The Daily Journal.

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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 27th, 1860:

1860.

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

December 26.—Sudden evacuation of Fort Moultrie by Major Anderson, United States army. He spikes 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 7.—Virginia Legislature met—Alabama Convention met—Mississippi Convention met.

Ordinance of Secession.

January 9.—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.—Forts 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 Forts Barancas 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 19.—Georgia Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

January 28.—The Louisiana State Convention met.

January 26.—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 Cass 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 16.—General Twiggs transfers the public property in Texas to the State authorities. Col. White, U. S. A., surrenders San Antonio to 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.

March 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 12-13.—Battle of Fort Sumter. Brilliant victory [illegible] the South Carolina [illegible] Fort Sumter hoists 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 Bliss, near El Paso, to Col. J. W. McGrillis, the Texas commissioner.

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 proceed to burn the railroad bridges and tare 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 evacuated by the Federal troops under Lieut. Jones, who attempts the destruction of the Armory 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 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 5000 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 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 Batteries at Sewell's Point (near Norfolk) by the U. S. steamer Monticello, 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 24.—Alexandria, Va., occupied by 5000 Federal troops, the Virginians having retreated. Killing of Col. Ellsworth by the heroic Jackson.

May 25.—Hampton, Va., 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 31.—Fight at Fairfax Court House between a company of United States cavalry and a Virginia company; the gallant Captain Marr killed; several Federal troops killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

June, 1, 2.—Engagement at Acquia Creek between the Virginia batteries and the United States steamers Wabash, Anacosta and Thomas Freeborn. The enemy withdraw, greatly damaged.

June 3.—Battle of Phillippa, in Western Virginia, Col. Kelly, commanding a body of Federal troops and Virginia tories, attacks an inferior force of Southerners, at Phillippa, under Col. Porterfield, and routs them. Col. Kelly severely 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 discomfiture of the enemy. The Harriet Lane badly hulled.

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 Southern entrenchments, and after a fight of four hours, were driven back and pursued to Hampton. Southern loss one man killed and seven wounded. Federal loss believed to be several hundred. They confess thirty killed and one hundred wounded.

June 11.—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 roads to St. Louis and the East.

June 15.—Harper's Ferry evacuated by General Joseph E. Johnson 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. Hunton.

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 1,300 Missourians, under Col. Kelly, and 1300 Federalists. The latter defeated.

June 18.—Battle of Beenville, 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, with a body of Virginians and Tennesseans, routs 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. Captains Richard and Turner Ashby, of the Fauquier company, with a handful of followers, cut to pieces 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 Mathias Point, between the Confederate troops and the United States steamer Freeborn. Captain Ward, of the Freeborn, killed. Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, arrested by order of the Lincoln Government, and incarcerated in Fort McHenry.

June 28.—Skirmish near Alexandria, Sergeant Hanes, 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 Fredericksburg in triumph.

July 1.—General Patterson 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 McHenry, and afterwards removed to Fort Lafayette, (New York.)

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

July 2-3.—Battle of Harnesville 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 Port News. Lieutenant Colonel Dreux, of the Louisiana Cadets, killed by the enemy.

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

July 7.—Engagement at Acquia Creek 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 Confederate 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 Garnett killed.

July 17.—Battle of Scarey 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 19.—Battle of Bull Run. The Federal army attack the Confederates, and after several hours fighting are driven back to Centreville with heavy loss. Major Harrison, Virginia Volunteers, killed.

July 21.—Battle of Manassas. Decisive defeat of the Federal army, under Gen. McDowell, by the Confederates under Generals Johnston and Beauregard. Confederates, 28,000 strong; enemy, 55,000 strong. The enemy fly panic stricken to Washington. Heavy loss of life on both sides. The Confederate Generals Bee and Bartow killed. Confederate loss in killed and wounded 1500. Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing and deserted at least 15,000.

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

July 25.—Battle at Mesilla (Arizona) between the Federal army and the Confederate under Col. Baylor. The Federals defeated and fly towards Fort Staunton with a loss of thirty-two killed.

