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From the Charleston Courier.

The first year of the war.

The military operations of the war, during the first year of its existence, from the conclusion of the overt act by Major Anderson, December 17, 1860.

December 20.—The South Carolina State Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

January 7.—The steam ship Star of the West fired into and driven off by the South Carolina batteries Morris Island. Failure of the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter.

January 10.—Alabama Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

January 11.—Alabama Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

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January 30.—Alabama Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

February 1.—The Texas Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

February 2.—Seizure of the Little Rock Arsenal by the Arkansas troops.

February 3.—Surrender of the Revenue Cutter Cas to the authorities of Alabama.

February 4.—Confederate Congress met at Montgomery.

February 5.—Peace Convention met in Washington City, Virginia, for members of a State Convention to be held.

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March 1.—The Revenue Cutter DeLoe seized by the Texas authorities.

March 2.—Gen. Beauregard assumes command of the troops besieging Fort Sumter.

March 3.—Fort Brown, in Texas, surrendered by Capt. Hill to the Texas Commissioners.

March 4.—Battle of Fort Sumter. Brilliant victory for the Confederates, and the South Carolina flag raised above Fort Sumter.

March 5.—Evacuation of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson and his command.

March 6.—Alabama Lincoln, President of the United States, issues a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to put down the "Southern rebellion."

March 7.—Col. Reev, U. S. A., surrenders Fort Bliss, near El Paso, to Col. J. W. Griffin, the Texas commissioner.

March 8.—Seizure of the North Carolina forts and the Fayetteville Arsenal by the State troops.

March 9.—Virginia Convention in secret session passed the Ordinance of Secession.

March 10.—Capture of the steam ship Star of the West by Col. Van Dorn.

March 11.—The Baltimore massacre. The citizens of Baltimore attack with missiles the Northern mercenaries passing through their city, en route for the South. The Massachusetts regiment fires on the people, and many are killed. The mercenaries and their command, after a short fight, and the Maryland people proceed to burn the railroad bridges and tear up the tracks.

March 12.—Capture of the Federal army at Indiana, the Federal Col. Van Dorn, Confederate States army.

March 13.—Attempted destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard by the Federal authorities. The works set on fire, and several war ships scuttled and sunk. The Federal troops retreated to Fort Monroe. The Navy Yard subsequently occupied by the Confederates.

March 14.—Harper's Ferry evacuated by the Federal troops under Lieut. Jones, who attempts the destruction of the Army by fire. The place occupied by Virginia troops.

March 15.—Fort Smith, Arkansas, captured by the Arkansas troops under Col. Sevier.

March 16.—The Alabama Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

March 17.—The blockade of Virginia commenced.

March 18.—Baltimore occupied by a large body of Federal troops under Gen. F. Porter.

March 19.—A body of 6000 Federal volunteers, under Capt. Lyon, United States Army, surrounded the encampment of 800 Missouri State troops, near St. Louis, and obliged them to surrender.

March 20.—The St. Louis massacre. The German volunteers, under Col. Francis P. Blair, Jr., wantonly fired upon the people in the streets of St. Louis, killing and wounding a large number.

March 21.—The St. Louis massacre. Repetition of the terrible scene of May 10. The defenceless people again shot down. Thirty-five citizens butchered in cold blood.

March 22.—The blockade of Charleston harbor commenced by the U. S. steamer Niagara.

March 23.—Attacked on the Virginia batteries at Sewell's Point (near Norfolk) by the U. S. steamer Monticello, aided by the steamer Albatross. The assailants driven off with loss on both sides.

March 24.—The North Carolina Convention assembled and passed the Ordinance of Secession.

March 25.—Alexandria, Va., occupied by 5000 Federal troops, the Virginians having retreated. Killing of Col. Sillsworth by the heroics Jackson.

June 18.—Battle of Honeyville, Mo. The Missourians, under Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price, defeated by a superior body of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Lyon.

June 19.—Serious fight at New Creek, near Romney, Va. Col. Vaughan, with a detachment of Virginians and Tennesseans, routed a body of Federals, killing a number. No Confederate killed.

