CAREY'S RECORD

OF

The Great Rebellion

A CAREFULLY COMPILED

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR,

FROM THE

Dawn of the Rebellion to the Dawn of Peace.

BY JAMES P. CAREY.

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THE

CHRONOLOGY OF THE REBELLION.

The order of the War Department, issued on the 13th of April, 1865, suspending the draft and recruiting, and reducing the military establishment, practically declares that the war is ended, and the action of prominent men in Virginia tending to a return of that State to its allegiance, give promise of a speedy peace.

Under these circumstances, the author presents to the public this chronological record of the principal political, military and naval events of the war. The material from which this record has been compiled, was collected during the past six years by a gentleman who enjoyed peculiar facilities for obtaining an accurate knowledge of current events. It has been carefully revised, and will be found correct and reliable. Thus the reader will have compressed within this small space, a comprehensive record of this rebellion—one of the greatest wars the world has ever known.

1859.

May.
11. A Southern Convention at Vicksburg, Miss., at which eight States are represented, passes resolutions in favor of opening the slave trade.

June.
8. A Slaveholders' Convention assembles at Baltimore, Md. Delegates from each county represented.

October.
16. John Brown and fifteen white men and five negroes seize the arsenal at Harper's Ferry and kill four of the inhabitants.
17. The militia and Federal troops arrive at Harper's Ferry and besiege Brown and his men in the armory buildings.
18. The armory captured by Colonel Lee (now General). One marine and twelve of Brown's men killed. Brown and four men taken prisoners, and two escape, but are recaptured.

November.
10. The people of Charleston, Va., excited by the rumors of an attempt to rescue John Brown and Governor Wise calms their fears by guarding the place with a Richmond regiment.
30. In the House of Representatives of South Carolina a resolution is offered that "South Carolina is ready to enter, together with other slave-holding States, or such as desire present action, into the formation of a Southern Confederacy."

December.
2. John Brown and two negroes hung.
20. The medical students from Southern States in Philadelphia colleges, resolve to secede and join colleges in their own States.

1860.

February.
2. The trial of Stevens commenced at Harper's Ferry.

March.

April.
23. The Democratic National Convention assembles at Charleston, S. C.
30. The Cincinnati Platform rejected by the National Democratic Convention, and, upon the adopting of a platform, the Southern delegates secede.

May.
9. The Constitutional Union Convention at Baltimore nominate John Bell for President and Edward Everett for Vice.
11. A scene in the House between Messrs. Thayer & Graw.
18. The Republican Convention nominate Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice.

June.
1. Maryland prohibits the manumission of slaves.
12. The National Democratic Convention meets at Richmond, and adjourns until the 21st.
18. The Baltimore Convention (Bell and Everett) reassembles.
23. The National Democratic Convention meets at Baltimore, and nominates Douglas and Fitzpatrick; the seceders also meet and nominate Breckinridge and Lane.

July.

August.
16. A Douglas State Convention at Syracuse forms a Union ticket.

October.
18. The Governor of South Carolina calls an extra session of the Legislature.

November.
6. Abraham Lincoln elected President, and Hannibal Hamlin Vice-President; Lincoln and Hamlin, 186 electoral votes; Bell and Everett, 87; Breckinridge and Lane, 72; Douglas and Johnson, 12.

December.
5. The United States Treasury suspends specie payment.
6. A Committee of 33 appointed by the House to take measures for the perpetuity of the Union.
11. Resignation of Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.
12. General Scott arrives in Washington to advise with the President.
13. Joint resolution introduced into Congress proposing important amendments to the Constitution.
14. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, resigns.
15. President Buchanan appoints January 1 a day of fasting and prayer.
17. A Secession Convention assembles in Columbia, S.
C., but adjourns to Charleston in consequence of the
small-pox.
26. The Convention at Charleston passes the ordi-
nance carrying South Carolina out of the Union.
27. The attempt to remand the order of the Senate at
Pittsburg, Pa., prevented by the citizens.
26. Fort Moultrie evacuated by Major Robert Ander-
sen, who retires with his troops to Fort Sumter.
27. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, resigns.
28. Seizure by the citizens of the Arsenal at Charles-
ton, S. C.
1861.
January.
3. The Crittenden compromise resolutions offered in
the Senate.
4. Fort Morgan, Mobile Harbor, seized by State troops.
5. The Postmaster at Charleston refuses to make re-
turns to the United States Government.—The Star of the
West chartered and sent to Fort Sumter to reinforce
Major Anderson.
7. The son, rations.
8. In present, the citizen, rations.
9. John is a son, rations.
11. A son, rations.
14. At present, the citizen.
15. Rations.
17. John is a son, rations.
18. Joines, rations.
19. At present, the citizen.
22. John is a son, rations.
23. Joines, rations.
24. At present, the citizen.
25. Rations.
27. John is a son, rations.
29. At present, the citizen.
30. Rations.
31. An adopted son, rations.
32. John is a son, rations.
33. Joines, rations.
34. At present, the citizen.
35. Rations.
36. An adopted son, rations.
37. John is a son, rations.
38. Joines, rations.
39. At present, the citizen.
40. Rations.
41. An adopted son, rations.
42. John is a son, rations.
43. Joines, rations.
44. At present, the citizen.
45. Rations.
46. An adopted son, rations.
47. John is a son, rations.
49. At present, the citizen.
50. Rations.
51. An adopted son, rations.
52. John is a son, rations.
53. Joines, rations.
54. At present, the citizen.
55. Rations.
56. An adopted son, rations.
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73. Joines, rations.
74. At present, the citizen.
75. Rations.
76. An adopted son, rations.
77. John is a son, rations.
78. Joines, rations.
79. At present, the citizen.
80. Rations.
81. An adopted son, rations.
82. John is a son, rations.
83. Joines, rations.
84. At present, the citizen.
85. Rations.
86. An adopted son, rations.
87. John is a son, rations.
88. Joines, rations.
89. At present, the citizen.
90. Rations.
91. An adopted son, rations.
92. John is a son, rations.
93. Joines, rations.
94. At present, the citizen.
95. Rations.
96. An adopted son, rations.
97. John is a son, rations.
98. Joines, rations.
99. At present, the citizen.
100. Rations.

March.
1. The amended Fugitive Slave Bill passes the House.
2. General Twiggs dismissed the service for treason.—
The Texans capture the cutter Dodge at Galveston.
3. Mr. Lincoln inaugurated.—Texas declared out of
the Union.
4. The Maine Personal Liberty Bill repealed.
5. The New York vessels at Savannah released.
6. Alabama issues a district for Montgomery for a seat
of Government for the Confederacy.
7. The South Carolina Convention reassembled at
Charleston.
8. The Peace Conference proposition defeated in the
Virginian Convention.
9. The Virginia Convention adopts a resolution favor-
ing secession.
10. Heavy reinforcements of troops leave for Fort Sum-
ter.
11. Beauregard demands the surrender of Sumter.
12. The bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced and
continued throughout the night.
14. Major Anderson leaves Fort Sumter in the Baltic,
after having formally surrendered the fort and soling
his flag with the honors of war; several men killed by
the explosion of a gun while saluting; no lives lost in
the bombardment.
15. The President calls out 75,000 troops.
16. Virginia secedes.—Fort Pickens reinforced.
17. Jefferson Davis issues letters of marque.—Harper's
Ferry Arsenal destroyed by order of Lieutenant Jones,
U. S. A.—The Star of the West captured off Indiaman.
18. Attack on the sixth Massachusetts Regiment while
passing through Baltimore.—The seventh New York
State Militia leave for Washington.—A blockade of
Southern ports ordered by the President.
19. General Dix issues his order: “Whoever dare to
pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.”
20. The Portsmouth, Va., Navy-yard and the vessels
threatened by the rebels.
21. Fort Dover, Ark., seized by the State troops.
22. Owning to the destruction of the railroad and tele-
graph line communication is opened with Washington
by water.
23. The arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., seized by the
rebels.
24. The President orders an additional volunteer force,
making 150,000 men in all, and an increase of the
regular army to 55,000.
25. The rebel Congress meets at Montgomery, Ala.—
Tennessee secedes.
26. May.
3. The President again calls for more troops.
4. Arkansas secedes.
5. Arlington Heights, opposite Washington, seized by
Virginians.
6. Lieutenant Colonel Rice and 313 men surrender
to Van Dorn at "San Antonio, Texas.
7. Captain Lee on captures Fort's Brigade, in camp
near St. Louis.—The pirate Spray captures the schooner
Atleter, off Apalachicola.
9. Engagement between the Sewall's Point Battery and
eight gunboats.
11. Colonel Elsworth occupies Alexandria, Va., and is
killed.—Kentucky passes resolutions of mediation and
neutrality.—General Butler declares slaves to be contra-
band of war.
12. Secretary Cameron declares slaves contraband of
war.
13. Engagement at Aquia Creek, Va.; attack by the
gunboats.
June.
2. The pirate Savannah captured off Charleston by
the brig Ferry.—Colonel Kelly has an engagement at
Philipps, Va., and routs the rebels.
3. Montgomery, Ala.—Dix issues his order: "Whoever
dare to pull down the American flag, shoot him on the
spot.”
4. Engagement at Aquia Creek, Va.; attack by the
gunboats.
5. General R. C. Schenck makes a reconnaissance with
a small-party.
a railroad train on Vienna. General Lyon has an engagement with Price at Booneville, Mo. 21. The English ship Minicon, with arms for the rebels, captured off Charleston. 22. President Lincoln made an L. L. D., by Columbia College. —The President officially recognizes Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia. 23. Captain James W. Ward, of the Potomac sottiles, killed at Mathias Point, Va. 29. The pirate Santer escapes from New Orleans.

July.

1. General Patterson crosses the Potomac at Williamsport, Md., and surprises the enemy at Hagerstown. A division of General H. A. Wise’s army routed, at Buchanan, Va., by General Morris. 3. General Patterson routs the rebels near Martinsburg, Va.—The Legislature of West Virginia organizes. 5. General Fremont assigned to the Department of the Missouri, by Lincoln. 4. The second session of Congress convenes.—General Patterson pursues the rebels through Martinsburg, Va.—The pirate Santer captures the brig Cuba, bound from Trinidad to London. 5. Engagement between Colonel Sigel and the rebels under Jackson and Raines at Brier Forks near Carthage, Mo. 6. The pirate Jeff. Davis captures the John Welch off Hatteras.—The pirate Santer arrives off Cienfuegos with seven vessels, captured off the Cuban coast. 7. The Captain General of Cuba releases the Santer prizes. 8. $5,000,000 loaned to the Government by New York merchants in five hours.—General Patterson heavily defeats General Hindman at Bardstown, Ky. 9. The Jeff. Davis captures five prizes off Nantucket, and on the Long Island coast.—The rebels evacuate Guyandotte, Va. 10. The President authorized to call out 500,000 volunteers.