July 28.—Surrender of 750 Federal troops to Col. Baylor, C. S. A., at Fort Staunton, Arizona.

July 30.—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 off Galveston between the Confederate Battery and a Federal steamer. The latter throw 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 Seigle conducts the retreat towards Rolla.

August 15.—Skirmish at Matthias Point. 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 18.—The 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 50 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, between the Confederate forces under General Floyd, and the Seventh Ohio Regiment under Col. Tyler. The enemy terribly cut to pieces, with a loss of 1200 killed, wounded and missing. Col. Tyler was the first to run. Our loss 3 killed.

August 28-29.—Battle of Fort Hatteras. The Confederate entrenchments on Hatteras Island attacked by the Federal fleet under Commodore Stringham and General Picayune Butler. After a bombardment of twenty-four hours the commander 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 Pillow occupy Columbus Ky.

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

September 11.—Battle of Lewinsville 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 reconnoissance. They were attacked by the Confederates under Colonel J. E. B. Strant, and after a sharp fight, fled 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, whose 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 Barbourville in Kentucky, between 800 Confederates under General Zollicoffer, 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 Mulligan, to surrender. Our loss in the series of battles around Lexington was 25 killed and 72 wounded. Price took 3,600 prisoners, including Colonels Mulligan, Marshall, Peeling, White, Grover and 119 other commissioned officers, 5 pieces of artillery, 2 mortars, 750 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 $900,000 in money.

September 23-24-25.—Heavy skirmishing on Sewell Mountain, Western Virginia, between Rosencranz 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 Albemarle 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. Henry R. Jackson, and 8000 Federals, under General Reynold's.—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 250.

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

October 6.—The Chickamacomico 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 munitions of war 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 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 blockading the mouths of the Mississippi. The schooner J. H. Toone and a launch captured.

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

October 16.—Battle of Bolivar, near Harper's Ferry.—Col. Turner Ashby, with 250 volunteers and 300 raw Virginia militia, completely routed 1000 Federals, killing 50 or 60 and taking 12 prisoners.

October 21.—Fight at Fredericktown, Mo. Jeff. Thompson, with 1200 Missourians, driven back by 5000 Federals, with loss on both sides.

October 21.—Brilliant victory at Leesburg. The enemy with twelve regiments (7000 men,) under Gen. E. D. Baker, crossed the Potomac and attacked the Confederate army near Leesburg, consisting of three regiments (1500) under Gen. Nathan G. Evans, of South Carolina. The Federals were terribly defeated, loosing 500 in killed, 800 in wounded and 726 in prisoners, also 4 pieces of artillery and 1000 stand of arms. Gen. Baker was killed, and on our side Col. Burt was mortally wounded. Confederate loss 27 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 Generalissimo of the Lincoln army. He is succeeded by Gen. McClellan.

November 2-3.—Great storm on the Atlantic coast. Several of the Lincoln Armada lost.

November 5.—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. The enemy under General Grant, 10,000 strong, attacked General Pillow, at Belmont, opposite Columbus, Ky. A dreadful carnage on both sides ensued and Pillow was being rapidly overpowered, when he was reinforced by General Polk. The enemy beaten, fled up the river until night closed the pursuit. Confederate loss 585. Federal loss 1200.

November 7.—Battle of Port Royal on the South Carolina coast. The Sand Forts in Port Royal harbor attacked by a large Federal fleet, under Commodore Dupont and General Sherman. After a furious cannonade, the shot and shell from the fleet 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.—Urbanna, on the Rappahannock, shelled by the Federals.

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

November 8.—Battle of Piketon in Kentucky. The enemy repulsed with very heavy loss.

November 8.—Seizure of Messrs Mason and Slidell, on board the British steamer Trent, by Captain Wilkes, of the United States steamer San Jacinto.

