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CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862.

{ WHOLE NUMBER 3,280

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

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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 commencement of the overt act by Major Anderson, December 20, 1860:

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

December 20.—Sudden evacuation of Fort Moultrie by Major Anderson, United States army. He spares the guns, burns the gun carriages, and retreats to Fort Sumter, which he occupies.

December 27.—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by the South Carolina troops. Capt. Coats succeeds the revenue cutter Aiken.

January 3.—Capture of Fort Pulaski by the Savannah troops.

January 3.—The Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, was captured by arms, seized by the Alabama troops, under order of General Banks. They are confined in Fort McHenry, and afterwards removed to Fort Lafayette, (New York.)

January 4.—Blockade of Galveston (Texas) Commanded.

January 4.—Battle of Bull Run. The Federals badly defeated, losing 5000 men.

January 9.—The steam ship Star of the West fired into and driven off by the South Carolina Morris Island Battery.

January 10.—Fort Jack on the Potomac, held by the Federal troops.

January 10.—Fort Phillips and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

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

January 13.—Capture of the Pensacola Navy Yard, and Forts Barrancas and McRae, by the troops from Florida, Alabama and Louisiana. Maj. Chase shortly afterwards takes command, and the site of Fort Pickens commences.

January 15.—Surrender of the Bacon Rouge Arsenal to the Louisiana troops.

January 16.—Georgia State Convention met.

January 17.—Virginia Legislature passed resolutions inviting a peace conference.

January 19.—Georgia Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

January 23.—The Louisiana State Convention met.

January 25.—The Louisiana Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

January 31.—The New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.

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

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

February 4.—Surrender of the Revenue Cutter Cutty to the authorities of Alabama.

February 4.—Confederate Congress met at Montgomery—Peace convention met in Washington City, Virginia; election for members of the new Convention was held.

February 10.—General Twiggs transferred the public property in Texas to the state authorities. Col. White, U. S. A., surrenders San Antonio to Col. Gen. McCulloch and his Rangers.

February 15.—Inauguration of President Davis at Montgomery, Ala.

March 2.—The Revenue Cutter Dodge seized by the Texas authorities.

March 3.—Gen. Beauregard assumes command of the troops besieging Fort Sumter.

March 12.—Fort Bowles, Texas, surrendered by Capt. Hill to the Confederates.

April 15.—Battle of Fort Sumter. Brilliant victory gained by General Beauregard and the South Carolina troops, after thirty-four hours bombardment the Fort surrenders to the Confederate States.

April 14.—Evacuation of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson and his command.

April 14.—Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issues a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to put down the "Southern rebellion."

April 15.—Col. Reeve, U. S. A., surrenders Fort Pickens, near El Paso, to Col. J. W. McGrath, the Texas commissioners.

April 16.—Seizure of the North Carolina Forts and the Fayetteville Arsenal by the State troops.

April 17.—Virginia Convention in secret session passed the Ordinance of Secession.

April 18.—Capture of the steam ship Star of the West by Col. Van Dorn, C. S. A.

April 19.—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 are also shot. Great excitement follows, and the Maryland people proposed to burn the railroad bridges and tear up the tracks.

April 20.—Capture of the Federal army at Indianapolis, Indiana, by Col. Van Dorn, Confederate States army. The Federal officers released on parole.

April 20.—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 Fortress Monroe. The Navy Yard subsequently occupied by the Virginians.

April 20.—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.

April 28.—Fort Smith, Arkansas, captured by the Arkansas troops under Col. Solon Borland.

May 6.—The Alabama Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

May 9.—The blockade of Virginia commenced.

May 10.—Baltimore occupied by a large body of Federal troops under Gen. B. F. Butler.

May 10.—A body of 3000 Federal volunteers, under Capt. Lyon, United States Army, surrounded the encampment of 800 Missouri State troops, near St. Louis, and obliged them to surrender.

May 10.—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.

May 11.—The St. Louis massacre. Repetition of the terrible scene again shot down. Thirty-three citizens butchered in cold blood.

May 11.—The blockade of Charleston harbor commenced by the U. S. steamer Niagara.

May 19, 20, 21.—Attacked on the Virginia Batteries at Sewell's Point (near Norfolk) by the U. S. steamer Monocello, aided by the steamer Minnesota. The assailants driven off with loss. No one hurt on the Virginia side.

May 20.—The North Carolina Convention assembled and passed the Ordinance of Secession.

May 21.—Alexandria, Va., occupied by 6000 Federal troops. The Virginians having retreated. Killing of Col. Kilis worth in the heroic Jackson.

May 25.—Hampton, near Fortress Monroe, taken by the Federal troops. Newport News occupied.

May 27.—New Orleans and Mobile blockaded.

May 29.—President Davis arrives in Richmond.