August.

1. The rebel gunboat Petrel sunk off Charleston, S. C., by a broadside from the St. Lawrence. 2. General Lyon has an engagement at Dug Sprag, Mo., and McColloch; the rebels defeated. 6. Colonel Floyd, of the United States Navy, dite. 7. Breckinridge makes a speech in Baltimore, and is mobbed. 8. Battle at Wilson’s Creek, Mo.; General Lyon killed. —The entire debt of the United States, $111,000,000. 10. The President issues a proclamation confiscating the property of rebels. 11. The pirate Jeff. Davis wrecked on St. Augustine Bar, Fla. 12. A battle at Charlestown, Mo.; rebels defeated. Missouri admitted into the Southern Confederacy. 15. Captain Foote (Edward Admiral), of the North Carolina, ordered to the Western fleet.—Engagement at Cross Lane, Va.; the rebels defeated. 18. Commodore Stringham’s fleet opens fire on Fort Clark, Hatters Inlet, and reduces it. 19. Forts Hatters and Clark, Hatters Inlet, N. C., surrender to Commodore Stringham and General But- wick, with Commodore Barron, rebel navy, and 684 prisoners. 20. Fort Morgan, at Ocraoke Inlet, N. C., abandoned by the rebels.

September.


October.


November.

1. General Scott’s resignation accepted by the President, who appoints General McClellan to the chief command in the armies. —General Díx issues an order regulating the Maryland elections.—Floyd defeated by Rose- crans at Gauley Bridge. 2. Fremont relieved of command in the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to the West. 4. The expedition of Commodore Dupont arrives off Fort Royal, S. C. 7. Battle at Belmont, Mo.; the rebels under Sidney A. Johnston defeated by Grant.—Naval engagement in Fort Royal Harbor; the rebel forts Beauregard and Walker captured. 12. General Buell assigned to the Department of Kentucky.—James M. Mason and John Slidell, rebel Ministers to England and France, seized on board the Trent, by Commodore Wilkes, of the San Jacinto.—Rebels de- feated and Grant relieved.—Floyd defeated on the Kanawha River, Va. 12. General Harless assigned to the Department of Missouri.—The pirate Beauregard captured. 15. The troops in the volunteer service now number 480,000 men. 22. A general bombardment of Pensacola and the navy-yard by Colonel Brown at Fort Pickens; the town 174 days laid waste. 23. The pirate Santer escapes from the Iroquis at Marting. 27. The gunboat Cour d’Leon runs the blockade of the Potomac, and arrives at Fortress Monroe.—The Constitu- tion leaves Hampton Roads with General Phelps, first part of the Butler expedition to New Orleans.
December.

4. John C. Breckinridge expelled from the United States Senate.—Mr. Sauble's peace resolutions tabled by the Senate.—Holman's Critiemes resolutions tabled by the House.


11. More regiments to be raised by Governors of States, except upon special order from the War Department; Senator Wilson says there are men enough in the army.


20. General Ord defeats the rebels at Dranesville, Va.


25. General Scott returns to New York from Europe.—Mr. Seward agrees to surrender Mason and Slidell; Bull Run Russell "acts as if he heard good news.


1862.

January.

1. Mason and Slidell surrendered.—Engagements at Port Royal Ferry, S. C., and Pensacola, Fla.


9. General Burnside's expedition leaves Annapolis.

General Lanier evokes Romney, Va.

Folk and Johnson, of Missouri, expelled from the Senate.

11. The Pensacola runs the blockade of the Potomac and arrives at Hampton Roads.


13. General Cameron resigns from the War Department.

17. Ex-President John Tyler dies at Richmond, Va.

Mr. Cameron confirmed as Minister to Russia.


20. Rebels evacuate Mill Spring, Ky.


26. The President orders a forward movement of all the armies, to take place on February 22.

30. The Monitor launched at Greenpoint, L. I.

February.

1. It is ordered that pirates shall be placed on the same footing as prisoners of war.

4. General Grant arrives at Fort Henry, Tenn., and commences the attack.

6. Fort Henry surrenders to General Grant and Flag Officer Foote, after an engagement.


10. An expedition ascends the Tennessee to Florence, Ala.

13. General Grant invests Fort Donelson, Tenn.

14. Battle of Fort Donelson, 9th, commenced.—The President offers an amnesty to the rebels.

16. Clarksville, Tenn., evacuated by the rebels.—Fort Donelson surrenders to General Grant.


22. General Gillmore completes the investment of Fort Pulaski, Ga.

23. General Curtis occupies Fayetteville, Ark.


26. The Monitor put into commission.

27. General Banks occupies Charlestown, Va.

28. The rebels evacuate Columbus, Ky.

March.

2. General Banks occupies Martinsburg, Va.

3. Columbus, Ky., occupied by Union troops.

5. General Banks occupies Hunters Hill, Va.

6. General Joe Johnston falls back from Manassas in consequence of McClellan's forward movement—Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., commences and continues on the next day.

8. The President divides the Army of the Potomac into five corps.—Union victory at Pea Ridge, Ark.—The fighting between the Monitor and Merrimac in Hampton Roads.

9. Winchester, Va., evacuated by the rebels.


14. General Burnside defeats the rebels at Newbern, N. C.

15. Flag-officer Foote commences the bombardment of Island No. 10.

19. General Burnside occupies Little Washington, N. C.


31. General Geary occupies Weldon City, Tenn.

April.

4. Apalachicola, Fla., occupied.—General McClellan lands upon the Peninsula and commences the siege of Yorktown, Va.


7. Island No. 10 surrenders to Flag-officer Foote.


15. Stevenson, Ala., occupied.


17. General Banks occupies Mount Jackson, Va.


25. Fort Mason, N. C., surrenders to General Parke.

26. New Orleans surrenders to Commodore Farragut.—Battle at Warwick Creek, Va.


May.


21. The ram Merrimac blown up by Tataknn.


21. General McClellan's army within five miles of Richmond, Va.

23. General Banks evacuates Strasburg, Va., in consequence of the advance of Jackson.—Commodore Farragut shells Grand Gulf, Miss.—Battle at Lewisburg, Va.


27. General Williams occupies Baton Rouge, La.—Battle at Hamburger Courthouse, Va.

28. General Halleck attacks Beauregard at Corinth, Miss.

29. Corinth, Miss., evacuated by the rebels.


June.

1. Jackson retreats from Strasburg, Va.—Battle of Seven Pines, Va.

8. Fort Pillow evacuated by the rebels.

8. Memphis surrenders after the defeat of the rebel navy.—Jackson routed at Harrisonburg.

7. General Negley's fire on Chattanooga.


13. Stuart makes a foray on the right wing of McClellan's army.

16. Battle on James's Island, S. C.

18. General Morgan occupies Cumberland Gap, Ky.

23. Commodore Farragut opens fire on Vicksburg, Miss.

26. General McClellan commences his campaign to take Richmond.

27. Fremont relieved from the Mountain Department.

30. Pope takes command of the Department of Virginia.

30. General McClellan's army within fifty miles of Richmond, Va.

July.

1. The President calls for 300,000 men.—Battle of Malvern Hills: end of the seven days' fight.


10. The War Department orders a general exchange of prisoners; General Curtis occupies Clarksburg, Ark.


15. Naval engagement on the Mississippi.

17. Battle at Cynthia, Ky.
Oetober.

4. The President orders a draft of 360,000 men.
6. The ram Arkansas destroyed above Vicksburg.
7. The President proclaims citizens from leaving the country.
9. General McClellan evacuates Harrison's Landing with his army.

August.

2. General McClellan appointed to the defence of Washington.
4. Jackson invades Maryland.—The Oreto (Florida) runs the blockade of Mobile.
5. Pope relieved from command.
6. McDowell relieved from command.
7. Jackson invades Maryland at Poolesville.
8. Jackson occupies Hagerstown, Md.—Battle at Gavely, Va.
9. General Burnside occupies Frederick, Md., in pursuit of Jackson.
10. Battles at Mumfordville, Tenn., and South Mountain, Md.
11. Harper's Ferry, Va., surrenders to Jackson.
12. Mumfordville, Tenn., surrenders to Bragg.—The pirate Alabama captures her first prize, a whaler.—Battle of Antietam, Md.
13. Battle of Iuka, Miss.
14. Engagement on the banks of the Potomac.
15. The President issues his Emancipation Proclamation.
16. The President suspends the writ of habeas corpus.
17. General Nelson killed by General Jeff. C. Davis at Louisville, Ky.

October.

2. The navy takes possession of St. John's River, Fla.
3 and 4. Battle of Corinth, Miss.
8. General Grant occupies Grand Junction, Miss.—Battle of Perryville, Ky.
10. Jeb Stuart enters Maryland at Mercersburg and Pennsylvania at Chambersburg.
12. Engagement at Island No. 10.
13. Bragg makes his escape from Kentucky pursued by Buell.
15. General Schofield occupies Huntsville, Ala.
16. Indianola, Texas, surrendered.
17. General Pleasonton occupies Upperpille, Va., in pursuit of Jackson.
18. France proposes intervention to England and Russia.

November.

7. General McClellan relieved of command of the Army of the Potomac by General Burnside.
13. England declines the proposition of France to intervene.
15. Successful trial of fifteen inch guns in monitor turrets.
16. General Sumner, with the advance of the army of the Potomac, arrives at Falmouth, Va.
21. General Burnside demands the surrender of Fredericksburg, Va.
22. Tampico, Mexico, occupied by the French.

December.

7. The Alabama captures the mail steamer Ariel, and bonds her.—Battle of Crawford's Traintie, Ark.

20. Holly Springs, Miss., captured by Van Dorn.—The rebels repulsed from Davis's Mills, Miss., with heavy loss.
23. Stuart makes an unsuccessful foray on Burnside's army at Falmouth, Va.
29. Battle of Halleck's Bluff (Vicksburg). Miss.; General Sherman repulses.—Island No. 10 evacuated by order of General Jeff. C. Davis.
31. The Monitor sunk in a gale off Hatteras.

1863.

J a n u a r y.