November 9.—Fight at Guyandotte, on the Ohio river, Western Virginia. Colonel Clarkson, with the cavalry, made a gallant dash into the town, slaughtering 40 Federals, wounded 50, and took 96 prisoners, losing only two men himself.

November 14.—General Floyd retreated from Cotton Hill, on the Kanawha. Colonel St. George Croghan killed.

November 15.—Arrival of Messrs Mason and Slidell at Fortress Monroe, in charge of Captain Wilkes. They are sent to Fort Warren.

November 16.—Capture of 30 Federals near Upton Hill, (Potomac) by Major Martin, of the Natchez Cavalry.—Several Federals killed.

November 18.—Occupation of the Western shore of Virginia, by the Federal troops under General Lockwood.

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 7 killed and 10 captured. Our loss 1 killed and 2 captured.

November 22.—Bombardment near Pensacola.—Fort Pickens opens fire on General Bragg's Batteries. Bragg responds and a cannonade of two days follows. The Federal vessels engaging in the fight driven off badly damaged.—Warrenton partially burned by the shells from Fort Pickens. Finally Col. Brown, finding his efforts futile, ceases his fire. In his official report he gave his loss at 1 killed and 6 wounded. Several were killed on the fleet. Bragg's loss, one man killed by the enemy's fire, several wounded.

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

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

December 2.—Skirmish at Anandale, Potomac. Col. C. W. Fields, Sixth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, kills four and captures fifteen of the enemy. Fields' loss two.

December 3.—Battle of Drainsville, near the Potomac. Gen. Stuart has an engagement with a superior body of the enemy, and after a hard fight is forced to retreat, with a loss of over 200 in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss even greater.

December 13.—Battle of the Alleghany, in Western Virginia. The Confederate army, 1200 strong, under Col. Edward Johnson, was attacked by 5000 Federal troops.—The latter was gallantly repulsed after seven hours fighting.

December 17.—Gen. T. J. Jackson destroys dam No 5, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, thus cutting off Canal communication between Washington and the West.

December 17.—Battle of Woodsonville, in Kentucky. A large body of the enemy attack General Hindman, who had 1100 infantry and 40 pieces of artillery, but were defeated with a loss of 75 killed and wounded. The Confederates lost the gallant Col. Terry, of Texas.

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

December 26.—Battle of Opothleyholo, 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, Opothleyholo. Two hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and 100 taken prisoners; 100 horses captured. Confederate loss 12 killed and 20 wounded. The battle lasted four hours. Opothleyholo fled to Kansas.

December 28.—Exploit in Hampton Roads of the Confederate steamer Seabird, under Capt. Lynch, who attacks the Federal steamer Express, having the schooner Sherwood in tow, and after a fierce fight, in which the Federal Batteries at the Rip Raps take a part, succeeds in driving off the Express and capturing the schooner, taking her into Norfolk in triumph.

December 28.—Fight at Sacrament, near Green river, in Kentucky, between a detachment of Col. Forrest's Cavalry and the enemy, who were routed after a fight of half an hour. Confederate loss two killed, one wounded. Federal loss 10 killed, 20 wounded, 18 prisoners.

A STATEMENT OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED IN THE SEVERAL BATTLES AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1861.

The following table exhibits an approximation to the losses of both parties by the several engagements during the year. The Confederate losses are compiled from the official reports of the commanding officers, (when such reports were published.) Of course, we can only guess at the losses of the enemy. The Northern papers seldom publish the official reports of the Federal Generals, and the latter have generally proved themselves such monstrous falsifiers that but little confidence can be placed in their reports when they are published. For instance, Picayune Butler stated his loss at Bethel at about thirty, when it is a notorious fact that one small squad of Magruder's men alone buried thirty-two Federal bodies after the battle.—In estimating the Federal losses, we have adopted the opinions of the Confederate officers commanding, who are gentlemen, and upon whose statements reliance may be placed.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES.

