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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 commission of the overt act by Major Anderson, December 25th, 1861.

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

December 21.—Union Association of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson. He spiked the guns, burned the gun carriages, and retreated to Fort Sumter, which he occupied.

December 27.—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by the South Carolina troops. Capt. Coote surrenders the revenue cutter Albatross.

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 7.—Virginia Legislature met—Alabama Convention met—Mississippi Convention met.

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

January 10.—Ports Jackson, St. Philips and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

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

January 13.—Capture of the Pensacola Navy Yard, and Fort Barrancas and Melite, 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 19.—Georgia Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

January 25.—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 by the Louisiana troops.

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 Cassa to the authorities 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 10.—General Twiggs transfers the public property in Texas to the State authorities. Col. White, U. S. A., surrenders San Antonio to Col. Men. McCulloch and his Rangers.

February 18.—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 4.—Fort Mifflin, in Texas, surrendered by Capt. Bill to the Texas Commissioners.

April 13.—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. Revere, U. S. A., surrenders Fort Bliss, near El Paso, to Col. J. W. McGriffin, the Texas commissioner.

April 18.—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, U. 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 proceed to burn the railroad bridges and tear up the tracks.

April 20.—Capture of the Federal army at Indianola, Texas, 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 captured by the Federal troops under Lieut. Jones, who attempts the destruction of the Army of the West. The place occupied by Virginia troops.

April 22.—Fort Smith, Arkansas, captured by the Arkansas troops under Col. Solon Borland.

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

May 8.—The blockade of Virginia commenced.

May 10.—A body of 5000 Federal volunteers, under Capt. Lewis, 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., violently fired upon 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 defenceless 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 19, 20, 21.—Attacked on the Virginia Battery at Sewell's Point (near Norfolk) by the U. S. steamer Monticello, aided by the steamer Albatross. 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 24.—Alexandria, Va., occupied by 5000 Federal troops, the Virginians having retreated. Killing of Col. Ellis under Col. Porterfield, and route them. Col. Kelly reversely wounded, and several on both sides killed.

June 5.—Fight at the Pig's Point Battery, between the Confederate troops and the U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, resulting in the destruction of the enemy. The Harriet Lane badly injured.

June 10.—Battle of Great Bethel, near Yorktown, Va. The splendid victory was gained by eleven hundred North Carolina and Virginians, commanded by Col. J. Bankhead Magruder, over four thousand five hundred 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 loss one killed and seven wounded. Federal loss believed to be several hundred. They confess thirty killed and one hundred wounded.

June 13.—Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, issues a proclamation, calling the people of that State to arms. He commences to concentrate troops at Jefferson City, burning the bridges on the route to St. Louis and the East side.

June 15.—Battle of Fairfax Court House between a company of United States cavalry and a Virginia company; the gallant Captain Merrick killed; several Federal troops killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

June 23.—Engagement at Aquia Creek between the Virginia batteries and the United States steamers Wash, Anconia and Thomas Freese. The enemy withdraw, greatly damaged.

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

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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 16.—Serious fight at New Creek, near Romney, Va. Col. Vaughan's body of Virginians and Tennesseeans route a body of Federals, killing a number. No Confederates 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 26.—Brilliant affair near Romney. Epesius, Richard and Turner Ashby, of the Pamplin company, with a handful of followers, to pelage fifty or sixty of the enemy; the Ashbys fighting half a dozen Hessians each at the same moment. Captain Dick Ashby mortally wounded.

June 27.—Engagement at Malbas Point, between the Confederate troops and the United States steamer Frodo. Captain Ward, of the Frodo, killed. Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, arrested by the order of the Lincoln Government, and incarcerated in Fort Mifflin.

June 28.—Skirmish near Alexandria, Sergeant Hanes, of the 10th Virginia, 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 Fredericksburg in triumph.

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

July 1.—Seizure of the Baltimore Police Commissioners by order of General Banks. They are confined in Fort Mifflin, and afterwards removed to Fort Lafayette, (New York)

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

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

July 4.—Skirmish near New Fort. Killed by the Federal Army, Colonel Drayton, of the Louisiana.

July 5.—Battle of Carthage, in Southwestern Missouri, between the Missourians under Governor Jackson, and the Federals under General Selig. The Federals badly defeated. Col. Gratz Brown killed. Seige retreats to Sarcoxie.

July 5.—Arrangement at Annapolis between the Confederate batteries and an United States steamer.

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

July 10.—Brush at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., between the Confederates and a U. S. steamer.

July 12.—Battle of Rich Mountain, in Western Virginia. Defeat of Col. Pegram by the Federals 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 Garretts killed.

July 17.—Battle of Scary Creek, on the Kanawha, between 800 Confederates, under Lieut. Col. Patton, and 8000 Federals, under Col. Low. The Federals defeated, and three of their Colonels taken prisoners.