1. The President issues his Emancipation Proclamation.—The rebels estimate their losses thus tar at 20,898 killed, 61,65 wounded, and 21,169 prisoners. Total, 260,116.—Battles of Hunt's Cross Roads, Tenn., and Galveston, Texas.
2. General Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg withdrawn.—Battle of Stone River, Tenn.
3. The rebels retreat across Stone River to Tulla-homa.
4. Roscerane purens Breagh through Murfreesboro, Tenn.
5. General Banks assigned to the Department of the Gulf.
6. The President divides the army of the Cumberland into corps under Thomas, McCook and Crittenden.—Battle of Springfield, Mo.
10. General Grant removes his headquarters to Memphis. Corporator to enter upon the Vicksburg expedition.—General Sherman captures Arkansas Post, Ark.
11. A naval engagement in Galveston Bay, in which the pirate Alabama sinks the gunboat Hatteras.
12. Engagement at Patersonville, La.—General Wool takes command of the Department of the East.
13. The city, Ark., destroyed by our gunboats in retaliation.—The pirate Oreto (Florida) runs out of Mobile.—St. Charles, Ark., captured by our gunboats.— Acapulco, Mexico, bombarded by the French.
15. West Point monitors leave rendezvous at Port Royal, S. C., preparatory to an attack on Fort McAllister.
20. Fitz-John Porter cashiered by sentence of court-martial.—Authority given to Governor Andrew to raise negro troops.—The steamers Morning Light and Velocity seized at Sabine Pass by the rebels.
21. General McClellan commences slave operations against Vicksburg.
23. Mr. Cameron resigns as Minister to Russia.
25. General Burnside relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac; also General Sumer and Franklin, (the cause alleged to be a delay in moving and dissatisfactory to the officers.)
26. General Hooker assigned to the command of Army of the Potomac.
27. The monitor Montauk bombards Fort McAllister.
31. The Senate passes a bill indemnifying the President for suspending the writ of habeas corpus.
31. Naval engagement in Charleston Harbor; the rebel rams attack our fleet.

February.

1. Federal occupation of Franklin, Tenn.
2. Second bombardment of Fort McAllister by the Monitor.—The House passes the bill for the enlistment of negro soldiers.
3. Rebels attack Fort Donelson, Tenn., and are driven off.—The Queen of the West runs past Vicksburg.—General Foster reinforces Hunter at Fort Royal, N. C.
4. General Grant takes command of the armies in the field operations against Vicksburg.
5. The Queen of the West destroys the rebel vessels in Red River and returns.
6. Mr. Seward declines the French offer of mediation.
8. The House passes the Natural Currency Bill and the bill providing for the emancipation of the slaves in Missouri.
13. The Indiana runs the Vicksburg batteries.
14. The Queen of the West captured by the rebels in Red River.
16. The Senate passes the Conscription Bill.
18. Bombardment of Vicksburg commenced by General Grant and the fleet.
21. The Indiantown captured by the rebels below Vicksburg, and she is blown up through fear of Porter's mock monitor.
23. The Conscription Bill passes the House.
25. The Montauk destroys the Nashville in Ogeechee River.
28. The amended Conscription becomes a law.—The President calls an extra session of the Senate.

March.
1. The Coldwater Pass expedition of Porter's reaches Moon Lake.
5. President Morgan is admitted as a State.
6. The pirate Retribution condemned at New York.
7. Battle at Thompson's Station, Tenn.
11. C. M. Clay confirmed as Minister to Russia.
12. The Coldwater expedition arrives at Fort Pemberton, Miss.
13. Battle at Newbern, N. C.; the rebels attempt to retake the town.
14. Admiral Farragut runs past the Port Hudson batteries in the Hartford.
15. The Pirate Chesapeake captured in San Francisco Harbor.
19. Admiral Farragut passes the batteries at Grand Gulf, and takes Vicksburg on the 21st.
28. Burnside's corps moves into Kentucky.
31. General Burnside assigned to the Department of the Cumberland, which he commands by Admiral Porter.—Pensacola, Florida, burned and evacuated by Federals.
24. The ram Lancaster sunk while passing the Vicksburg battery.—Battle at Brentwood, Tenn.
12. Jacksonville, Fla., destroyed by Colonel Montgomery's brigade of negro troops.—General Dandy effects a landing upon Cole's Island, S. C.
30. Engagement at Somerset, Ky.
13. Admiral Farragut silences the batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss.

April.
1. Admiral Farragut destroys transports in Red River.
4. The siege of Fort Pemberton, Miss., raised by the Coldwater expedition.
6. The iron clad fleet arrives at Charleston Bar.
7. Admiral Farragut destroys Bayou Sara.—Admiral Duffin attacks Fort Sumter; the Keokuk is sunk and the fleet subsequently withdrawn.
8. The Alexandria (supposed pirate) seized at Liverpool.
14. Patersonville, La., occupied by General Banks, after a severe engagement.—The rebels raise the siege of Washington, N. C.
16. Five gunboats and three transports run the batteries of Vicksburg.—The Queen of the West captured in Grand Gulf, La.
17. Colonel Grierson's Cavalry starts on a raid through Mississippi to sever railroad communication.
22. General Reynolds captures McCombville, Tenn.—Six gunboats and twelve transports, bearing the advance of Grant's army, pass the Vicksburg batteries.
23. The ram Tuscumbia captures Tuscarawas, Ala.
23. The pirate Georgia burns the ship Dictator.
25. The Army of the Potomac prepare for the Charleston battle.
28. Colonel Grierson destroyed valuable railroad property at Benton, Miss.—Naval engagement at Grand Gulf, Miss.
11. General Dodge destroys Tower Creek, Ala.
29. National has observed by order of President Lincoln.—Porter's squadron passes the batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss., and General Grant fights the battle of Brantley, and lands his troops.—General Granger raises the flag upon Hanover Court-house, Va.

May.
1. Battle of Port Gibson, Miss.—General Kilpatrick within two miles of Richburg, Va.
2. Battle of Chancellorsville, Va., commenced. Stonewall Jackson mortally wounded.—The tracks diverging from the railroad are burned by General Granger.—General Granger destroys the railroad at Columbus, Va.
3. Second day of the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.—Battle of Nantahala, Va.; Longstreet reinforces Lee.—Fredericksburg, Va., captured by General Sedgwick.—Iron works at Round Mountain destroyed by Colonel Streight.
4. General Sedgwick evacuates Fredericksburg, Va.—Admiral Farragut captures Fort Delaware, Md., after an engagement.—Colonel Streight's command surrenders to Forrest.
5. Vallandigham arrested in Dayton, Ohio, for treason, by order of General Halleck, the Army of the Potomac retreats from Chancellorsville, Va.
6. Alexandria, La., captured by Porter's fleet.—The pirate Florida captures the Clarence, and converts her into a steamer.
7. Van Dorn (rebel general) shot at Chattanooga.
8. The President gives sixty-five days' warning to alien residents. The barracks and embankment of Port Hudson commenced by Farragut.
10. Stonewall Jackson dies.
11. Crystal Spring, Miss., destroyed by Grant's advance guard.
16. General Keys occupies West Point, Va.—Return of several New York two years' regiments from the war.
18. General Grant occupies Jackson, Miss., after an engagement.
17. Battle of Champion Hills, Miss.
19. Grant evacuates Jackson, Miss., and has an engagement at Black River Bridge.—Puebla, Mexico, surrenders to the French.
22. General Grant occupies Haines' Bluff, and completes the investment of Vicksburg, Miss.
31. An opened on Vicksburg from General Grant's batteries.

June.
1. James's Island, S. C., evacuated by the rebels.
3. Lee prepares for the invasion of the North.
6. Battle at Milliken's Bend, Miss.; negro troops engaged.
11. Mosby makes a foray on Poolsville, Md.
12. The Clarence captures the Tacony, converts her into a pirate, and is burned.—General Gillmore reoccupies Blunt's Department of the Potomac.
13. General Hooker moves from Falmouth to Bull Run in pursuit of Lee.—Federal forces at Winchester and Berryville defeated and fall back.
14. The President calls for 120,000 men to repel invasion.—The rebels occupy Hagerstown, Md., Chambersburg and Greencastle, Pa.
15. An assault on Port Hudson repulsed.
July.
1. Battle at Gettysburg, Pa., commenced.—General Rosecrans occupies Tullahoma, Tenn., and Winchester the next day.
2. Negotiations for the surrender of Vicksburg, Miss., opened.
3. Vicksburg surrenders to General Grant.—Lee defeated at Gettysburg, Pa.—Eads of Holena, Ark.—A.H. Stephens concedes the James River on a mission, but returns unsuccessful.
4. Lebanon, Ky., surrenders to Morgan.—Sherman defeated at Black River, Miss.
5. General Ransom occupies Nashet, Miss.
6. Bragg retires across the Tennessee at Bridgeport, Ala.—Negotiations for the surrender of Port Hudson, La., commenced.
7. Generals Grant and Meade promoted.—Fort Hudson, La., surrenders to General Banks, and the Mississippi is thereby recovered.—Morgan occupies Corrydon, Ind.—Lee’s rear guard defeated at Hagerstown, Md.
8. General Terry lands his troops on James’s Island, S.C.
9. Morgan captures Sal-m, Ind.—Rebels defeated on Morris Island; General Gillmore effects a landing and commences the siege of Charleston.
10. Morgan captures Madison, Ind.—The draft commenced in New York.—Battle at Jackson, Tenn.
11. General Meade goes not to attack Lee on the banks of the Potomac.—General Stanley occupies Huntsville, Ala.
12. Lee’s army crosses into Virginia.—General Herron captures Yassoo City.—The President thanks General Grant for Vicksburg.—First day of the draft riots in New York City.
13. Battle with Lee’s rear guard at Fallings Water, Va.—Morgan occupies Unionville, Ohio.
14. The President appoints a day of Thanksgiving for recent victories.
15. The militia return to New York.—Johnston evacuates Jackson, Miss.—Battles on James’s Island, S. C., and at Honey Spring, Indian Territory.
16. Valdesehamog at Niagara Falls, Canada.—Quiet restored in New York.—Battles at Fort Gibson, Ark.
17. General DJs takes command of the Department of the East.—Rebels defeated at Morris Island, S. C., and at Elizabeth.
18. Rebels defeated at Wytheville, Va.
20. Rebels defeated at Richmond, Ky.
21. Rebels defeated at Paris, Ky.—Wm. L. Yancey dies at Montgomery, Ala.—The pirate Alabama repairs at Cape Town, Cape Good Hope.
22. Rebels defeated at Granada, Miss.—The Mississippi declared open for trade.—Captain George W. Rodger killed in Charleston Harbor.
23. An expedition to Granada, Miss., destroys vast quantities of railroad material.
24. The draft resumed in New York.
25. The citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, massacred by Quantreel.—General Rosecrans arrives in front of Chattanooga.—Lee opens the Cannoniers at sea.—General Millmore throws Greek fire into Charleston.
26. General Gillmore announces that Fort Sumter is a shambles of ruins, incapable of further offensive operations.—General Steele occupies Clarendon, Ark.
27. Gillmore assaults Fort Wagner on Morris Island after siege approaches.—Jeff. Thompson captured at Pocahontas, Ark.—John R. Floyd dies.—General Steele captures Brownsville, Ark.
28. Rebels defeated at Hanover, Tenn., and Bayou Meat, Ark.
29. The draft completed in this city.
30. Five bounty-jumpers shot in the Army of the Potomac.—A rebel ram launched at Laird’s Yard, Liverpool.
31. The draft commenced in Brooklyn.—General Burnside seizes Emery’s Gap, Tenn.—The pirate Seminole sunk in Charleston Harbor.