June 24.—Fight in Lancaster county, Va. A force of Federal marauders lands on the shore of the James River and committed depredations. They are driven off and several killed by a company of Virginians.

June 25.—Riots in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in consequence of the depreciation of bank money, caused by the war.

June 27.—Brilliant action near Romney, Virginia, between a Confederate force and the Paquolet company, with a handful of followers, cut to pieces fifty or sixty of the enemy. The Ashby fighting half a dozen Hessians each at the same moment. Captain Pick Ashby mortally wounded.

June 27.—Engagement at Aquia Creek between the Confederate troops and the United States steamer Freeman. Captain Ward, of the Freeman, killed. Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, arrested by order of the Lincoln Government, and incarcerated in Fort McHenry.

June 28.—Kirkham near Alexandria, Sergeant Hanss, of Richmond killed.

June 29.—Extraordinary exploit of Colonel Thomas, of Maryland. Disguised as a French lady he takes passage on the steamer St. Nicholas, from Baltimore to Washington. During the voyage he throws off his disguise, and in company with his accomplices seizes the steamer. Coming down the bay he captured three prizes, and takes the whole fleet into Frederickburg in triumph.

July 1.—General Patterson crosses the Potomac with the Federal army near Williamsport.

July 2.—The Baltimore Palooza Commissioners, by order of General Banks. They are confined in Fort McHenry, and afterwards removed to Fort Lafayette, (New York.)

July 2.—Blockade of Galveston (Texas) Commenced.

July 2.—Battle of Haysville, between the Confederate General Patterson's army and the Southern advance under Colonel Jackson. After a sharp fight the Confederates retired.

July 4.—Skirmish near New Port News. Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, of the Louisiana militia, killed by the enemy.

July 5.—Battle of Carthage, in Northwestern Missouri, between the Missourians under Governor Jackson, and the Federal advance General Price. The Federal army badly defeated.

July 6.—Col. Graff Brown, killed. Seige retreats to Fort Coxe.

July 7.—Engagement at Aquia Creek between the Confederate batteries and the United States steamer Freeman.

July 9.—Engagement near New Orleans. A United States steamer driven off by the batteries on Ship Island.

July 10.—Brush at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., between the Confederate and U. S. steamers.

July 12.—Battle of Rich Mountain, in Western Virginia. Defeat of Col. Pegram by the Federal advance under Gen. McClellan. Retreat of Gen. Garnett.

July 13.—Battle of St. George, in Western Virginia. The Confederates routed and five hundred captured by General McClellan. General Garnett killed. Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing, about 1500.

July 17.—Battle of Scary Creek, on the Kanawha, between 800 Confederates, under Lieut. Col. Patton, and 5000 Federal advance, under Gen. Low. The Federal army, and three of their Colonels, killed prisoners.

July 17.—Battle of Bull Run, in Northern Virginia. A large Federal force, under General McDowell, defeated a Confederate force, after several hours fighting are driven back to Centerville with heavy loss. Major Harrison, Virginia Volunteers, killed.

July 21.—Battle of Manassas. Decisive defeat of the Federal army, under Gen. McDowell, by the Confederate advance under Generals Johnston and Beauregard. Confederates, 25,000 strong; enemy, 45,000 strong. The enemy fled in panic towards Washington. Heavy loss of life on both sides.

July 21.—Capture of four prizes of Cedar Keys, Florida, by the Confederate steamer Madison. Lieut. Soliden, U. S. A., and nineteen sailors, taken prisoners.

July 22.—Battle at Mesilla (Arizona) between the Federal army and the Confederates under Gen. Taylor. The Federal army defeated and fled towards Fort Stanton with loss of thirty-two killed.

July 23.—Surrender of 750 Federal troops at Col. Taylor, in Arizona.

July 24.—Retreat of General Bragg's army, in Western Virginia. He reaches Gauley Bridge, near Lewisburg, in safety.

July 24.—General Magruder's army, at Fort Mifflin.

