paid quarterly, 75 cents
If paid for the year, 10 00

SAMUEL P. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will attend promptly and liberally to collecting and settling all claims entrusted to his care.

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office over the Drug Store, 167 1/2 North Third St.,
January 1, 1861.

Wm. J. Kerr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Catawba counties.

ROBERT GIBSON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
DENTISTRY

R. W. BECKWITH
Has constantly on hand
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.

Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch repairs put in for 25 cents each.

John T. Butler,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker, Jew-
eller, &c.

OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,
of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12
months.
Oct 16, 1861.

J. C. WILKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Watches,
JEWELRY,
Silver & plated Ware
AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 5, Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.
September 18, 1860.

New Supply of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
S. Rd Silver and Plated Ware.

The subscribers have recently purchased a very extensive
supply of the above articles. This purchase being
made directly from the manufacturers, they are therefore
enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and
persons may rest assured that all his articles are war-
ranted to be what he represents them to be.

DR. E. H. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of
Mecklenburg especially, that he has resumed the
Practice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old
stand. He is prepared to set all kinds of Teeth on Gold,
Silver, Vulcanite, or any material. He also repairs and
renews all kinds of Teeth and Gold, Tin,
Amalgam or Artificial.
He is also prepared to perform any operation belong-
ing to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased
to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—
you may take that for granted.
February 5, 1861

NEW GOODS.
ROOPMANN & PHELPS have received a handsome
assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of
DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, &c.,
to which they invite particular attention.
April 23, 1861

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.
Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1861.
General Order No. 20
All companies hereafter accepted by the Governor
remain at home without pay, until called upon
for active service, when a reasonable time will be al-
lowed them for recruiting necessary on account of the
limited quantity of clothing and camp equipage now
on hand, and to enable the Government to have these sup-
plies ready for the use of the troops.
By order of the commander-in-chief,
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

PAY YOUR TAXES.
All persons owing me taxes are hereby notified to
pay the same before the 1st of January. I must have
the money to settle the Poor and School Fund, but will
not be able to do so without your payment. I hope you
will not force me to borrow money and pay your taxes
for you. It is but a small amount to each one, and
you can easily raise it.
W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.
Dec 10, 1861.

BARLEY WANTED.
I want to purchase, immediately, all the BARLEY
I can get, for which the highest market price will be
paid.
MARTIN MENZLER.
Charlotte, Oct 29, 1861.

WHEAT!
The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new
crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers
will find it to their advantage to call at the CHAR-
LOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling, or to work the
mill.
J. O. WILKES,
Jan 1, 1861.

FACTORY FOR SALE.
The undersigned propose to sell, at a low price and
on liberal credit, their COTTON FACTORY, located
on the South Fork of the Catawba River. The
machinery is comparatively new and in good order for
work. The water power is good and the buildings
ample, and a good PLUMBING MILL attached.
The principal machinery consists of 1800 spindles, 9
cards, 26 looms, and all the machinery to work the
same.
J. & E. B. STONE,
Oct 8, 1861

HIDES.
I have now on hand and am constantly receiving
large quantities of Hides, which I will exchange for
leather.
S. M. ROWELL,
Charlotte, N. C.
October 8, 1861

Hardware!! Hardware!!
A. A. N. M. TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the pub-
lic generally, that he has added to his extensive
stock of every kind of Hardware, and also a complete
stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:

Carpenters' Tools.
Circular, mill, crescent, hand, ripper, panel, plan-
ing, grinding, renson, back, compass, web, and butch-
er'SAW'S; Axes, Draw Knives, Chisels, Gouges,
Angles, Glades, Hammer, Handsets, and Axes; Brick,
plastering, and pointing Tools; Saw-cutters, Screw-
drivers, Sticks and bits, Files, of all kinds, Shovel
shaves, Steelblade hand-plant Sprung-Spirit Levels,
Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines,
Gauges, and in fact everything a mechanic wants in
great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S
Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Man-
sion House, Charlotte, N. C.

Blacksmith's Tools.
Such as Ballows, Anvils, Vices, hand and steel Ham-
mers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks
and dies, Blacksmith's Pencils and Tongs, Raspers and
files, every kind, and Horseshoe iron and steel, Nail-
boxes, Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country
manufacture; cast, plug, blister and spring Steel; &c.
For sale very cheap at
TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House

**Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing
Cans,** of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S
Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.