May 3.—Fight at Fairfax Court House between a company of United States cavalry and a Virginia company; the gallant Captain Merritt killed; several Federal troopers killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

June 2, 3.—Skirmish at Acqua Creek between the Virginia batteries and the United States steamer Wabash, Ansoms and Thomas Freeborn. The enemy withdrawn, greater damage.

June 3.—Battle of Philippi, in Western Virginia, Col. Kelly, commanding a body of Federal troops and Virginia forces, attacks an inferior force of Southerners at Philippi, under Col. Porterfield, and routs them. Col. Kelly severely wounded, and several on both sides killed.

June 3.—Fight at the Pig's Point Battery, between the Confederate troops and the U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, resulting in the discomfiture of the enemy. The Harriet Lane driven off.

June 10.—Battle of Great Bethel, near Yorktown, Va. The splendid victory won by eleven hundred North Carolinians and Virginians, commanded by Col. J. Head Magruder, over four thousand Federal troops, under Brigadier General Pierce. The Federal troops attacked the southern entrenchments, and after a fight of four hours, were driven back and pursued to Hampton. Southern lost one man killed and seven wounded. Federal loss believed to be several hundred. They confess thirty killed and one hundred wounded.

June 12.—Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, issues a proclamation, calling the people of that State to arms. He commences to collect a force at St. Louis, Mo., burning the bridge over the river to the Sioux and the East.

June 12.—Harper's Ferry evacuated by General Joseph E. Hooker and the Confederate troops.

June 16.—Skirmish at Vienna, Va., between Col. Gregg's South Carolina Regiment and the Fifth Ohio Regiment. The enemy routed, with a loss of several killed.

June 16.—Fight near Leesburg, Va. Federals driven off by Col. Hunter.

June 17.—Another massacre in the streets of St. Louis. The Federal troops fire a volley into the Recorder's office, while in session, killing many citizens.

June 17.—Battle at Kansas City, between 1300 Missourians, under Col. Kelly, and 1300 Federalists. The latter defeated.

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

June 18.—Serious fight at New Creek, near Romney, Va. Col. Vaughan, with a body of Virginians and Tennesseeans, routs a body of Federals, killing a number. No Confederates killed.

June 19.—Fight in Lancaster county, Va. A force of Federal marauders lands on the shore of the James River and committed acts of robbery. They are driven off and several killed by a company of Virginians.

June 20.—Blitz in Milwaukee, (Wisconsin) in consequence of the depreciation of bank money, caused by the war.

June 20.—Brilliant affair near Romney, Va. Captains Richard and Turner Ashby, of the Cavalier 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 Dick Ashby mortally wounded.

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After six hour's battle, the enemy withdrew, leaving Jackson still master of the ground. Jackson's loss 50 is killed, wounded and missing. Enemy's loss at least 250.

October 5.—Retreat of Rosserians from Sewell Mountain with his whole army to the other side of the Gauley twenty miles distant.

October 5.—The Chickamauga Races, or Branches, N. C. An entire Indian regiment, classed twenty miles by Col. Wright's Third Georgia Regiment, was captured. Col. Wright's loss one man, who ran after the enemy until he was exhausted. The Northern papers claimed a magnificent Federal victory. Thousands of rebels killed.

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

October 12.—Battle of the Mississippi Passes. Commodore Hollins, with his magazine fleet, attached and dispersed the Federal Squadron blocking the mouth of the Mississippi. The schooner McHenry, the launch captured.

October 15.—After掠ing Massie's and Morrison's fort for six weeks, in vain, the Federals set fire to a field from McLellan, the Confederates army fell back to Centre.

October 15.—Battle of Belvoir, near Harper's Ferry. Col. Turner Ashby, with 250 volunteers and 300 raw Virginia militia, completely routed 1600 Federals, killing 30 and taking 12 prisoners.

October 21.—Fight at Fredericksburg, Mo. Jeff Thompson, son, with 1200 Missourians, driven back by 500 Federals with loss on both sides.

October 21.—Brilliant victory at Lee'sburg. The enemy with twelve regiments (7000 men) under Gen. E. D. Baker crossed the Potomac and attacked the Confederate army near Lee'sburg, consisting of three regiments (1500) under General G. B. Crittenden. The Federals were terribly defeated, losing 300 to kill, 4000 to wounded and 700 in prisoners, also losing 1000 of artillery. One 100-pdr. gun was captured.

July 4.—Skirmish near New Port News. Lieutenant Col. Drexel, of the Louisiana Cavalry, killed by the enemy.

July 5.—Battle of Carthage, in southwestern Missouri, between General Patterson's army and the Southern advance under Colonel Jackson. After a sharp fight the Confederates retired.

July 5.—Battle of Haynesville, in Western Virginia. The Federals were entirely defeated, losing 300 to kill, 1000 to wounded and 500 to prisoners.

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