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The paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for unless renewed.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

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 24th, 1860:

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

December 21.—Sudden evacuation of Fort Moultrie by Major Anderson, United States army. He spares the guns to burn the gun-carriages and retreats to Fort Sumter, which he occupies.

December 22.—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by the South Carolina troops. Capt. Cooke surrenders the revenue-cutters Aiken, 1861.

January 2.—Capture of Fort Palasky by the Savannah troops.

January 3.—The Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, with 30,000 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 steamship 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.—Port Jackson, St. Helena and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

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

January 12.—Capture of the Pensacola Navy Yard, and Forts Brancus and McRee, by the troops from Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana. Maj. Chase shortly afterwards takes command, and the sloop of war Pickens commences.

January 13.—Surrounds the Baton Rouge Arsenal to the Louisiana troops.

January 14.—Georgia State Convention met.

January 15.—Virginia Legislature passed resolutions inviting a general conference.

January 16.—Georgia Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

January 17.—The Louisiana State Convention met.

January 18.—The Louisiana State Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

January 19.—The New Orleans Mint and Custom Houses taken.

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

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

February 4.—Surrender of the Revenue Cutter Case 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. Army, driven from San Antonio to Col. Ben McCulloch and his Rangers.

February 18.—Inauguration of President Davis at Montgomery.

February 19.—The Revenue Cutter Dugway seized by the Texas authorities.

March 3.—Gen. Beauregard assumes command of the troops besieging Port Royal.

March 12.—Port Royal in Texas, surrendered by Capt. Hill to the Texas commissioners.

April 12.—Battle of Port Royal. Brilliant victory gained by General Reshard and the South Carolina troops. After forty hours bombardment the Federals surrendered to the Confederate States.

April 14.—Evacuation of Port Royal 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. Beale, U. S. A., surrenders Fort Bliss near El Paso, to Col. J. W. M. Grinnell, the Texas commander.

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

April 17.—Virginia Convention in secret session passes 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 Saltwater 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 bridge and tear up the tracks.

April 20.—Capture of the Federal army at Indianapolis, Texas, by Col. Van Dorn, Confederate States army.

April 20.—Attempted destruction of the Norfolk Navy 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 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 21.—Forts 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 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 10.—The massacre of the citizens of May 10. The detested 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. sloop Monocle, 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. John Price, a member of the Virginia legislature.

May 24.—Hampton, Va., near Fortress Monroe, taken by the Federal troops. Newport News occupied.

May 25.—New Orleans and Mobile blockaded.

May 25.—Preston Davis arrives in Richmond.

May 26.—Fight at Fairfax Court House b-tween 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.—Battalion at Acqua Creek between the Virginia batteries and the United States steamer Wabash and the steamer Thomas Freeborn. The enemy withdrawn, greatly damaged.

June 3.—Battle of Phillipps, in Western Virginia. Col. Kelly, commanding a body of Federal troops and Virginia troops, attacks an inferior force of southerners, at Phillipps under Col. Porterfield, and cuts 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 damaged.

June 6.—Battle of Great Bethel, near Yorktown, Va. The splendid victory was gained by eleven hundred Federal troops and 2000 Confederates. Killed.

June 7.—Western Virginia, between Boonesboro and Wise. Captain Copwood, with 114 Texas, defeated a large body of United States regulars under Col. Robert, with great slaughter. Copwood's loss, two killed.

September 18.—Col. J. W. Spaniard of Wise's Legion, killed while on a scouting expedition in Western Virginia.

September 19.—Battle of Barboursville, in Kentucky, between 800 Confederates under Col. Floyd, and the Seventh Ohio Regiment under Col. Tyler. The enemy terribly cut to pieces with a loss of 1200 killed, wounded and missing.

September 20.—Battle of Lexington in Missouri. The Missourians under General Price having besieged the city of Lexington, at last forced the enemy under Col. T. G. McDaniel to surrender. Our loss in the series of battles 3,500 prisoners, including Colonels Mulligan, Mulligan, White, Grover and 110 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 \$600,000 in money.

September 23-25.—Heavy skirmishing on Sewell Mountain, Western Virginia, between Boonesboro and Wise. 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. J. E. B. Stuart, and after a sharp fight, fled in full rout, leaving 100 horses captured. Federal loss, 5 killed and 20 wounded.

September 26.—Battle of Lewisburg on the Kanawha, W. Va. The cavalry, under Col. J. W. Mitchell, defeat the enemy, whose loss is 20 killed and wounded. Clarkson also took 50 prisoners and lost not a man.

September 27.—Colonel John A. Washington, of Virginia, killed in a skirmish in Western Virginia.

September 28.—Battle of Barboursville, in Kentucky, between 800 Confederates under General Zollicoffer, and 1,000 Federal troops. The enemy routed as usual with a loss of 50 killed and 200 prisoners.

September 29.—Battle of Lexington in Missouri. The Missourians under General Price having besieged the city of Lexington, at last forced the enemy under Col. T. G. McDaniel to surrender. Our loss in the series of battles 3,500 prisoners, including Colonels Mulligan, Mulligan, White, Grover and 110 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 \$600,000 in money.

September 29-30.—Heavy skirmishing on Sewell Mountain, Western Virginia, between Boonesboro and Wise. Captain Copwood's loss, two killed.

September 30.—Col. J. W. Spaniard 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 by Alexander Oldham, with the steamer Curlew and Belfast. Forty-five Federalists taken prisoners and \$100,000 worth of stores captured.

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

October 2.—Battle of Coopersville River in Western Virginia, between 1200 Confederates, under Gen. Henry R. Jackson, and 8000 Federals, under General Barnard.

October 3.—Battle of Kansas City between 1,200 Confederates, under Gen. Barnard, and 1,000 Federals, under General Reynolds.

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

January 2.—Siege of the Baltimore Police Commissioners by order of General Banks. They are confined in Fort McHenry and afterwards removed to Fort Lafayette, (New York).

January 3.—Extraordinary exploit of Colonel Thomas, of Maryland. Disguised as a French lady he takes passage with the Federal forces under General Patterson, and arrives at New York, where he seizes the steamer "Concord," and captures the crew.

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