Agricultural Implements of all kinds.
Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels,
Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes,
Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning
and Hedge Shears, Pruning and heading Knives, gard-
ening Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles, grain,
grass and briar Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes;
Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets,
spiders, screw-pans and kettles, Condensers from 20 to 120
gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep
shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite
the Mansion House.

Tin and Japaned Ware,
A large assortment Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate,
Babbitt metal, &c.
Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at
TAYLOR'S Hardware, Store and
Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House

DAVIS & HARDEE,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Petersburg, Va.

REFER TO—Hon. D. W. Courts, Gen. R. W. Haywood,
Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 19, 1861

BIRDS, BIRDS.
All kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS;
also, a beautiful assortment of
STALE GAGES. Those wishing a
fine Songster, will find it at
J. D. PALMER'S Variety Store,
One door above the Bank of Charlotte,
Nov 29, 1860.

Cotton Buyers.
ELIAS & COHEN,
Will purchase
COTTON,
GRAIN,
FLOUR,
and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE,
for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid.

Just received a large lot of
Bagging and Roping;
and a complete stock of
GROCERIES.
ELIAS & COHEN,
November 5, 1861

Notice.
From and after this day (1st of January, 1861.) we
will be pleased to sell our old friends and customers,
and the rest of mankind, for
cash, and cash only.

any article in our line of business that we may have on
hand. Any person sending or coming for Goods after
this date, without money, will please excuse us if, in-
stead of filling their order, we furnish them with a
copy of this advertisement, as we are determined not to
sell a single article on credit.

And those indebted to us are requested to call
and pay, as we want the money.
OATES & WILLIAMS,
January 1, 1861

Chronological Record
OF EVENTS SINCE 6th OF NOVEMBER,
1860.

November 6—Abraham Lincoln elected President of the United States by a sectional vote—receiving no vote in a Southern State, and every Northern vote save three in New Jersey.
November 13—Georgia Legislature appropriated one million dollars to arm the State.
November 19—A detachment of State troops ordered to guard the arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina.
November 23—North Carolina Legislature authorized the suspension of specie payment by the banks of the State.
November 29—Legislature of Mississippi met.
November 27—Legislature of S. Carolina met.
December 1—The Legislature of Georgia authorized the banks of that State to suspend specie payment, and passed the Retaliatory Bill.
December 10—Legislature of Louisiana met.
December 14—Cass, Secretary of State, resigned, because President Buchanan refused to re-inforce Fort Sumter.
December 17—Attorney General Black, appointed Secretary of State. South Carolina Convention met at Columbia, and owing to the prevalence of small pox, adjourned to Charleston. Governor of South Carolina sent a confidential agent to the President of the United States, demanding possession of Fort Sumter.
December 18—Senate of North Carolina passed a bill to arm the State.
December 19—E. M. Stanton appointed Attorney General. South Carolina Convention re-assembled at Charleston.

December 20—President of the United States sent Calhoun to South Carolina on a confidential mission. South Carolina Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.
December 26—Maj. Anderson moved all his forces from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, with his munitions of war, after first spiking the guns, cutting down the flag staff, and burning the gun carriages. All this was done in the night.
December 27—South Carolina State troops took possession of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney.
December 29—Gov. Floyd, Secretary of War, resigned because President Buchanan sustained Anderson's occupation of Fort Sumter after pledges that the previous status should be preserved.

FOR SHERIFF.
We are authorized to announce A. I. HOOD as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the next August election.
Dec 19, 1861

RECRUITS WANTED.
CAPT. J. M. MILLER wants 40 or 50 men for his Cavalry Company now in service in Virginia.
Apply to
J. P. ALEXANDER.

Confederate States of America,
District of North Carolina,
District of Cape Fear.
Dec 19, 1861

At a session of this Court in the town of Wilmington in the aforesaid District, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1861, it was
Ordered, That the next term of the Court be held at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on the 23d Monday of February, A. D. 1862; and that all cases pending in said Court, be adjourned, and all process be returned to that day.

BUTTER! BUTTER!!
The highest cash market prices will be paid for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c, at
Sept 24, 1861

NOTICE.
BY DISREGARDING OUR APPEALS,
we are forced to adopt the CASH SYSTEM.
Our terms hereafter will be strictly Cash on delivery.
FISHER & BERROUGHES,
Aug 6, 1861

Milburn Paper Mills,
RALEIGH, N. C.
The Nense Manufacturing Company pay cash and the highest market price for COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.
Present price 2 cents per pound, delivered at either Depot in Raleigh.
S. H. ROGERS, Pres't.
Address H. W. Husted, Treas'r.
Nov 26th,

Hoop Poles, Staves and Cord Wood
Wanted at the Charlotte Steam Mill.
Oct 15. JOHN WILKES.