July 18.—Battle of Bull Run. The Federal army attack the Confederates, and after several hours fighting are driven back to Centerville with heavy loss. Major Harrison, Virginia Volunteers, killed.

July 21.—Battle of Manassas. Declare defeat of the Federal army under Gen. McClellan, by the Confederates under Generals Johnston and Beauregard. The enemy fly panic stricken to Washington. Heavy loss of life on both sides.

July 21.—Confederate loss in killed and wounded. Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing and deserted is 15,000.

July 21.—Capture of four prizes off Cedar Key, Florida, by the Confederate steamer Madison. Lieut. Seiden, U. S. A., and sixteen sailors, taken prisoners.

July 23.—Battle at Meville (Arizona) between the Federal army and the Confederate under Col. Baylor. The Federals defeated and fly towards Fort Stanton with a loss of thirty-two killed.

July 25.—Surrender of 700 Federal troops to Col. Baylor, C. S. A., at Fort Stanton, Arizona.

July 29.—Retreat of General Wise in Western Virginia. He reaches Gauley Bridge, near Lewisburg, in safety.

August 2.—General Magruder commences his march down the York Peninsula.

August 3.—Engagement of Galveston between the Confederate Battery and a Federal steamer. The latter threw 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. Each side numbered about 10,000 men. Lyon was killed and the Federals routed with great slaughter. General Selig conducts the retreat towards Rolla.

August 15.—Skirmish at Matthis Pass. A boat load of Federals from the United States steamer Resolute landed and were fired upon by the Confederate troops. Five were killed, when they retreated.

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

August 20.—Fight at Hawk's Nest, Western Virginia, between Wise's Legion and the Eleventh Ohio Regiment. The enemy fled after losing 60 in killed and wounded. 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. The Confederate forces under General Floyd, and the Federal forces under Col. Tyler, the enemy were terribly cut to pieces, with a loss of 1200 killed, wounded and missing. Col. Tyler was the first to run. Our loss 3 killed.

September 23.—Battle of Fort Hatteras. The Confederate encampments on Hatteras Island attacked by the Federal fleet under Commodore Stringham and General Poyneze Butler. After a bombardment of twenty-four hours the commander of the Confederates, Commodore Barron surrendered. The enemy captured 601 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 Pillow occupy Columbus Ky.

September 10.—Battle of the Gauley, at Carnifax Ferry, Western Virginia. General Rosecrans attacked General Floyd's position with 15,000 men. After several ineffectual attempts to carry it, he fell back baffled and disheartened. At least 100 of the enemy were killed and 250 wounded, as his force was 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 Col. Robert R. Shanks, and after a sharp fight, fell in Bull Run fashion. Federal loss 5 killed and 9 wounded. Confederate loss, none.

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

September 13.—Colonel John A. Washington, of Virginia, killed in a skirmish in Western Virginia.

September 19.—Battle of Harboursville in Kentucky, between 800 Confederates under General Zollicoffer, and 1800 Federals. The enemy routed as usual with a loss of 30 killed and 2 prisoners.

September 20.—Battle of Lexington in Missouri. The Missouri troops under General Price having besieged the city of Lexington, was last forced the enemy under Colonel Mulligan, to surrender. Our loss in the series of battles around Lexington was 23 killed and 72 wounded. Price took 3,500 prisoners, including Colonels Mulligan, Marshall, Hedley, White, Grover and 119 or commissioned officers, 5 pieces of artillery, 2 mortars, 100 horses, 5000 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 25-26.—Battle of Alamosa, in New Mexico. Captain Copwood, with 114 Texans, defeated a large body of United States regulars, under Col. Roberts, with great slaughter. Copwood's loss, two killed.

September 29.—Col. J. W. Spaulding of Wise's Legion, killed while on a scouting expedition in Western Virginia.

September 30.—Hopkinsville, in Kentucky, taken by Gen. Buckner, C. S. A.

October 1.—Capture of the Federal steamer Fanny in Memphis Sound, 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. R. H. Jackson, and 3000 Federals, under General Reynolds.

After six hour's battle, the enemy withdrew, leaving Jackson still master of the ground. Jackson's loss 50 in killed, wounded and missing. Enemy's loss at least 200.

October 5.—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 Chickamaucumoo Races, on Roanoke Island, N. C. An entire Indiana Regiment chased twenty miles by Col. Wright's Third Georgia Regiment. Thirty-two Federal prisoners and valuable quantities of arms captured. Col. Wright's loss one 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 Santa Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens. The Confederates under General Ashby, 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 13.—Battle of the Mississippi Passes. Commander Collins, with his musquito fleet, attacked and dispersed the Federal Squadron blockading the mouths of the Mississippi. The schooner J. H. Tooms and a launch captured.

October 14.—Seizure of the Mason's Bill for seven weeks, to vain expectation of getting a fight from McClellan, the Confederates army fell back to Centerville.