September.
1. Fort Smith, Ark., evacuated by the rebels.—Knoxville, Tenn., occupied by General Burnside’s advance.
2. Burnside’s main column occupies Knoxville, and is welcomed by the inhabitants.
3. The pirate Florida enters Brest, France.—Rebels defeated at Platte City, Mo.
4. Federals repulsed from Fort Gregg, S. C.—Bread riot at Mobile, Ala.
5. Forts Gregg and Wagner, S. C., assaulted.
6. Forts Wagner and Gregg evacuated by the rebels and occupied by General Gillmore.—Our forces defeated at Moorthfield, Va.
8. Chattanoogas, Tenn., evacuated by the rebels.—Naval engagement in Charleston Harbor; a naval attack on Fort Sumter repulsed.—Union forces defeated at Sabine Pass, Texas.
9. Chattanooga occupied by General Crittenden.—Cumberland Gap surrendered to General Burnside—Union forces defeated at Chattanooga, Tenn.
10. General Steele occupies Little, Rock, Ark.—Long-street reinforces Bragg.
11. Battle at Dalton, Ga.—The pirate Florida detained at Brest, France.
12. Culpepper, Va., occupied by General Meade’s advance.
13. Engagements near Culpepper, Va., and at Bird’s Hill.
14. The President suspends the writ of habeas corpus.
15. General Burnside’s advance at Bristol, Tenn., when an engagement takes place.
17. and 20. Battle of Chisumasga.
18. Battle near Carter’s Station, Tenn.
19. The President raises the blockade at Alexandria, Va.
20. Jonesboro, Tenn., repeatedly by rebels.
22. Greenbacks declared a legal tender by the Court of Appeals of this State.—Visit of English, Russian, and French fleets to New York.
23. Aggregate value of naval captures to date, $30,000,000.

October.
1. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, General Hooker, arrive at Balaclava, Ala.—Rebels defeated at Anderson’s Cross Roads, Tenn., and at Franklin, La.
2. General Frankhin occupies Franklin, La.
3. The President appoints a day of National Thanksgiving.—Gerriellas reeived from McMinnville, Tenn.
4. The rebels attempt to break up the New Ironclads.
5. Quantrell massacres General Blunt’s body guard at Bayer Smiths, Mo., after defeating his troops.
6. Quantrell burns Carthage, Mo.—Rebels defeated at Latham, Miss.
7. Lee transfers a flank movement on Meade, but the rebels are defeated at Robertson’s Ford, Va.—Fights at Blue Springs, Tenn.
8. General Meade falls to meet Lee.—The rebel forces driven out of East Tennessee.
9. General Meade rests his army on Maassas Plains, having failed Lee’s plans.
10. Battle at Resaca, Ga., Union.
11. Lee ceases his pursuit of Meade, and commence retrograde movement.
12. The rebels defeated at Blackburn’s Ford, Va.—General McPherson washed up on Canton, Miss.
13. Engagement at Charleston, Va.—Embden overpowers the garrison.—The President calls for 300,000 more men.
15. Rosecrans superseded by General Thomas, and the new Military Department of the Mississippi created and placed under General Grant, who is given plenary powers.
16. General Meade cesases the pursuit of Lee.—General Franklin occupies Opelousas, La.—Battle at Cherokee Station, La.
17. Battle at Columbia, Ky.
18. General Grant arrives at Chattanooga.
21. General Gillmore renews the bombardment of Sumter.
23. General Hooker’s “battle in the clouds” at Lookout Mountain.—Engagement at Wauhatchie, Ala.—General Blair occupies Oneonta, Ala.—181 Federal prisoners arrive at Fortress Monroe from Libby Prison, in a starving condition.
24. The exchange of prisoners stopped.—General But-
ler takes command of the Department of Virginia at
Fort Monroe.

November.
1. General Dana occupies Brazos de Santiago, Texas.
2. Fort Brown, Texas, evacuated by the rebels.
5. Engagement at Kelly’s Ford, Va.
8. Lord Lyons notifies Mr. Seward of the plot in
Canada to release rebel prisoners at Sandusky.
9. The resignation of General Burnside accepted.
10. Longstreet crosses the river for an advance in East
Tennessee.
11. Battle at Raccoon Ford, Va.—The iron-clad Ce-
vanshe sank in Sunlight, area of Butler.
12. Burnside falls back on Lenoir Station from Long-
street’s advance.
13. Burnside falls back on Knoxville when he is at-
tacked by Longstreet.—General Banks captures Aransas
Pass, Texas.
14. Three hundred starved Union prisoners arrive at
 Fortress Monroe.
15. Thanksgiving Day in Dixie.
16. Longstreet again attacks Burnside at Knoxville, 
Tenn.
17. and 23. Battle of Chattanooga.
18. Meade advances against Lee.
20. Leo falls back to Mine Run, Va.—John Morgan
escapes from the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary.
21. Engagement at Fort Sanders, near Knoxville.
22. General Gillmore commenced to shell Charleston,
and C. S. from Morris Island for five miles.—The rebels 
evacuate and blow up Fort Esperanza, Texas.

December.
2. Army of the Potomac crosses to the North side of 
the Rapidan.
4. Rebels repulse from Raccoon Ford, Va.—General 
Sherman arrives at Knoxville, Tenn., to reinforce Burn-
side.—The enemy burns Lafayette, Tenn.
5. Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Tenn.
6. Longstreet’s rear guard attacked at Clinch Moun-
tain, Tenn.—The steamer Chesapeake captured by pirat-
cal passengers.—The monitor Weehawken sunk in a 
gale.
7. General Foster announces Longstreet in full retreat
from Tennessee, whereupon the President orders a
Thanksgiving.—General Grant’s captures during the 
month amounted to 40,000 common and 90,000 prisoners.
Congress organizes; Mr. Collax, chosen Speaker of the
House.
8. Congress passes joint resolutions of thanks to Gen-
eral Grant.
9. The President thanks General Grant for the victory 
in East Tennessee.—General Averill leaves Harper’s
Ferry on a foray.—Jeff. Davis denounced by Henry S.
Foote, in the rebel Congress.—Rebels driven from 
Beauregard’s Station, Tenn.—The President issues a Procla-
mation of Amnesty.
10. Engagement at Morristown, Tenn.; Longstreet’s 
army at Knoxville.
11. The pirate Chesapeake leaves Shelleburne, N. S.
12. Rebels refuse to receive any supplies for Union
prisoners.
13. Rebels repulsed at Catlett’s Station, Va.
14. Engagement at Bear Station, Tenn.—General Wis-
tar makes a foray on Charles City C, Va.
15. Virginia and Tennessee Raid cut at Salem, by 
General Averill.
16. The pirate Chesapeake captured at Sambro, N. S., 
by the Elba d’Anna.—Rebel foray on Slaughter’s Station, 
Va.
17. The pirates of the Chesapeake rescued by a mob in 
Halifax.
18. General Averill returns from his foray.
20. The Dictator launched.
21. General Joe Johnston takes command of Bragg’s
army.

1864.

January.
1. Proposals issued for a loan of $35,000,000 to the
United States.
2. Discovery of $6,000,000 in Confederate bonds print-
ed in New York for the Confederate Government.—Max-
imilian’s abdication by the Mexican throne announc-
—Surrender of 300 Union troops to the rebels at Jones-
ville, Va.
3. The steamer Chesapeake (seized by rebels, and run
into Halifax, N. C.) ordered by the Admiralty Court 
to be returned to her owners in New York.
4. Proclamation of Major General Banks for holding an 
election in Louisiana for State officers.
5. General Banks transports Sherman’s and Porter’s 
expedition up the Yazoo River attacked by 3,000
rebels.
6. General Seymour, at Olustee, Florida, defeated by 
the rebels.—Fight between General Sturgis and the 
rebels under Hood and Johnston at Danville, Tenn.
7. Fight between United States troops and the rebels
in Arkansas.
8. Restrictions on trade in Missouri and Kentucky
removed by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
9. Capture of Scotland, Ky., by the rebels.
10. A wagon train captured by the rebels near Wil-
liamport, Md.—Union troops at Bachelor’s Creek, N.
C., defeated by rebels.

February.
1. President Lincoln issued a proclamation for 500,000
men for three years.
2. Raid by the rebels on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-
road; estimates damage to property $1,000,000.—Rebel
attack on Newbern, N. C., repulsed; the gunboat Under-
writer captured and destroyed by the rebels.—Roddy’s
rebels cavalry driven out of Tennessee.
3. Fight on the Upper Potomac between the rebels
under Colonel Rosser and the Union troops under Gen-
eral Avery; defeat of the former.
4. Union forces capture Jackson City and Yazoo City, 
Miss.
5. President Lincoln issues a proclamation removing 
restrictions on trade in the States of Kentucky and Mis-
souri.
6. An expedition, under General Gillmore, ascends St.
John’s river, Fl., enters Jacksonville, and captures 100
prisoners. 8 pieces of artillery, and other property.
7. Fight on the rapidan; Gen. Johnson repulsed at
Gordonsville, Va., without definite results.—Advance of 
Union troops from Jacksonville, Fl., into the interior, and 
capture of property valued at $1,500,000.
8. Severe cavalry fight with rebels at Strawberry 
Plains, Tenn.
9. General Grant effectually captures Vicksburg, 
Miss.
10. General decline in the prices of stocks, at New
York.
11. Advance in the price of stocks.—The pirate Geor-
gia escaped from the port of Cherbourg.
12. Generals Smith, Sherman and others, make a suc-
cessful expedition into Alabama and Mississippi; they
destroy over 1,000,000 bushels of corn, and capture 1,500
mules and horses, and over 300 prisoners.
13. The Convention of the State of Georgia passed the
Senate by a vote of 20 to 15, and the House (on the 12th),
by 93 to 60.
14. Unconditional Union State Convention of Mary-
land, held at Baltimore, and pass resolutions in favor 
of instructing the delegates to the National Union Con-
vention to vote for Abraham Lincoln first, last and all 
time.
23. Bombardment of Fort Powell, Mobile Harbor, by
Armidale Furgatt.
24. Tunnell Hill, Tenn., captured by Union troops 
under General Grant.—Athens, Ala., captured, by the 
rebels under General Rosby.
25. The rebels beaten at Athens and Florence, Ala., by 
Union troops.—The rank of Lieutenant General con-
ferred upon Ulysses S. Grant, of the United States
Army.
26. Successful reconnoissance by Generaluster to-
ward Gordonville, Va.; capture of rebel camp.