\$75 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from where we had them hired, near Chester, in June last, our three negro men, viz: Bill, Giles and Henry.
Bill and Giles we bought the 14th of last November at the estate sale of Ed. Leach, on Broad River, in York District. They being brothers and having relations in the neighborhood where we purchased them, it is more than likely they have made their way back to their old neighborhood.
Bill is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, weight 130 or 140 pounds; is very black; rather sharp faced, speaks quick when spoken to.
Giles his brother, is about 24 years old; 5 feet 9 inches high; will weigh 160 lbs., is very black, and walks with his head upturned; is turned out in front.
Henry, we purchased Jan. 1, of Col. C. lives on the Catawba river. He is 25 years old, well set, 5 feet 10 inches high, and will weigh 175 pounds; has a heavy brow and speaks slowly; has some character as a run-away. May go to Charleston or Washington city, it is hard telling where he will go as he is a gentleman of travel.
They all ran off about the same time.
We will pay \$75 reward for the 3 men; or \$25 a piece for either of them delivered in any jail so that we can get them. These boys may attempt to make their way North as some others from this place have attempted.
Chester, S. C., July 26, 1861.

Saufl, Saufl, Saufl!
Just received a fresh lot of genuine Lorillard's High Toast Scotch Saufl.
PALMER'S VARIETY STORE.
Sept 24, 1861

PROCLAMATION.
In pursuance and by virtue of a resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor ex-officio of said State, do hereby by notice and receive here into citizens of this State, now in the enemy's country of the United States, to return to North Carolina, where their allegiance is justly due, within thirty days from the date hereof; and I do hereby declare as an alien enemy, subject to all the pains, penalties and forfeitures which are or may be incurred by an alien enemy, every person failing to obey the requirements of this Proclamation, except he be a soldier in the army of the Confederate States, or some one of them, or in prison, or detained by force.
HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor, ex-officio.

February 15—Jefferson Davis arrives at Montgomery.
February 18—Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States.
February 23—Lincoln raises a flag of thirty-four stars in Independence Square, Philadelphia, and "puts his foot down firmly" for "universal freedom and equality."
February 25—People of Texas ratified ordinance of secession.
February 27—The Peace Convention adjourned, submitting sundry recommendations to the approval of Congress.
March 2—Revenue cutter Dodge seized by the Texas authorities. Texas was admitted among the Confederate States.
March 4—Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States.
March 5—Texas ratified the Provisional Constitution.
March 11—Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States adopted.
March 12—Fort Brown, Texas, surrendered to Texas authorities.
March 23—Texas ratified Permanent Constitution.

March 25—Texas Convention adjourned sine die.
April 3—North Carolina ratified Permanent constitution of the Confederate States.
April 8—South Carolina ratified Provisional Constitution.
April 12—13—Bombardment of Ft. Sumter.
April 14—Anderson evacuated Fort Sumter by permission of Beauregard. Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 troops.
April 15—Fort Bliss (near El Paso), surrendered to Texas commissioners.
April 16—North Carolina forts and the Fayetteville Arsenal seized by State troops.
April 17—Virginia Convention, in secret session, passed ordinance of secession, subject to ratification by the people.
April 19—Citizens of Baltimore attack Northern troops passing through their city to the South.

April 20—Federal army at Indianola, Texas, captured by Texas State troops. Evacuation and attempted destruction of the navy yard at Norfolk, Virginia, by Federal authorities. Occupied by Virginia troops. Federal forces learning the approach of Virginia troops evacuated Harper's Ferry, setting fire to the armory.
April 22—Virginia Convention ratified provisional constitution of the Confederate States.
April 28—Arkansas troops took possession of Fort Smith.
May 6—Arkansas passed ordinance of secession. Ratified the Confederate constitution.
May 7—Virginia admitted into the Confederate Government.
May 10—A large body of Federal troops occupy Baltimore. Riot in St. Louis and massacre of the citizens by the Federal troops instigated by F. P. Blair.
May 17—Act passed providing for the admission of North Carolina and Tennessee, on certain conditions.
May 20—North Carolina convention assembled, and unanimously passed ordinance of secession on same day.
May 21—Act passed removing seat of Confederate Government to Richmond.
May 23—People of Virginia ratify the ordinance of secession by more than 100,000 majority.
May 24—Federal troops occupy Alexandria, Virginia. The heroic Jackson shot Col. Elliott, of the Fire Zouaves. The verdict of the coroner's inquest over Jackson was, "murdered while defending his property in his own house."
May 31—Fight at Fairfax Court House—the first encounter of the campaign after the fall of Sumter. Federal cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Tompkins, attacked the Virginia troops and were repulsed, with heavy loss, by Warrenton Rifles, commanded by Capt. Marr. Captain Marr was killed in the beginning of the action. Ex-Gov. Smith and Col. Ewell successfully led the Virginia troops after Marr's fall.