Dates.	BATTLES.	Confederates killed.	Confederates wounded.	Confederates captured.	Federals killed.	Federals wounded.	Federals captured.
June 3	Phillippi,	7	20	00	00	15	....
June 15	Boonville,	4	20	50	4	9	....
July 12	Rich Mountain,	15	50	60	20	50	....
July 13	St. George,	13	00	300	4	10	....
Aug. 28	Hatteras,	12	00	691	00	00	....
Oct. 21	Fredericksburg,	00	00	00	00	00	....
Nov. 7	Port Royal,	12	40	00	8	23	....
Dec. 2	Drainesville,	43	143	8	50	100	....
	Total,	136	273	1149	86	207	...

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES.

Dates.	BATTLES.	Confederates killed.	Confederates wounded.	Confederates captured.	Federals killed.	Federals wounded.	Federals captured.
Feb. 16	San Antonio,	00	00	00	00	00	150
Mar. 12	Fort Brown,	00	00	00	00	00	100
April 13	Fort Sumter,	00	00	00	00	00	00
April 15	Fort Bliss,	00	00	00	00	00	100
April 20	Indianola,	00	00	00	00	00	600
May 19	Sewell's Point,	00	00	00	6	10	40
May 31	Fairfax Court House,	1	2	5	5	00	4
June 1	Acquia Creek,	00	00	00	00	00	00
June 5	Pig's Point,	00	00	00	00	00	00
June 10	Great Bethel,	1	7	00	150	250	00
June 16	Vienna,	00	00	00	50	100	00
June 17	Kansas City,	15	30	00	50	150	150
June 19	New Creek,	00	00	00	3	7	00
June 26	Romney,	2	3	00	15	00	00
June 27	Matthias Point,	00	1	00	6	10	00
July 2	Harnesville,	2	12	00	67	85	53
July 5	Carthage,	70	200	00	200	200	00
July 17	Scarey Creek,	3	1	00	50	100	00
July 18	Bull Run,	13	53	3	200	300	20
July 21	Manassas,	393	1200	50	1000	2500	1000
July 25	Mesilla,	00	00	00	10	25	00
July 28	Fort Staunton,	00	00	00	00	00	750
Aug. 10	Springfield,	265	800	30	1000	1200	300
Aug. 15	Mathias Point,	00	00	00	00	5	00
Aug. 26	Hawk's Nest,	1	00	00	20	80	00
Aug. 27	Bailey's Cross Roads,	00	00	00	1	00	5
Aug. 27	Cross Lanes,	3	00	00	50	50	100
Sept. 3	Big Creek,	00	7	00	2	3	00
Sept. 10	Gauley,	00	5	00	150	250	00
Sept. 11	Lewinsville,	00	00	00	5	9	6
Sept. 11	Toney's Creek,	00	00	00	20	30	50
Sept. 19	Barbourville,	2	00	00	50	00	2
Sept. 20	Lexington,	25	72	00	32	120	3500
Sept. 23	Alamosa,	2	00	00	30	00	00
Oct. 1	Steamer Fanny,	00	00	00	00	00	45
Oct. 3	Greenbrier,	6	31	12	100	150	00
Oct. 5	Chickamacomico,	80	00	00	00	00	32
Oct. 8	Santa Rosa,	20	42	19	20	30	17
Oct. 12	Mississippi Passes,	00	00	00	00	00	00
Oct. 16	Bolivar,	1	10	00	15	40	12
Oct. 21	Leesburg,	27	114	00	500	800	726
Nov. 6	Belmont,	95	373	117	400	600	200
Nov. 8	Piketon,	5	8	00	219	100	00
Nov. 9	Guyandotte,	2	5	00	40	50	98
Nov. 16	Upton Hill,	00	00	00	0	00	30
Nov. 18	Falls Church,	1	2	00	7	00	10
Nov. 27	Pensacola,	1	6	00	10	20	00
Nov. 28	Near Vienna,	00	00	00	10	00	26
Dec. 2	Anandale,	4	00	2	4	00	15
Dec. 13	Alleghany,	25	60	00	100	200	00
Dec. 17	Woodsonville,	4	10	00	30	45	8
Dec. 26	Opothleyoholo,	12	20	00	75	125	100
Dec. 28	Sacramento,	2	1	00	10	20	18
	Total,	909	3067	238	4835	7614	8177

Recapitulation.