August 1.—Engagement of Galveston between the Confederate Battery and a Federal steamer. The latter three several shells into the city.

August 7.—Burning of Hampton (Virginia) by order of General Magruder.

August 10.—Battle of Oak Hill in Missouri. This glorious victory was gained by the Confederate troops under General Ben. McCulloch, over the Federal army under Gen. Lyon. Ben. McCulloch numbered about 1000 men. Lyon was killed and the Federal retreat with slaughter. General Seige conducts the retreat towards Rolla.

August 15.—Skirmish at Mathias Point. A boat load of Federals from the United States steamer Teatote landed and were fired upon by the Confederate troops. Five were killed and three wounded.

August 15.—The Confederate privateer Jeff. Davis went ashore on St. Augustine bar and was lost.

August 20.—Fights at Hawk's Nest, Western Virginia, between Wise's Legion and the Eleventh Ohio Regiment. Gen. Wise's loss, one man killed.

August 25.—Mason's Hill, near Alexandria, occupied by the Confederate troops.

August 26.—General advance movement of Beauregard's army upon the Federal lines on the Potomac.

August 27.—Fight at Bailey's Cross Roads, near Alexandria. The Confederates rout a body of the enemy and take Munson's Hill. Five Federals captured and one killed.

August 27.—Battle of Cross Lanes, in Western Virginia, between the Confederate forces under General Floyd, and the Federal force under General Bull Run. The enemy was routed to pieces with a loss of 1200 killed, wounded and missing. Col. Tyler was the first to run. Our loss 3 killed.

August 28.—Battle of Fort Hatteras. The Confederate entrance on Hatteras Island attacked by the Federal fleet under Commodore Stringham and General Pickett under Butler. After a bombardment of twenty-four hours the command of the Confederates, Commodore Barron surrendered. The enemy captured 691 prisoners, and carried them off to New York. The island occupied by the Federal troops.

September 2.—General Fremont issues a proclamation in St. Louis, confiscating the slaves of rebels.

September 2.—Skirmish at Big Creek, on the Kanawha. The enemy driven back.

September 6.—Advance of the Federals in Kentucky. Paducah occupied.

September 7.—The Confederates under General Polk occupy Columbus Ky.

September 10.—Battle of the Gauley, at Carnifax Ferry, Western Virginia. General Rosecrans attacked General Polk's position with 15,000 men. After several ineffectual attempts to carry it, he fell back and disbanded. At least 150 of the enemy were killed and 250 wounded in these vain efforts. Floyd had but five men wounded, as his forces were well protected. At night, fearing that Rosecrans might cross above and attack him in the rear, Floyd retreated.

September 11.—Battle of Lewisville on the Potomac. Several regiments of Federal troops under Col. Isaac J. Stevens, of the New York Seventy-ninth, marched from Chain Bridge on a reconnaissance. They were attacked by the Confederates under Colonel J. E. B. Stuart, and after a sharp fight, fell back to Bull Run. Federal loss, 5 killed and 5 wounded. Confederate loss, none.

September 11.—Battle of Foney's Creek, on the Kanawha, Wise's cavalry, under Colonel Clarkson, defeat the enemy, whose loss is 20 killed and wounded. Clarkson also took 50 prisoners and lost not a man.

September 12.—Colonel John Washington, of Virginia, killed in a skirmish in Western Virginia.

September 19.—Battle of Barboursville in Kentucky, between 800 Confederates under General Zoellner, and 1800 Federals. The enemy routed as usual with a loss of 50 killed and 2 prisoners.

September 20.—Battle of Lexington in Missouri. The Missouri troops under General Price having besieged the city of Lexington, at last forced the enemy under Colonel M'Callister, to surrender. Our loss in the series of battles around Lexington was 25 killed and 71 wounded. Price captured 3,500 prisoners, including Colonel Muligan, marshals, Reding, White, Grover and 119 other commissioned officers, 5 pieces of artillery, 2 mortars, 700 horses, 100,000 worth of commissary stores, large quantities of arms and munitions, and other property. He also recovered the great seal of the state, and the public records, and \$500,000 in money.