June 1—Cannonade at Aquia Creek between United States steamer and the Virginia batteries.
June 3—Fight at Phillippa, and retreat of Virginia troops under Colonel Porterfield.
June 10—Battle of Great Bethel, Virginia. Federal troops, commanded by Gen. Pierce, attacked the North Carolina troops, greatly inferior in numbers, commanded by General Hill, and were repulsed with heavy loss. Only one North Carolina soldier was killed.
June 12—Proclamation issued by Governor Jackson of Missouri, calling the people of the State to arms.
June 13—Day of prayer in the Confederate States, in recommendation of President Davis.
June 15—General Joseph E. Johnston, of the Confederate army, evacuated Harper's Ferry.
June 16—Skirmish at Vienna, Virginia—a train bearing Federal troops commanded by General Schenck, was fired upon by Captain Kemper's Alexandria Artillery, supported by Colonel Gregg's South Carolina Regiment—the enemy fled with heavy loss.
June 18—Skirmish at New Creek Depot, near Richmond, Virginia—enemy driven off and railroad bridge burnt by Colonel J. C. Van Hook.
June 21—The Horse- thief and out-thrust, Jim Lane, issued a proclamation calling Kansas to arms.
June 25—The people of Tennessee vote, under an act of their Legislature, and declare themselves out of the Federal Union, by a large majority.

June 27—Fight at Kelley's Island between a portion of Col. Turner Ashby's Virginia cavalry, and the enemy under Captain McCook. The enemy were brilliantly repulsed—Captain Richard Ashby mortally wounded.
June 29—St. Nicholas steamer captured on passage from Baltimore to Washington, by Col. Thomas (Zarvon) and together with three prizes subsequently taken, carried into the Rappahannock.
July 1st—Gen Patterson with Federal army, crossed Potomac into Virginia, at Williamsport.
July 2—Battle of Hainesville—Patterson's advance guard met by a regiment of Colonel Thomas J. Jackson's command, and checked with heavy loss.
July 3d—Patterson occupied Martinsburg. Traitor Government organized at Wheeling, under Pierpont.
July 4th—United States Congress assembled in extra session.

July 12—Battle of Rich Mountain, Virginia—a body of Virginia troops under command of Col. Peagram, attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy, commanded by General McClellan. After a heroic struggle, and the loss of many killed and wounded, they were forced to fly, and many of them were captured.
July 13—Gen. Garnett slain at Carrick's Ford while covering the retreat of his command from the pursuit of McClellan.
July 18—Battle of Seaway creek—a brilliant victory by a portion of Gen. Wise's command over a vastly superior force of the enemy.
July 18—Battle of Bull Run—the enemy having followed the retreat of the Confederate troops from Fairfax Court House, attacked their lines at Blackburn's Ford, and were severely chastised and repulsed with a loss of many hundreds.
July 20—Confederate Congress assembled in Richmond.
July 21st—Grand Battle of Manassas!
July 22d—The routed enemy, in almost total disorganization and wild with terror, continues their flight through Alexandria, and otherwise, to Washington.
July 28—Day of praise and thanksgiving in the Confederate States, by unanimous invitation of the Confederate Congress, in gratitude for the victory of Manassas.