March.
1. Annihilation of a colored regiment by guerrillas at 
Tecumseh Landing, near Grand Lake, Miss.
2. Successful raid by General Kilpatrick near Rich-
mond.
3. The rebels attack Yazoo City, Miss., and are de-
feated.
4. General Sherman returns to Vicksburg from a suc-
cessful raiding expedition into Alabama and Mississippi.
5. The rebels burn at Athens and Florence, Ala., by 
Union troops.—The rank of Lieutenant General con-
ferred upon Ulysses S. Grant, of the United States
Army.
6. Successful reconnoissance by Generaluster to-
ward Gordonville, Va.; capture of rebel camp.

Major General Grant receives his com-
mission as Lieutenant General from President Lincoln.

10. Expedition under General A. J. Smith left Vicksburg for the Red River.—Constitutional Convention of West Virginia adopted an amendment to abolish slavery.

11. Fort De Russy, on Red River, Louisiana, captured by Union troops under General A. J. Smith; 11 guns and 500 prisoners taken.—Major General Halleck retired from the position of Commander-in-Chief.

12. The rebels make a daring attempt to recapture Sea Island, near Hilton Head, S. C., used as a depot for coal for United States war vessels. —Fort De Russy blown up accidentally; 4 men killed and 6 wounded.


14. Reconnaissance by Union troops under General Mower up the Red River, La.; 260 rebels and 4 cannon captured.


16. The rebels under General Forrest commence an invasion of Kentucky.—President Lincoln issued an order for the reorganization of the army.

17. Union City, Tenn., attacked by rebels under General Forrest; Colonel Hawkins, in charge, surrender to the rebels.—Capture of Alexandria, La., by Union troops.

18. The rebels under General Forrest enter Paducah, Ky., burned and destroyed the city.

19. The President issues a new amnesty proclamation.

20. Gold advances from 164 to 169.—Union troops under General Mower capture 17 cannon from the rebels near Alexandria, La.

21. The President issues a new amnesty proclamation.

22. Expedition to Vicksburg, La.; 1,000 prisoners, 200 Union troops captured.

23. The President proclaims a general amnesty throughout the United States.—Fort De Russy repulsed with loss of 2,500 Union troops at Plymouth, N. C., after four hours’ fighting.

24. Fight between Union troops under General Banks, and the rebels at Cane River, near Alexandria, La.; 1,000 rebels and 10 cannons captured.

25. One hundred thousand troops for one hundred days tendered by the Governors of Indians, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. —President Grant issues a proclamation for the advance in gold to 183.—A train of 500 wagons, with a cavalry escort and four cannon, captured by rebels near Pine Bluff, Ark.

26. President Lincoln issues a new amnesty proclamation.

27. The President, under General Butler, advance up the Peninsula toward Richmond, and occupy Yorktown, West Point, &c.—The Army of the Potomac, under General Grant, cross the Rappahannock without opposition.

28. General Grant’s headquarters at Yorktown and West Point to City Point and Bermuda Hundred.—Two United States gunboats and three transports destroyed by the rebels near Alexandria, La.

29. General Sherman occupies Chattanooga; 4,000 prisoners, 300 horses, about 40 wagons laden with camp and garrison equipments, besides 300 contrabands, and killing and wounding about 200 rebels.—United States steamer Maple Leaf blown up in St. John’s River, Florida, by a rebel torpedo; four of the crew killed.

30. A band of rebels attack the United States Government stores, near Shreveport, La., and set fire to the buildings; several negroes perish in the flames.

31. Union troops defeated by the rebels at Shreveport, La.

32. Defeat of Union troops under General Stoneman at Pleasant Hill, La.; loss 2,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

33. Fight between rebels and Union gunboats at New Orleans and peacemaker near Shreveport, La.; defeat of the rebels; from 500 to 600 of them killed or wounded.—Fight with rebels at Grand Exere, La.; capture of 2,000 rebels and twenty cannon by Union troops.—The rebels attempt to blow up the United States frigate Minnesota, lying in Hampton Roads, with a torpedo, but fail.

34. Capture of Fort Pillow by the rebels under General Forrest and all its garrison killed or captured; 400, massacred after they had surrendered—men, women and children.—Steamer Golden Gate, laden with United States Government stores, captured by rebels near Memphis.—Maximilian invested with his new honors as Emperor of Mexico at his Castle of Meramor.

35. The surrender of Fort Halleck, Columbus, Ky., by General Sterling Price, to General D. B. Birney.

36. About 100 rebels, 200 horses, 400 saddles and 300 small arms captured by Union troops, at Half Mountain, Kentucky.

37. Explosion of a boiler on board the United States gunboat Chenango, in New York Harbor; many seamen killed or sustain appalling injuries.

38. The issue of gold certificates by the Sub-treasury, New York.

39. The rebels attempt to capture Plymouth, N. C., but are repulsed with great slaughter.—A portion of Hock- man, Ky., burned by the rebels.

40. A rebel ran at Plymouth, N. C., attacks and sinks the gunboats Dambshell and Southfield.—Great panic in Wall street; the leading bull operators; a great panic also in the stock market; one of the severest ever witnessed; decline in prices.—Act of Congress to admit Nebraska as a State.

41. Summer vacation of the United States armed forces, 2,500 Union troops at Plymouth, N. C., after four hours’ fighting.

42. Fight between Union troops under General Banks, and the rebels at Cane River, near Alexandria, La.; 1,000 rebels and 10 cannons captured.

43. One hundred thousand troops for one hundred days tendered by the Governors of Indians, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. —President Grant issues a proclamation for the advance in gold to 183.—A train of 500 wagons, with a cavalry escort and four cannon, captured by rebels near Pine Bluff, Ark.

44. President Lincoln issues a new amnesty proclamation.

45. Admiral Wilkes suspended from duty for three years and publicly reprimanded.—General Grant commences movements against Richmond.—Fight between Union cavalry and General Lee’s horsemen, 2,000 rebels, under General Forrest; defeat and retreat of the latter.

46. Union troops, under General Butler, advance up the Peninsula toward Richmond, and occupy Yorktown, West Point, &c.—The Army of the Potomac, under General Grant, cross the Rappahannock without opposition.

47. General Grant’s headquarters at Yorktown and West Point to City Point and Bermuda Hundred.—Two United States gunboats and three transports destroyed by the rebels near Alexandria, La.

48. The President issues a new amnesty proclamation.

49. Did you know that the President was a cupboard? No, he was a cupboard.

50. The President issues a new amnesty proclamation.

51. The President issues a new amnesty proclamation.

52. The President issues a new amnesty proclamation.

May.

1. Gunboat Eastport and two transports blown up by Union forces, near Alexandria, La., to prevent her from falling into the hands of rebels.

2. Admiral Wilkes suspended from duty for three years and publicly reprimanded.—General Grant commences movements against Richmond.—Fight between Union cavalry and General Lee’s horsemen, 2,000 rebels, under General Forrest; defeat and retreat of the latter.

3. Union troops, under General Butler, advance up the Peninsula toward Richmond, and occupy Yorktown, West Point, &c.—The Army of the Potomac, under General Grant, cross the Rappahannock without opposition.

4. General Grant occupies Richmond, and the Army of the Potomac occupies Alexandria, Va.; the latter handsomely whipped.—Another terrible battle near Spotsylvania Court-house: Major General John Sedgwick killed.

5. General Sherman occupies Tunnel Hill, Ga.

6. Dalton, Ga., occupied by Union troops under General Thomas.—Severe battle between the Union army under General Grant and the rebels under General Lee near Spotsylvania Court-house: Major General John Sedgwick killed.

7. General Sherman completes a successful raid in the rear of Lee’s rebel army in Virginia, recapturing 500 Union soldiers, and destroying eight miles of railroad, besides two locomotives. —Fight between General Butler’s troops and those of General Beauregard, without definite results.

8. The rebel army in Georgia driven by General Sherman to Buzzard’s Roost Mountain.

9. Major General Hancock captures 7,000 rebels and thirty guns in a battle near Spotsylvania, Va.—Union troops evacuate Little Washington, N. C., when rebels enter and burn all the houses in the place except about twenty; women robbed and turned adrift without food or shelter.—The outer line of works of Fort Darling captured by Admiral Du Pont and General Smith.—General Sherman captures the outer line of fortifications in front of Richmond.—Dalton, Ga., evacuated by the rebels under General Joseph Johnston and occupied by Union troops under General Sherman.


11. Rebel gunboats captured by General Sherman’s army, with 1,200 prisoners, ten guns and six trains going South for supplies; Union loss in killed and wounded 2,700.—General Sigel defeated at Roos’s Hill, in the Shenandoah Valley.

12. President Lincoln calls upon Governor Packer, of New Jersey, for all the militia he can raise for one hundred days’ service.—1,000 of the rebels under Johnston, at Rosace, defeated by General Sherman.

13. A bogus proclamation of President Lincoln published in the World and Journal of Commerce, the publication of the World and Journal of Commerce stopped by the Government.—Battle between Union troops under
General A. J. Smith and a rebel division in Louisiana; 2000 prisoners taken.

20. Defeat of Union troops under General Sigel by rebels under General Breckinridge in the Shenandoah Valley.

21. The rebels make a furious assault on General Butler's lines, near Fort Darling, and are repulsed.

22. The Union army, under General Grant, makes a general advance in the vicinity of the Virginia Military Institute. General Lee, resulting in a sharp fight and repulse of the rebels.—Joseph Howard, Jr., and Francis A. Mallison, arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, charged with forming the uprising, and then shot.

23. General Lee's rebel army falls back to the South Anna River; over 600 rebel soldiers captured by Union troops.

24. Rebels in gold at the City of Richmond.

25. The rebel under General Fitz Hugh Lee, attack the Union forces at Wilson's Wharf, on the James River, and are repulsed.

26. General Grant makes another flank movement on Lee's rebel army, crossing the Pamunkey River at Hanovertown Ferry, and reaching a point within fourteen miles of Richmond.—Surgeon General Hammond, U. S. A., convicted by court-martial.—Act of Congress creating the Territory of Montana.

27. Rapid advance in the price of gold to 185.

28. Fight between the rebels and General McPherson's Corps of Sherman's army at Washington, D. C.; the rebels driven back with a loss of 5,500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

30. Gold advances to 194.

June.

1. National Convention of Radical Republicans at Cleveland, nominated General Fremont, President; and John C. Cochrane for Vice-President.—A rebel ironclad descends James River from Richmond, and attacks some Union monitors, but is repulsed after two hours' fighting.—Fight between Union and rebel troops near Mechanicsville, Va.; about 4,000 rebels captured.

