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From the Charleston Courier.

The Great Year of the War.

The military operations of the war, during the first year of its existence, from the commission of the overt act by Major Anderson, December 23, 1860:

1860.

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

December 21.—Occupation of Fort Monroe by Major Anderson's United States army. He seizes 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. Coste surrenders the revenue cutter Aiken.

1861.

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

January 3.—The Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, with 20,000 stand of arms, seized by the Alabama troops.

January 4.—Fort Morgan, in Mobile bay, taken by the Alabama troops.

January 5.—Virginia Legislature met—Alabama Convention met—Mississippi Convention met.

Ordinance of Secession.

January 6.—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 7.—Forts Jackson, St. Philip and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

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

January 15.—Capture of the Pensacola Navy Yard, and Forts Barrancas and McRee, by the troops from Florida, Alabama and Louisiana. Maj. Chase shortly afterwards takes command, and the siege of Fort Pickens commences.

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

January 16.—Georgia State Convention met.

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

January 18.—Georgia Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

January 19.—The Louisiana State Convention met.

January 20.—The Louisiana Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

January 21.—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 Cass to the authority of Alabama.

February 4.—Confederate Congress met at Montgomery—Peace Convention met in Washington City, Virginia election for members of a State Convention was held.

February 16.—General Twiggs transfers the public property in Texas to the state authorities, Col. Ben McCulloch and his Rangers.

February 18.—Inauguration of President Davis at Montgomery, Ala.

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

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

March 12.—Fort Brown, in Texas, surrendered by Capt. Hill to the Texas Commissioners.

April 12-16.—Battle of Fort Sumter. Brilliant victory gained by General Beauregard and the South Carolina troops. After thirty-four hours bombardment the Port 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. George E. P. Lee, U. S. A., surrenders Fort Bliss, near El Paso, to Col. J. W. McGrath, the Texas commissioners.

April 16.—Siege of the North Carolina Forts and 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 muskets 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 proceed 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 release on parole.

April 21.—Attempted destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard by the Federal authorities. The works set on fire, and several war ships scuttled and sunk. The Federals 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 Armory by fire. The place occupied by Virginia troops.

April 20.—Fort Smith, Arkansas, captured by the Arkansas troops under Col. Solon Borland.

May 8.—The Alabama Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

May 8.—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 6,000 Federal volunteers, under Capt. Lyon, United States Army, surrounded the encampment of 800 Missouri State troops, at 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 of May 10. The defenseless people 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 12, 20, 21.—Attacked on the Virginia Batteries at Devil's Point (near Memphis) by the U. S. steamer孟尼西哥, aided by the steamer Minnesota. The assailants driven off with loss on both sides on the Virginia side.

May 12.—The North Carolina Convention assembled and passed the Ordinance of Secession.

May 24.—Alexandria, Virginia, occupied by 5,000 Federal troops, the Virginians having retreated, killing of Col. H. K. Wright, the hero of Jackson.

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

May 25.—New Orleans and Mobile blockaded.

May 25.—President Davis arrives in Richmond.

May 25.—Fight at Fairfax Court House between a company of Eastern Cavalry and a Virginia company; the gallant Captain Marr killed; several Federal troops killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

June 2, 3.—Engagement at Aquia Creek between the Virginia batteries and the United States steamer Wabash, Aeolus and Thomas Freborn. The enemy withdrew, greatly damaged.

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

June 5.—Fight at 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 badly maimed.

June 10.—Battle of Great Bethel, near Yorktown, Va. The splendid victory was gained by eleven hundred North Carolinians and Virginians, commanded by Col. J. Bankhead Magruder, over four thousand five hundred Federal troops, under Brigadier General Pierce. The Federal troops attacked the rebels under cover, and after a fight of four hours were beaten back and pursued to Hampton. Southern troops 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 commands to concentrate troops at Jefferson City, burning the bridges on the roads to St. Louis and the East.

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

June 12.—Skirmish at Vicksburg, 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. Beaman.

June 17.—Another massacre in the streets of St. Louis, killing many more than the Rebs did.

June 17.—General Davis visits the Confederate army at Manassas, giving a grand review of the troops.

June 17.—Battle at Gaines' Mill in Western Virginia, under Col. Kelly, and 3,000 Federals, under General Reynolds, and 3,000 Confederates, under Gen. Henry Jackson, and 3,000 Federals, under General Reynolds.

June 19.—The great battle of Bull Run, between the

Union and the Confederates, in the vicinity of Bull Run, Virginia, between the steamer Wabash and the steamer Aeolus.

June 20.—Fight in Lancaster county, Va. A force of Federal marauders lands on the shore of the James River and committed all kinds of depredations. They are driven off and several killed by a company of Virginians.

June 21.—Fight in Milwaukie, (Wisconsin) in consequence of the declaration of bank money, caused by the war.

June 22.—Brilliant affair near Romney, W. Va. Captain Burchell, of the Fairmont company, with a handful of followers, cut to pieces fifty or sixty of the enemy; the Ashbys fighting half a dozen Indians each at the same moment. Captain Dick Ashby mortally wounded.

June 23.—Engagement at Mount Vernon, Alabama. The Federals took the field, but were repulsed.

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