August 10—Battle of Oak Hill or Springfield, Mo. The enemy under Gen. Lyon routed with great slaughter by the Confederates under Gen. Mculloch. Our loss severe.
August 20—Act passed providing for the admission of Missouri.
August 26—Battle of Cross Lanes. Enemy commanded by Colonel Tyler surprised and routed by Gen. Floyd.
August 27—Bombardment of forts at Hatteras Inlet.
August 29—The forts capitulated, and the garrisons made prisoners of war.
September 2—Enemy heavily repulsed at Big Creek by Gen. Wise.
September 10—Battle of Carnifax Ferry. Gen. Floyd repulsed the enemy with heavy loss commanded by Gen. Rosecrans.
September 12—Enemy routed and almost all killed or captured by Lieut. Col. Clarkson in the skirmish of Toney's near Coal River.
September 17—The Southern Rights members of the Maryland Legislature were seized, while in session at Frederick City, by order of Lincoln; the Legislature thereby broken up, and prisoners conveyed to Fort Lafayette.
September 20—Col. Mulligan, with 3,500 Federal troops, capitulated to Gen. Price at Lexington, Missouri, after a siege of several days.
September 26—Battle of Mesilla, in Arizona, and repulse of the enemy under Colonel Lynde.
September 27—Col. Lynde, with 700 U. S. Regular troops, surrendered to four companies of Texas volunteers.
October 3—Battle of Greenbrier River. The enemy, under General Reynolds, attacked a very inferior force of Confederates, under Gen. H. B. Jackson, and were repulsed with heavy loss.
October 9—Battle of Santa Rosa Island.
October 12—Commodore Hollins attacks the enemy's blockading fleet, below New Orleans, and drives it from the Mississippi.
October 17—Heavy skirmish at Woodsonville, Kentucky. Enemy disastrously repulsed by Gen. Hardee.
October 21—Battle of Leesburg. A brilliant victory gained by the Confederates, under Gen. Evans, over the enemy, commanded by Colonel Baker. Baker was slain, and nearly all of his command killed or captured.
October 29—The great Federal Armada sailed from Fortess Monroe on its Southern expedition, under command of commodore Dupont.
November 1—A heavy storm wrecks a considerable number of the enemy's transports.
November 6—Presidential Election. Davis and Stephens re-elected without opposition.
November 7—After a very heavy bombardment by the fleet, the forts at Fort Royal entrance were evacuated by the Confederates and taken possession of by the enemy under Gen. Sherman. The Battle of Belmont. The Confederates under Gens. Polk and Pillow, after a bloody contest, gained a signal victory over the enemy under Gens. Grant and McClernand, routing them with heavy loss.
November 8th—Mason and Slidell, Confederate Commissioners to England and France, seized on board British mail steamer Trent, by Captain Wilkes, and conveyed to Fort Warren by order of the Washington Government.
November 9—Numerous railroad bridges burned in East Tennessee by an organized conspiracy.
November 10—Federal forces in Guayandotte surprised and defeated, with many slain and taken prisoners, and the rest dispersed, by the cavalry of Col. Clarkson and Jenkins.
November 11—Guayandotte burned by the enemy.
November 15—Day of Prayer and Fasting throughout the Confederate States, by invitation of President Davis.
November 20—Provisional Government formed in Kentucky.
November 22 and 23—Bombardment at Pensacola, between Fort Pickens and General Bragg's Batteries.
November 25—Missouri admitted into the Confederacy.
Dec 6—Virginia Convention adjourned sine die.
December 13—Battle of Alleghany Mountain. Enemy repulsed with great slaughter by the Confederate troops, under Gen. Johnson. Kentucky admitted into the Confederacy.
Dec 14—Great conflagration in Charleston, S. C.
December 20—Battle of Drainesville—a fight between heavy foraging parties, the Confederates under Gen. Stuart, the enemy under Gen. McCall. Gen. Stuart, though vastly outnumbered, kept up the fight until his wagon train was saved, and then retreated. Soon after which the enemy fell back also, yielding the position. Loss on both sides very considerable.
Dec 21—Alfred Ely, M. C. from New York, exchanged for C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia.
December 29—A running fight near Newports News between Capt. Lynch of the U. S. N. and several gunboats of the enemy. Capt. L. escaped with a prize without damage, to the shelter of the Sewell's Point Batteries.

February 15—Jefferson Davis arrives at Montgomery.
February 18—Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States.
February 23—Lincoln raises a flag of thirty-four stars in Independence Square, Philadelphia, and "puts his foot down firmly" for "universal freedom and equality."
February 25—People of Texas ratified ordinance of secession.
February 27—The Peace Convention adjourned, submitting sundry recommendations to the approval of Congress.
March 2—Revenue cutter Dodge seized by the Texas authorities. Texas was admitted among the Confederate States.
March 4—Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States.
March 5—Texas ratified the Provisional Constitution.
March 11—Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States adopted.
March 12—Fort Brown, Texas, surrendered to Texas authorities.
March 23—Texas ratified Permanent Constitution.