	Confederate Loss.	Federal Loss.
Killed	1135	4911
Wounded	3345	7821
Prisoners	1487	8177
Total	5967	20,909

That we have not overrated the Federal loss is proved by the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Times, of a late date.

By returns at the War Department up to the 20th December, I learn that the mortality in our army since the war broke out will reach 22,000. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, &c., is about 11,000, the number wounded 17,000. The number of prisoners in the South and deserters amount to 6000.

If we had the means of ascertaining the Federal losses by the numerous smaller engagements, picket skirmishes, &c., during the year, we might easily carry the number of killed and wounded up to the figure indicated in the New York Times.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS

COX, KENDALL & Co.,

AGENTS FOR THE RICHMOND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, are receiving every week Cotton Yarns and Osnaburgs.
Jan. 1st, 1862. 66 tf.

ALEX. OLDHAM,
(Successor to Stokley & Oldham.)
DEALER IN GRAIN, PROPRIETOR OF THE CAPE FEAR CORN AND FLOUR MILLS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 5, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a General Commission and Mercantile Business, under the firm of Stokley & Co.
Mr. D. Cashwell is our duly empowered Attorney for the transaction of any and all business of the firm. Office in Parsley's Row, North Water Street.
JAMES STOKLEY,
C. W. OLDHAM.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 1, 1861. 127

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS removed to the centre office of JOURNAL BUILDINGS, next door West of his former location.
October 17th, 1861. 36 tf

EMPIE & ALLEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HAVE removed their office from Front to Princess street, JOURNAL BUILDINGS, formerly occupied by H. L. Holmes, Esq.
October 17th, 1861. 36-tf

LOUIS H. ERAMBERT,
DRUGGIST AND PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTIST, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps constantly on hand a select stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Domestic and European Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes, Cigars, &c.*
Particular attention paid to PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, HERMETIC CREETS, &c.
Store immediately under the "Carolina Hotel."
July 12, 1859. 262-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. OTHO S. VANAMBRINGE.
J. R. BLOSSOM & CO.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
June 28, 1861. WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 13, North Water St.
March 12th, 1861 137-tf

WALKER MEARES,
(Successor to Walker Meares & Co.,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
45 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

H. MILES. R. F. MITCHELL.
MILES & MITCHELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CORN, PEAS, OATS, RYE, WHEAT BRAN, OIL MEAL, SCOTCH GROUND HOMINY, HORSE & COW FEED
ALSO,
EASTERN AND NORTH RIVER HAY,
No. 2 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 16, 1861. 108-1y

HARRISS & HOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
EASTERN WAREHOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 1st, 1859. J. J. HOWELL. W. W. HARRISS.

FLY NETS

IN VARIETY, at
May 30th, 1862. WILSON'S.

ALCOHOL.

I AM now distilling a superior article of 90 per cent. ALCOHOL, which I offer for sale, at reasonable prices.—Apply to
M. McINNIS.
April 2, 1862. 174-tf

THE REMEDY OF REMEDIES.

FOR Pink Eye, Colds, Farcy, Mange, Worms, Cough, and a host of diseases incident to Horses and Cows, is that valuable preparation,
THE EQUARIAN CONDITION POWDERS,
than which no other medicine so effectually removes disease and restores to the broken down animal new vitality, health and spirits.
Only a few packages on hand at WILSON'S
Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment
June 4, 1862. No. 5 Market street.

NEW BOOKS.

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The Army Regulations, revised;
Chrisolm's Manual of Surgery;
A new and fine Map of Virginia, at
June 12th, 1862. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

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Map of Kentucky and Tennessee, with a portion of the free States bordering on K