September 23-24-25.—Heavy skirmishing on Sewell Mountain, Western Virginia, between Rosecrans and Wise. Two Confederates killed.

September 25.—Battle of Alamosa, in New Mexico. Captain Copwood, with 110 Texas, captured a large body of United States regulars, under Col. Roberts, with great slaughter. Copwood's loss, two killed.

September 25.—Col. J. W. Spaulding of Wise's Legion, killed while on a scouting expedition in Western Virginia. September 26.—Hepburnville, in Kentucky, taken by Gen. Buckner, U. S. A.

October 1.—Capture of the Federal steamer Fanny in the Atlantic. Captured by the Confederate steamers Curlew and Raleigh. Forty-five Federals taken prisoners and \$100,000 worth of stores captured.

October 2.—President Davis visits the Confederate army at Manassas. Grand review of the troops.

October 3.—Battle of Greenbrier River in Western Virginia, between 1500 Confederates, under Gen. Henry B. Jackson, and 900 Federals, under General Reynolds.

After six hours' battle, the enemy withdrew, leaving Jackson still master of the ground. Jackson's loss 60 killed, wounded and missing. Enemy's loss at least 250.

October 4.—Retreat of Rosecrans from Sewell Mountain. He fled with his whole army to the other side of the Gauley, twenty miles distant.

October 6.—The Chickasawmoo Races, on Roanoke Island, N. C. An entire Indiana Regiment, consisting of twenty Federal prisoners and valuable munitions of war captured. Col. Wright's lone man, who ran after the enemy until he fell exhausted. The Northern papers claimed a magnificent Federal victory. Thousands of rebels killed.

October 9.—Battle of Solers, Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens. The Confederates under General Anderson, of South Carolina, make a successful attack on Billy Wilson's camp, routing the rowdies and burning the camp. Billy ran off in his shirt. While returning to Pensacola, several of the Confederates were killed.

October 12.—Battle of the Mississippi Passes. Commodore Hollins, with his musquito fleet, attacked and dispersed the Federal Squadron blocking the mouths of the Mississippi. The schooner J. H. Towe and a launch captured.

October 15.—After occupying Mason's and Eason's Hill for seven weeks, in vain expectation of getting a fight from McClellan, the Confederate army fell back to Centerville.

October 16.—Battle of Bull Run, near Harper's Ferry.—Col. Turner Ashby, with 250 volunteers and 500 raw Virginia militia, completely routed 1000 Federals, killing 50 or 60 and taking 12 prisoners.

October 18.—Fight at Fredericksburg, Mo. Jeff Thompson, with loss on both sides.

October 21.—Brilliant victory at Leesboro. The enemy with twelve regiments (7000 men) under Gen. E. D. Baker, crossed the Potomac and attacked the Confederate army under McClellan, consisting of six regiments (12000) under Gen. Nathaniel Evans, of South Carolina. The Federals were routed, losing 5000 killed, 8000 in wounded and 700 in prisoners, also 4 pieces of artillery and 1600 stands of arms. Gen. Baker was killed and on a nearby hill, he was mortally wounded. Confederate loss 37 killed, 111 wounded. Many of the enemy were lost in the river.

October 25.—Gen'l Fremont, having advanced from St. Louis, occupies Springfield, Mo.

October 31.—Resignation of Gen. Winfield Scott as General-in-Chief of the Lincoln army. He is succeeded by General McClellan.

November 3.—Great storm on the Atlantic coast. Several of the Lincoln Armada lost.

November 6.—Fremont removed from his command in Virginia and succeeded by Hunter. The latter immediately orders a retreat to St. Louis.

November 6.—Battle of Belmont on the Mississippi River. Gen. Grant, with 10,000 troops, attacked General Pillow, at Belmont, opposite Columbus, Ky. A dreadful carnage on both sides ensued and Pillow was heavily wounded, while Grant was severely injured by the Federal Artillery. The enemy retreated to the river and night closed the pursuit. Confederate loss 555. Federal loss 2000.