March 25—Texas Convention adjourned sine die.
April 3—North Carolina ratified Permanent constitution of the Confederate States.
April 8—South Carolina ratified Provisional Constitution.
April 12—13—Bombardment of Ft. Sumter.
April 14—Anderson evacuated Fort Sumter by permission of Beauregard. Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 troops.
April 15—Fort Bliss (near El Paso), surrendered to Texas commissioners.
April 16—North Carolina forts and the Fayetteville Arsenal seized by State troops.
April 17—Virginia Convention, in secret session, passed ordinance of secession, subject to ratification by the people.
April 19—Citizens of Baltimore attack Northern troops passing through their city to the South.
April 20—Federal army at Indianola, Texas, captured by Texas State troops. Evacuation and attempted destruction of the navy yard at Norfolk, Virginia, by Federal authorities. Occupied by Virginia troops. Federal forces learning the approach of Virginia troops evacuated Harper's Ferry, setting fire to the armory.
April 22—Virginia Convention ratified provisional constitution of the Confederate States.
April 28—Arkansas troops took possession of Fort Smith.
May 6—Arkansas passed ordinance of secession. Ratified the Confederate constitution.
May 7—Virginia admitted into the Confederate Government.
May 10—A large body of Federal troops occupy Baltimore. Riot in St. Louis and massacre of the citizens by the Federal troops instigated by F. P. Blair.
May 17—Act passed providing for the admission of North Carolina and Tennessee, on certain conditions.
May 20—North Carolina convention assembled, and unanimously passed ordinance of secession on same day.
May 21—Act passed removing seat of Confederate Government to Richmond.
May 23—People of Virginia ratify the ordinance of secession by more than 100,000 majority.
May 24—Federal troops occupy Alexandria, Virginia. The heroic Jackson shot Col. Elliott, of the Fire Zouaves. The verdict of the coroner's inquest over Jackson was, "murdered while defending his property in his own house."
May 31—Fight at Fairfax Court House—the first encounter of the campaign after the fall of Sumter. Federal cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Tompkins, attacked the Virginia troops and were repulsed, with heavy loss, by Warrenton Rifles, commanded by Capt. Marr. Captain Marr was killed in the beginning of the action. Ex-Gov. Smith and Col. Ewell successfully led the Virginia troops after Marr's fall.
June 1—Cannonade at Aquia Creek between United States steamer and the Virginia batteries.
June 3—Fight at Phillippa, and retreat of Virginia troops under Colonel Porterfield.
June 10—Battle of Great Bethel, Virginia. Federal troops, commanded by Gen. Pierce, attacked the North Carolina troops, greatly inferior in numbers, commanded by General Hill, and were repulsed with heavy loss. Only one North Carolina soldier was killed.
June 12—Proclamation issued by Governor Jackson of Missouri, calling the people of the State to arms.
June 13—Day of prayer in the Confederate States, in recommendation of President Davis.
June 15—General Joseph E. Johnston, of the Confederate army, evacuated Harper's Ferry.
June 16—Skirmish at Vienna, Virginia—a train bearing Federal troops commanded by General Schenck, was fired upon by Captain Kemper's Alexandria Artillery, supported by Colonel Gregg's South Carolina Regiment—the enemy fled with heavy loss.
June 18—Skirmish at New Creek Depot, near Richmond, Virginia—enemy driven off and railroad bridge burnt by Colonel J. C. Van Hook.
June 21—The Horse- thief and out-thrust, Jim Lane, issued a proclamation calling Kansas to arms.
June 25—The people of Tennessee vote, under an act of their Legislature, and declare themselves out of the Federal Union, by a large majority.
June 27—Fight at Kelley's Island between a portion of Col. Turner Ashby's Virginia cavalry, and the enemy under Captain McCook. The enemy were brilliantly repulsed—Captain Richard Ashby mortally wounded.
June 29—St. Nicholas steamer captured on passage from Baltimore to Washington, by Col. Thomas (Zarvon) and together with three prizes subsequently taken, carried into the Rappahannock.
July 1st—Gen Patterson with Federal army, crossed Potomac into Virginia, at Williamsport.
July 2—Battle of Hainesville—Patterson's advance guard met by a regiment of Colonel Thomas J. Jackson's command, and checked with heavy loss.
July 3d—Patterson occupied Martinsburg. Traitor Government organized at Wheeling, under Pierpont.
July 4th—United States Congress assembled in extra session.