2. John C. Fremont resigns his position as Major General,—General William T. Sherman's army advances to occupy Allatoona Pass, Ga.—United States steamer Water Witch, 5 guns, captured by rebels in Cossaw Sound, Ga.—Successful advance of General Sigel and General A. A. Humphreys, Va.—General Fitz Hugh Lee and 500 rebel cavalry captured by General Butler's troops near White House, Va.

3. Gen. Grant attempts to drive the rebels across the Chickahominy River, and is repulsed; Union loss, 3,000; Union loss in three days, 7,000.—National Bank Act passed.

4. Rebels under General Lee, attack Union lines near Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, but are repulsed.

5. General John C. Fremont and General John Cochrane return their nominations for President and Vice-President.

6. General Hunter defeats the rebels at Staunton, Va.; captures 1,500 prisoners, 3,000 stand of arms and 5,000 stand of ammunition; General W. E. Jones killed.—The rebels attack the Union troops under General Burnside, and are repulsed.

7. National Union Convention assembles at Baltimore.—Gold advances to 194.

8. Gold advances to 195.—John Morgan's rebel forces enter Eastern Kentucky, and capture the town of Mount Sterling.—The Baltimore Convention nominates Abraham Lincoln, for President, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President.

9. Confederate band defeated at Mount Sterling, Ky.; he subsequently attacks Lexington, Ky., and burns the railroad depot there.—Advance in price of gold from 195 to 196.

10. Lieutenant Keith, with his Union cavalry troops, charges the rebel works in front of Petersburg, Va., and enters the place, but not being supported by General Gillmore, is compelled to retire.

11. Union cavalry under General Sheridan and the rebels under General J. E. B. Stewart; defeat of the rebel troops and death of General Stewart.—General Sigel captured by the Virginia Military Institute Governor Letcher's house, and captures 6 cannon and 600 horses, and a large amount of stores.

12. Maximilian makes a triumphant entry into the City of Mexico.—Advent of the rebels to Cynthiana, Ky., and two Ohio regiments; General Burbridge, with Union troops, suddenly arrives, defeats the rebels and destroys their supply and 1,000 horses.

13. Expedition of 5,000 Union troops under General Sturgis defeated by 10,000 rebels under Generals Forrest, Lee and Roddy; wagon and ammunition trains lost.

—Lexington, Va., captured by Union troops under General Cushing.

14. Bids for the $75,000,000 loan opened at the Treasury Department; over $90,000,000 offered.—Army of the Potomac, under General Grant, makes another flank movement, in advance of Union troops toward Chickahominy River, also the James River to the South side of Richmond.

15. General (Baldy) Smith attacks the rebel defenses in front of Petersburg, Va.—Advance in price of gold from 193 to 194; Union loss, and about 30 prisoners.—Bill passed by the House of Representatives in favor of prohibiting slavery by a Constitutional amendment defeated by the United States Senate.

16. Valley railroad, from Martinsburg to Harpers Ferry, exalted without permission of President Lincoln, claiming his right to do so.

17. Desperate, but ineffectual attempt to capture Petersburg, Va., by Union troops, loss 5,000 men.

18. Repulse of Union troops under General Hunter while attempting to capture Lynchburg.—Surrender of Union troops to General Lee, Ky., to a few rebels without pulling a trigger.—General Sherman burns Marietta, Ga., the rebels having evacuated the place.

19. Fight off Cherbourg between the rebel cruiser Alabama, under Captain Semmes, and the United States steamer Kearsarge, under Captain Winslow; the former sunk after an hour's fight.—The rebels commence an invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

20. Advance of General Hunter from 198 to 200.—Fight with the rebels in Georgia; an important position gained by General Sherman; rebel loss 700 men.—Fight with, and repulse of the rebels at White House, Va.; rebel cavalry attack the Union lines at Pine Bluff, Ark., and are repulsed.—Inter-Continental Telegraph Bill passed by Congress.

21. Debate between rebel and Union troops on the line of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad; the Union troops driven from their position, but afterward regaining it; a Union brigadier gobbled up.—A gold panic in Wall street. New York; rises from 268 to 256, and then falls to 210, with a corresponding effect in price of flour, pork, &c.—Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent, New York, arrested on charge of having tampered the Government.—The rebels, under General Magruder, near White River, whipped by Union troops.

22. Bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law passed by Congress; Governor of Maryland and Virginia against it.

23. The rebels capture the tin-clad gunboat Queen City, and blockade the river between Memphis and Little Rock.—The Constitutional Convention of Maryland adopts, by a vote of 83 to 27, a bill in favor of prohibiting slavery in the state, except as a punishment for crime.

24. General Hunter completes a successful raid into Dixie, capturing and destroying over $5,000,000 worth of property.

25. Advance in price of gold from 218 to 233.—General Sherman makes an unsuccessful assault upon the rebel line of Richmond and Mobile, Union loss, 2,000.

26. Gold advances from 231 to 240.

27. Gold advances to 244.

28. Hon. Salmon P. Chase resigns his position as Secretary of the Treasury.—New Tontiff Bill passed by Congress.—New Internal Revenue Act passed.—Act passed to raise four hundred millions of dollars by six per cent. bonds.

July.

1. Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, of Maine, attacked and confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Chase, resigned.—Advance in gold from 230 to 236; it subsequently falls to 240.

2. Hon. James M. Wilson, return from a successful raid South of Petersburg, having destroyed 50 miles of railroad, and other rebel property.—Act of Congress to repeal the Gold Bill of June 17.

3. The War Department issues a proclamation favor of Maryland and Pennslyvania.—General Sigel's forces attacked at different points, and driven from Martinsburg.—General Sherman slams the enemy at Kennesaw Mountain, and compels them to retreat. From 198 to 298.

4. Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown occupied by rebels; the stores at Hagerstown robbed; New York and other capitals excited.—To-day results captured by Union troops at Fredericksburg.

5. The habeas corpus suspended and martial law declared in Kentucky by proclamation of President Lincoln.

6. Advance in price of gold to 256.

7. Advance in price of gold to 256.

8. Congress has authorized the governors of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland to appoint three thousand men to resist the raids of the rebels who push their invading columns toward Pennsylvania, and repulse small bodies of Union troops found at different points.

9. Article, Right to Bear Arms.—Congress enacts a law to the town set on fire by shells from Union guns.—Frederick, Md., evacuated by Union troops under General Wallace, and occupied by rebels, who levy $200,000 on the citizens.
9. Union troops under General Wallace defeated by the rebels at Newberry Bridge.

10. Steamship *Electric Spark*, of New York, and four other vessels, captured and destroyed by the rebel cruiser *Florida*—Gunpowder Bridge. —Battles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroyed by trains; cars also stopped and passengers robbed by them. —President Lincoln issues a proclamation relative to a recall of the troops from the Union.—Hicksville, Md., entered and robbed by the rebels.

11. Governor Bradford's house robbed and burned by the rebels.—The rebels approach within 6 miles of Washing-

12. Frederick, Md., reoccupied by Union troops.

13. The rebels, after an unsuccessful attempt to cap-
ture Washington, retire across the Potomac; Decline in price of o. gold, from 266 to 269.—Fight between Union and rebel troops at Tupelo, Miss.; de-

14. Of the gold from 266 to 269.

15. General Sherman's army successfully crosses the Chattahoochee River.—Advance in gold from 250 to 256.

16. Advance in gold from 256 to 255.—Rifles whipped at Smokey's Gap by General Crook.—President Lincoln issues a proclamation for 500,000 more volunteers.

17. Severe fight between the armies of General Sher-
man and General Hood in front of Atlanta; severe as-

18. Peace Conference at Niagara Falls; Horace Greeley acts as President Lincoln's agent, and offers the rebel Government a proposition for a peace conference. —Gold declines from 262 to 265.—Part of the rebel invad-
ing force overthrown at Winchester by Gen. Avcrill, and

19. Whipped; 200 prisoners and four cannon captured.

20. Gold declines from 265 to 262.—Terrible battle in

21. In front of Atlanta; rebel loss estimated at 7,000; 15 stand of color, and 5,000 stand of arms; Union loss about 3,200; General McPherson (Union), killed.

22. General Rousseau (Union), completes a successful raid in Alabama and Georgia, capturing 800 mules and horses, and about 700 contrabands.—Advance in gold to 259.

23. Secretary Fessenden advertises for bids to the new $200,000,000 loan.


25. The rebel troops north of James River re-
pulsed, and defeated, and four of them captured.

26. Decline in price of gold to 256.—Severe fight in

27. Decline in price of gold to 255.—Rifles whipped at

28. A mine exploded under the rebel fortifications in Pensacola; blown up with the troops in them; a terrific battle ensues; the Union storming col-

29. A rebel force enter and burn nearly the whole of

30. A rebel force enter and burn nearly the whole of Chambersburg, Pa., and rob the inhabitants, leaving them in the most destitute condition.

August.

3. Rebels under General Early again occupy Martins-

4. Fight between rebel and Union troops at New Creek, Md.

5. United States fleet, under Admiral Farragut, passes Fort Morgan, Galves and Powell into Mobile Harbor and captures the iron-clad ram *Tennessee* (with Admiral Buchanan on board) and gunboat *Selma*; the Union gunboat *Tecumseh* sunk by a torpedo or guns of Fort Morgan.

6. Another rebel mine exploded in front of General Grant's lines without doing much damage, the event be-

7. Advance in the price of gold to 260.—General Sher-

8. Fort Gates, entrance of Mobile Harbor, with 26 guns, 56 officers, and 818 enlisted men, surrendered to the United States forces.—Fort Powell, with 18 guns, abandoned by the rebels; 4,000 troops under General Averill defeat the rebels under McCaul-

9. Land, capture their artillery, 400 horses and equipments, three mortars, and a number of small arms.

10. Explosion of army ordnance boat at City Point, Va.; 35 men killed and 126 wounded, and a large amount of Government property destroyed.

11. Fight between James River and pilot boat No. 22, of New York, captured by the rebel pirate *Tallahasse* within 60 miles of New York Harbor.

12. Defeat of the rebels on the North side of James River; over 500 of the rebels, 13 cannon and 2 mortars captured.

13. About 300 rebels make an attack on Selma, Ky., and are repulsed.—Union troops, under General Har-

14. Cock, advance on the North side of James River to within 7 miles of Richmond, and capture 600 rebels, 6 cannon and 2 mortars.

15. Special legislature in connection on the question of allowing absent soldiers to vote; adopted.—Gen-

16. Another battle between Union troops on the North side of James River; several hundred prisoners and a few heavy guns captured.

17. General Grant's naval battery attacked in the Shenan-

doah Valley by Kershaw's rebel cavalry; Union loss 2,000 lost of color and 276 prisoners.