November 8.—Battle of Fort Royal on the South Carolina coast. The British force, under Lord Goring, had been driven from the fort by the Federal force, under General Sherman. After a furious carnage, the shot and shell from the fort falling like hail, the brave defenders retreated. Small loss on both sides. The enemy landed 12,000 troops immediately and occupied the deserted forts.

November 7.—Urbana, on the Ippahannock, shelled by the Federals.

November 8.—Several bridges on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad burned by the East Tennessee rebels.

November 8.—Battle of Pickett in Kentucky. The Confederates, under General Bragg, routed the Federal force, under General Buell, on board the British steamer Trent, by Captain Wilkes, of the United States steamer Janicot.

November 9.—Fight at Guyandotte, on the Ohio river, with the cavalry. The Confederates, under General Bragg, made a gallant dash into the city, slaying 40 Federals, wounding 50, and took 100 prisoners, losing only two men himself.

November 14.—General Floyd retired from Canton Hill, on the Potomac.

November 15.—Arrival of Generals Bragg and Sigel at Fort Monroe, in Virginia. They are met by General Sigel.

November 15.—Capture of 35 Federal troops near Upton Hill, by General Bragg.

November 16.—Occupation of the Federal shore of Virginia, by the Federal troops, under Gen. Lee.

November 18.—Skirmish near Falls Church, between the Virginia cavalry, under Lieut. Colonel Lee, and a body of the Federal cavalry. The enemy routed with a loss of 10 killed and 10 captured. Our loss 1 killed and 2 captured.

November 21.—Bombardment of Fort Mifflin. Bragg responds with a cannonade of two days follows. The Federal vessels engaged in the fight driven off badly damaged. Warrenton partially burning by the shells from Fort Pickens. Finally Col. Brown finished his efforts, causing his fire, to diminish and he is forced to retire, with a heavy loss. Several were killed, wounded or missing. The enemy's loss even greater.

November 24.—Occupation of Tybee Island by the Federals.

November 26.—Cavalry fight near Vienna (Potomac) between the enemy and Colonel Hanson's North Carolina Cavalry. Many of the enemy killed and 25 captured. One Federal Regiment ran, the others leading. Hanson's loss one.

November 31.—Skirmish at Appomattox, Potomac. Col. W. Fields, Ninth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, kills four and captures fifteen of the enemy. Field's loss two.

December 3.—Battle of Drainesville, near the Potomac. Gen. Stuart had an engagement with a superior body of the enemy, and after a hard fight he forced to retreat, with a heavy loss. Several were killed, wounded or missing. The enemy's loss even greater.

December 13.—Battle of the Alleghany, in Western Virginia. The Confederate army, 1500 strong, and ret. Col. Edward Johnson, was attacked by 4000 Federal troops. The latter was gallantly repulsed after seven hours fighting.

December 17.—Gen. T. J. Jackson destroys dam No. 3 on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, thus cutting off Canal communication between Washington and the West.

December 17.—Battle of Woodstock, in Kentucky. A large body of the enemy atack General Johnson, who had 1500 men. The Federal force was routed, with a loss of 75 killed and wounded. The Confederates lost the gallant Col. Terry, of Texas.

December 26.—Seward surrenders Mason and Siddell, by letter, to Lord Lyons the British Minister.

December 26.—Battle of Opeolofish, in the Indian Territory, 75 miles Northwest of Fort Gibson, between Col. James M. McIntosh with four regiments and the Indian allies of the Federal Government under their Chief, Osage-leybold. Two hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and 100 taken prisoner. 100 horses captured. Contd. later.

December 26.—Exploir in Hampton Roads of the Confederate steamer Seabird, under Capt. Lytle, who attacks the Federal steamer Essex, having the schooner Shallow in tow, and after a fierce fight, in which the Federal batteries at the Rip Raps take a part, succeeds in driving off the Essex and capturing the schooner, taking her into Norfolk in triumph.

December 27