18. A Peace Convention assembled at Syracuse, at-

19. Another battle on the line of the Weldon and Pal-

20. Another battle on the line of the Weldon and Pe-

21. Between Union troops under General Warren and the rebels; the latter repulsed, with fearful loss. —Three brigades of cavalry, attacks Memphis, and endeavors to capture Generals Washburne and Hurbut; they fail in their object, and are driven off.

22. Fight between rebel and Union troops near Charlestown, Va., without decisive result.—The rebels make another desperate effort to drive General Warren from the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, but are again repulsed, with heavy loss.—General Kilpatrick returns from a successful raiding expedition; tears up 14 miles of railroad, captures 4 cannon and 200 prisoners.

23. Poole's whole army captured; they carry all its guns, ammunition, &c., surrender to the United States forces.

24. A large fire in Atlanta, caused by shells from Gen-

25. The rebel pirate *Georgia* captured by the United States frigate *Niagara*.—Fight between advance troops of the rebel General Early and a reconstituted force of General Sheridan's, near Lestov, Va.; a number of rebels captured.—The rebels make another assault upon Union troops under General Warren, on line of Weldon and Petersburg Railroad, and recapture four miles of the road; loss on each side 5,000.

26. Decline in gold from 265 to 239.—National Demo-

27. Secretary Fessenden advertises for proposals for 1,500,000, the balance, about $16,000.—The Chil-

28. Convention nominates General B. McClellan, of New Jer-

29. Ten President and General H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice-President of the United States.

September.


2. Atlanta, Ga., captured by Union troops, under Ma-

3. Sterling and General Canby, Granger, Sherman and Sheridan, for their signal victories over the rebels. —President McClellan accepts his nomination for the Pr.

4. Successful night attack by Union troops on the rebel lines in front of Petersburg, Va.; an important position gained.

5. Daring raid by the rebels near Petersburg, Va.; they capture 4,000 head of cattle.

6. Avril's Corps in Martinsburg, Va., attacked by the Confederates of General Gordon; the latter repulsed.

19. Desperate fight with rebels at Opequon Creek, Sho-
nadoha Valley; the Union troops, under General Sher- 
dan, capture 3,000 prisoners, 15 battle flags and 5 guns.
Some rebels captured steamer and Island Queen, on Lake Erie, and convert them into pirates.
20. The British Government order that no vessel be-
longing to the Confederates, General Price attack Fort
Erie, and General John Cochran withdraw from the
Presidential contest.
22. General Sheridan gains a great victory at Fisher's Hi-
ll. He captures 20 guns, besiege cais-
sions, horses and 1,100 prisoners; Union General Russell
killed.
24. Potomac, Md., captured by the rebels.
25. Rebel rations on Chapin's Farm, near Rich-
mond, Va., stormed and taken by Union troops; 15 guns and
4,000 prisoners caputred.
26. Invasion of Missouri by the rebels; railroad prop-
erty at Franklin destroyed. — The rebels make three un-
successful attempts to drive the Union troops from Chapin's Farm, in front of Richmond. — Advance of
Union troops and defeat of the rebels at Poplar Grove, near Petersburg, Va.

October.
1. Secretary Fessenden advises for a loan of $40,-
000,000. — Pilot Knob, Mo., attacked by the rebels, with-
out important results.
2. General Sherman's forces and the rebels at Atalista, Tenn.—Great excitement in Mis-
souri in consequence of the invasion of the state by the rebel General Price. — Capture of Athens, Ala., by the
rebels.
3. The rebel pirate Florida, with 12 officers and 58 of
her crew captured in the Bay of Baha, Brazil, by the United
States steamer Mississippi.
4. Desperate fight with the rebels near Richmond;
severe loss of life on both sides,—Home, Georgia, recap-
tured by the rebels; some officers and 3,500 negroes taken
March 15.
5. Fight with the rebels near Strasburg, Va.; about
350 rebels and 11 guns captured.
6. General Meade told to decide upon the adoption or re-
jection of a new Constitution abolishing slavery; the
new Constitution adopted. — Death of Chief Justice Tan-
ham.
7. Bids open for $40,000,000 loan at the Treasury
Department; $27,000,000 offered in excess of the amount
asked for.
8. Captured of Ship's Gap, Tenn., by General Sher-
man, and Warrensburg, Mo., occupied by the rebels.
9. A party of twenty-five armed rebels enter St. Al-
bans, W. Va., and rob banks of $1,200, and shoot
two citizens; they flee to Canada, where they are arrest-
ed by the Canadian authorities.
10. Great battle in the Shenandoah Valley, between Union and General Sheridan's forces and the rebels, under General Early; defeat of the latter, and capture of
44 guns, besides caissons, horses and prisoners.
11. General Aull defeated by the rebels under Gen-
eral Price, at Lexington, Mo.
12. The rebel ram Allewaer blown up in Roanoke
River by a United States torpedo boat, under the
command of Lieutenant Cushing. — Fight between General
Pleasanton's Union army and General Price's rebel army
at Newtown, Mo.; defeat of the latter; 2,000 rebels and
7,000 stand of arms captured.
13. Nevada out of the Union, officially annon-
ced.

November.
3. Fight between the Union forces under General Sher-
man and the rebels under General Hood; defeat of the
latter. — Armed bands of rebels appear on the Lakes and
occasion great excitement and alarm along the Northern
front. — A United States steamer Favourite at Par-
ettvilie, Ark., and are repulsed with a loss of about
1,000 in killed and wounded.
4. The Confederate States vessels by two new
rebels cruisers, the Chickamauga and Ossian, announced.
5. Night attack by rebels on Union troops in front of
Petersburg, Va.; repulse of the former.
6. Presidential election; Abraham Lincoln carries
every state except Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey.
7. Advance of 12½ per cent. in the price of gold.—
General Sherman starts on a march through Georgia to
the coast.
11. Rebels rush into Atlanta, supposing it to have been
evacuated by Union troops, and are handsomely whip-
ped; 900 of them taken prisoners.
14. The Union fleet under General Breckinridge attack
the Union troops under General Gillem at Bull Gap, and
capture 400 Union troops.
15. The rebels repulsed in a night attack on Union
lines at Beaufort, S. C.
16. Severe fight between rebel and Union troops at
Strawberry Plains, Tenn., without decisive results.—
Forty-five Union prisoners captured by the rebel General
Moody, near Charleston, Va.
17. Norfolk, Va., Fernandina and Pensacola, Florida,
opened for trade, the blockade being partially raised by proclaimed order of President Lincoln. — The pirate Florida
collides with the Alliance in Hampton Roads.
20. Decline in gold to 216.
21. Battle between rebel and Union troops at Roan's
Hill, Va., with little fight or result.
24. Westmoreland, Md., occupied by rebel troops un-
der General Hood.
25. An agent from England, with a numerously signed
peace petition to be presented to President Lincoln, ar-
ives at New York — several hotels of New York City set
fire by Southern incendiaries.
26. General Hood makes an assault on Union lines at
Columbus, South of Duck River, Tenn.
27. General Butler's despatch steamer Greyhound
destroyed by fire; General Fuller, General Schenck and
Admiral Porter have a narrow escape.
28. Rebels under General Paine occupy New Creek and
Pleasant, and destroy considerable property; they are
nearly driven from the country.
29. Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, captured by Union
pickets in front of Petersburg.

December.
1. Gold 228.—Hood moving his forces against Thom-
son at Nashville. — The President orders the organiz-
ation of the First Army Corps by General Hancock — Hon. Wm.
L. Dayton, Minister to France, dies at Paris.
2. General T. J. Lyon enters Tennessee.
4. Sixth Southerners arrested in New York by order of
General Dix, on suspicion of being engaged in a plot
to fire the city.
5. General Burbridge moves against Breckinridge at
Bear Station, Tenn.—The second session of the Thirty-
eighth Congress opens at Washington.—James L. Speed,
of Tennessee, nominated for Attorney General, is de-
feated by General Dumas, Governor's former united and
marching on Savannah. — A fight near Potatogul, S. C.
6. General Sherman skirmishes with the rebels 25 miles
from Nashville; destroys a large Rebel Dahlgren land near Potatogul and cut the Charleston
Road.
7. Mr. Stevens's Gold Bill tabled by the House. — The
Eelecional character of the November, General Sherman is west and cast
their votes for President. — General Warren moves down
the Weldon Road toward Hicksford Junction. — General
Hood relieving General Meade, in command of the
Department of Missouri.—The gunboat Arkansas Blown up in Mobile Bay by a torpedo.
9. The rebel General Lyon crosses the Cumberland,
between Fort Donel-on, for a raid into Kentucky. — General
Fisher reaches the Meherrin River, having destroyed the
railroad thus far.—Captain Duncan, of General
Howard's scouts, leaves Sherman's Army to com-
municate with the rebels.
10. The House passes the Bankrupt Bill,—Heavy skir-
ning between Hood and Thomas. —Admiral Dahlgren
and General Sherman in communication.—The rebel
General Lyon enters New Hopkinton, Ky.
13. The Senate authorizes the construction of six rev-
e. cutter for the lakes. — A bill authorizing the Presi-
dent to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty, passes the
House.—The Canadian Courts decide that they have no
jurisdiction in the case of the St. Ablans and Lake Erie
pirates, and release them.—General Sherman investing
Savannah, Georgia. — General Sherman's expedition leaves Fortless
Monroe for Wilmington.
14. General Dix issues an order directing pursuit of
rebels raiding and attacking the United
States officers, which is broglio discussed in Congress.—Resolution offered
demanding indemnity from England for the depredations
of rebel pirates. — The House passes a bill naturalizing
aliens who have been in the Army or Navy.—Fort McAl-
ister carried by storm.
15. General Thomas defeats Hood in front of Nashville,
Generals Stoneman and Burbridge at Clade Springs, Va., raiding on the Tennessee road.

16. General Thomas again victorious over Hood; the rebel army in full flight.

17. Secretary Seward orders that passports be required of all persons entering or leaving the country, and that General Thomas's Peace resolutions introduced in the rebel house. General McCook defeats Lyon at Ashbyville, Ky. —The exchange of prisoners completed at Charlestown.

18. General McCook again defeats Lyon, at Hopkinsville, Ky., taking all his artillery.

19. Gold 211. —Call of the President for 300,000 more men to be steamed at Nassau, waiting to run the blockade.

20. The bill creating the rank of Vice-Admiral, passed Congress. —Gold 224.—Nearer of rest of the St. Albans' raiders in Canada; captured by Rear-Admiral Robers.—Hood crosses the Duck River, after losing half his army, 51 guns and nearly all his Generals; General Thomas in close pursuit.

21. Hardee evacuates Savannah by the Union causeway. —Saltville, Va., occupied by Union troops, and the works destroyed.

22. Rear Admiral Farragut confirmed by the Senate as Vice-Admiral; Admiral Porter's fleet in sight of Wilmington. —Hoke's Brigade, of Longstreet's Corps, leaves Richmond for the South. —General Palmer occupies Bower Hill, eight miles from Forts Moultrie, Va. —General Sherman makes a triumphal entry into Savannah.

23. Hood at Pulaski in full retreat, with a demoralized mob, and a victorious army upon his heels. —General Custard attacks Rorer near Harrington, Va., and then moves toward Gordonsville.

24. All of Porter's expedition in sight from Fort Fishel.

25. Gordonsville occupied by a Union force. —The naval and military expedition under Porter and Butler make an attack on Fort Fisher, and the powder boat is exploded within 500 yards of the fort.

26. General Steedman moving on Decatur on Hood's rear. —The attack on Fort Fisher renewed, and troops landed in the rear. —Capture of three of the St. Albans' rocket-launchers at Corktown, N. Y.

27. Admiral Porter continues the bombardment of Fort Fisher.

28. The expedition against Wilmington withdrawn. —Admiral Porter continues the attack. —Hood crosses the Tennessee on pontoon; General Thomas pursuing.

29. Brilliant success of Generals Stoneman and Burbridge; Tennessee and Kentucky clear of rebels. —General Thomas returns to Nashville from his great raid in Tennessee and Virginia. —General Thomas announces the close of his campaign.

30. General Sherman resumes his order for Winter quarters, and direct a concentration of his command for a renewal of hostilities.


1. The head of Dutch Gap Canal blown out, but it results in a pass. —Admiral Farragut commissioned as Vice-Admiral.

2. The passport system goes into operation on the frontier.

6. General Sherman and his army thanked by Congress; he crosses New River and moves on Grahamville, S. C.

8. General Butler relieved from command and ordered to Lowell, Mass.

11. Mr. F. F. Blair, Sen., goes to Richmond on a peace mission.

12. Admiral Porter's and General Terry's joint expedition arrives off Fort Fisher, N. C.

13. The attack on Fort Fisher commenced; troops landed above the fort.


17. Loss of the monitor Patapsco in Charleston Harbor. —Fort Caswell and the pirates in Chickasawange and Tatla- natchee.

18. General Ord assigned to the Army of the James. —Five blockade-runners enter New Inlet, N. C., and are trapped. —The Harriet Lane destroyed at Havana.

19. Mr. Blair, Sen., leaves on a second mission to Richmond. —The rebel Secretaries of War and State resign. —General Thomas reports 13,189 prisoners and 72 cannon taken from Hood between September 7, 1864, and date.


23. The rebel iron-clads descend the James, but are driven back, and the Virginias blown up.—H. S. Foote expelled from the rebel Congress.

25. Congress thanks General Sheridan. —General E. McClellan leaves for Europe again. —General Lee named in Chief of the rebel army. —The gunboat Houndarun refused anchorage at Nassau, N. P.

February.

1. Mr. Seward goes to Fortress Monroe to meet the rebel President. —The rebel government ratifies the American and French Notes on the American Mission. —John S. Rock, a colored lawyer of Massachusetts, admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

2. The New York Senate and House of Representatives ratify the Peace Commissioners. —The New York Senate and Rhode Island Legislature ratify the Constitutional Amendment. —The Canadian Alien Act passes the Lower House. —General Schofield returns from his command in the West.

3. The New York Assembly, and Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maryland Senate, ratify the Constitutional Amendment. —Louisiana left out of the Electoral College.

4. Failure of the Peace Negotiations: Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward return to Washington; the rebels demand recognition, and the President makes a war speech. —Gold in Richmond 4,400. —General Sherman thanks the rebels at Selkhatuke, and they return to Branchville. —The rebel ram Stonewall puts in at Ferrol, Spain.

6. Engagement at Hatcher's Run, Va.; a reconnaissance of the left.

7. Maine ratifies the Constitutional Amendment. —The amended Enrollment Bill passes the Senate. —The rebel Senate refuse to employ negroes in the army.

8. Colonel Baker makes a raid on the bounty jumpers and broken pale buzzards of the South;

10. General Grant's amendment to the Constitution. —The President signs the notice to Great Britain for the termination of the treaty respecting the naval forces on the Lakes. —General Gillmore takes command of the operations against the South, and moves against Charleston. —The rebels repulsed from Fort Meyers, Fla.

11. The Senate thanks General Thomas. —H. S. Foote, late rebel Senator, leaves in the City of Cork for Europe.

13. The national debt, $2,153,735,442; interest, $93,131,901 36.


17. Colonel Ewell's forces, captured by General Sherman. —Fort Anderson, Cape Fear River, shelled by our forces. —General Schofield advancing from Smithfield, N. C.; Rebel dollar estimated by the rebels as worth two cents to the peeped, CHARLESTON EVACUATED. —Louisiana ratifies the Constitutional Amendment.

18. Charleston surrendered to General Gillmore. —General Lee urges the employment of negroes in the army.


20. The rebel House passes the bill to raise 200,000 more soldiers, and to end the Senate debates of the 21st of December.

21. The draft commenced in Brooklyn. —Generals Crooke and Kelly captured by guerrillas. —WILLIAMSON EVACUATED.

24. The Kentucky Senate rejects the Constitutional Amendment. —Willimgton, N. C., occupied by General Schofield.

March.

1. The President officially notified of his re-election. 
2. Stanton, Va., captured by General Sheridan; General Custar has an engagement at Waynesboro, Va.
3. Chesterfield Court-house, S. C., captured by the Twenty-third Corydon Notes. 
4. President Lincoln and Vice-President Johnson inaugurated. — The rebels defeated at Natural Bridge, Fla. 
5. General Sherman entered his encampment in the State of Ohio, by means of scouts. 
7. Sherman pursuing Early and his body guard, all that is left of his army. — General Sherman leaves Fayetteville, N. C., destroys the arsenal, and moves on Goldsboro.
8. The rebel Congress declares that it is impossible to issue a demand to ransom the prisoners. 
10. Gold falls to 153, creating a panic in the market. — General Schofield occupies Goldsboro, N. C. — The pirate Stonewall leaves Ferrol, Spain, but is pursued by the Niagara, and returns, afraid to fight. 
11. Concentration of Sherman's, Schofield's and Terry's forces at and around Goldsboro, N. C. 
12. The President leaves Washington for General Grant's headquarters. — The first company of negro State troops raised in Richmond. 
13. Captain Kennedy, the spy and incendiary, hung at Fort Lafayette. — The rebels attack and carry Fort Steadman, but the fort is retaken by a vigorous charge of the Ninth Corps; the President witnesses the action. — General Granger commences a co-operating movement against Mobile. 
14. General Sherman arrives at General Grant's headquarters. — General Stoneman captures Boone, N. C. — General Wilson moves on Greenville, Ala. — A general advance made on Spanish Fort, Mobile-Bay. — The Stonewall arrives at Lisbon, Portugal, having escaped from Fort Bridge, and is ordered to leave the harbor. 
15. A Council of War held, at which the President, Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Ord are present; the Army of the Potomac moves. — The fleet moves up Mobile Bay, and captures Spanish Fort.
16. The St. Albans raiders discharged at Montreal. — Mr. Seward visits the President at City Point, Va. — General Sheridan passes through Dinwiddie Court-house; the advance of Meade encounters the enemy near Gravel Run. — Gen. Sumner at Breckinridge Station, Ky. — The President visits Manchester, Ala. — The Niagara and Sacramento fired upon by the Portuguese forts at Lisbon; the Niagara struck on the poop and both vessels then anchor. 
17. General Meade's left threatening the South Side Road. 
18. The rebels drive our left from Dunne's Mills, but an attack turned back. — The transport General Lyon burned off Hatteras, and nearly five hundred lives are lost.

April.

1. Battle of Five Forks, Va.; the rebel right doubled up on the centre, and a portion of the wing cut off. — General Grant orders an attack on the whole line, and, after desperate fighting, both wings are rested on the Appomattox; the South Side Road is cut, and during the day and night Richmond and Petersburg are evacuated, and Lee's army is in full retreat for Lincoln; the rebel General A. P. Hill killed. — Selma, Ala., captured by General Wilson's cavalry, together with the greater portion of Forrest's and Roddy's command.
2. The steamer Harriet Oxford captured on the Pata- cent River by rebels. — The President visits Richmond and holds a levee in Jeff. Davis's house. — Spanish Fox, Mobile Harbor, completely invested by land and water.
3. Mr. Seward thrown from his carriage and breaks his arm and jaw. — General Sheridan and an infantry column reaches Burkeville, Va., heading off Lee who is at Amelia Courts.
4. General Grant returns to New York in the steamer of the Elna. — General Sheridan attacks Lee West of Burkeville and routs him, capturing Ewell and a number of other generals. — The news of the capture of Richmond terrifies the world.
5. General Grant urges Lee to surrender to save the further effusion of blood; Lee asks for terms. — An informal meeting of the Virginia Legislature held in Rich- mond to consider a proposition from Mr. Lincoln. 
6. Governor Fenton appoints the 14th as a day of thanksgiving. — H. S. Foote returns to New York in the steamer of the Elna. — The news of the capture of Richmond terrifies the world.
7. General Grant urges Lee to surrender to save the further effusion of blood; Lee asks for terms. — An informal meeting of the Virginia Legislature held in Rich- mond to consider a proposition from Mr. Lincoln. 
8. General Grant states the terms of surrender upon which Lee asks an interview. — Governor Fenton postpones the thanksgiving to the 29th inst., by request of the President. 
9. The evacuation of Petersburg by Northern VIRGINIA TO GENERAL GRANT. — The President and Mrs. Lincoln return to Washington. — Mobile captured; 300 guns and 100,000 stand captured.
10. General rejoicing all over the country. — All the St. Albans raiders, except Young, released. — The President issues a proclamation closing certain Southern ports.
11. The President makes a speech in which he defines the States of the rebellion and hints at plans for restoration. — He issues a proclamation respecting the treatment of our nati ve vessels in foreign ports, and threatens retaliation for discourtesy. — A Te Deum chanted in Trinity Church. — Lynchburg, Va., surrenders to a Union scouting party.
12. A Convention of prominent men in Virginia called for the 23d, with the intention of bringing the State back into the Union.
13. Practical end of the War; General Grant ar- rives in Washington and advises that the draft be stopped, that recruiting cease, and that the military es- tablishment be reduced. — Lee reported to have advised Johnston to surrender to Sherman.
14. The President makes a speech at Whichet at the close of his administration.
15. The President and Mrs. Lincoln have a grand state dinner, and in the afternoon are in the pulpit at Trinity Church.
16. Anderson Johnson becomes President of the United States.
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