DIARY
OF THE
WAR FOR SEPARATION,
Being a Daily Chronicle of the Leading Events and History of
THE PRESENT REVOLUTION,
FROM THE INAUGURATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO
THE BATTLE OF SHILOH;
CONTAINING FULL AND MINUTE STATEMENTS
OF ALL THE BATTLES, SKIRMISHES AND ENGAGEMENTS, LISTS OF KILLED
AND WOUNDED, NUMBER OF FORCES ENGAGED, ETC. ETC.
—ALSO—
NOTES OF THE WAR,
WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CONFEDERATE GENERALS,
REMARKABLE EVENTS, ETC.

EDITED BY H. C. CLARKE.

VICKSBURG:
CLARKE'S SOUTHERN PUBLISHING HOUSE.
1862.
Believing that a popular compendium of the Principal events in connection with the organization of the Confederate States, and a Daily record of the War, would be acceptable to the reading public, the author has compiled this volume. The compilation of the matter has cost us considerable labor, having to sift and search out facts and dates from the often-times contradicting statements of newspapers and correspondents. Great pains has been taken to avoid errors, and we believe that the main facts are correct, although in many instances an approximation to correctness is all that can be obtained.

The estimated losses of the Confederates in battle, is made from official reports, whenever such reports were published. The Federal losses in battle, were taken from the reports of Confederate officers, as no reliance can be placed in Federal reports, and the Northern papers very seldom publish official reports of their battles.

It is notorious that the Federalists are always underrating their losses in the engagements with the Southern forces. Rosencrantz never got his killed at Gauley over 25—while the fact was, it exceeded 1,500, as has been ascertained by the best evidence. We have in Burnside's report that he lost at Roanoke Island 50 killed and 222 wounded. The New York papers published a list of fifty killed in three regiments, while there were nine regiments engaged in the fight. It could hardly be possible that three regiments alone lost any men. In this way the enemy's loss has been underrated in every battle, from Bethel to Donelson.

Picayune Butler stated his loss at Bethel at about thirty, when it is a notorious fact that one small squad of Magruder's men alone buried thirty-two Federal bodies after the battle.

This volume concludes with the first year's war for separation. The work will be continued to the end of the war.

The Publisher.
THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Southern States have been for nearly thirty years the object of political persecution and sectional jealousy by the North, which the South has always borne with patience and returned with kindness.

In 1820 the North entered into a compromise which they broke. In 1850 they made a new arrangement only to violate it again, and to trample the Constitution under foot; and in 1860 elected a President on the platform that "Slavery must be restricted to its present limits." The South thus outraged in her rights and threatened in her interests, what course was left with the South to fold their arms and await more obloquy. Would this have checked the aggression at the North, till both North and South were swallowed up in a vortex of ruin? It is clear that the South had no alternative but to prepare for the conflict, which was inevitable. Far better that they should have thus early abandoned their Union than remain where their interests and property were being constantly jeopardized. The South in her opinion returns to her original sovereignty. This principle of sovereignty was repeatedly asserted by New England during the last war, and on January 4, 1815, a report of a committee was made in the Hartford Convention, in favor of immediate secession from the Union, on the plea that the Constitution had been violated by the Embargo Act, and the ordering of the militia into the service of the United States. The report defended the right of secession as follows:

"That acts of Congress, in violation of the Constitution, are absolutely void, is an undeniable position. ... But in cases of deliberate, dangerous, and palpable infractions of the Constitution, affecting the sovereignty of a State and liberties of the people, it is not only the
right, but the duty, of such State to interpose its authority for their protection, in the manner best calculated to secure that end. When emergencies occur, which are either beyond the reach of the judicial tribunals, are too pressing to admit of the delay incident to their forms, States which have no common umpire, must be their own judges and execute their own decisions. The States should so use their power as effectually to protect their own sovereignty and the rights and liberties of their citizens."

Were it true that the South owed allegiance to the Federal Government, still she asserts the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the present practice of European Governments justify all people in repudiating a Government which assails their rights and sacrifices their best interests.

The Independence of the Southern Confederate States commenced by the withdrawal of the State of South Carolina from the Federal Union of the United States. The Ordinance of Secession was passed nearly unanimously on the 20th of December, 1860. The withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union was followed successively by the States of Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana. A convention of delegates from the six seceding States assembled in Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, to organize a Provisional Government, on the 4th day of February, 1861. The Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States was adopted on Friday, February 8th. On Saturday, February 9th, Congress proceeded to the election of a President and Vice-President. The Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, as President; and Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, as Vice-President; were elected by unanimous vote. On February 18th, 1861, President Davis was inaugurated. On February 1st, 1861, the State of Texas declared her Independence by withdrawing from the Union and uniting her destinies with the New Confederacy, and was followed by Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, Missouri and Kentucky, who were admitted into the Confederacy.

The Provisional Government of the Confederacy ended on the 18th day of February, 1862, Jefferson Davis and Alex. H. Stephens were elected for the first regular term of six years and were inaugurated on the 22d day of February, 1862. The Southern Confederate States now stand before the world in all the aspects and with all the attributes
of a distinct and sovereign Confederacy—in outward form a Nation within a league of independent and coequal sovereignies.

**DATES OF SECESSION.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
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Entered according to an Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by H. C. CLARKE, in the Clerk's office of the District Court, District of the Confederate States, for the District of Mississippi.
November 6, Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, were elected by a sectional vote of the United States. They received every Northern vote excepting three cast in New Jersey. No votes were cast for them in the South.

November 13. Georgia Legislature appropriated one million dollars to arm the State.

November 19. A detachment of State troops ordered to guard the arsenal at Charleston, S. C.

December 14. Cass, Secretary of State, resigned, because President Buchanan refused to re-inforce Fort Sumter.

December 17. The Convention of the people of South Carolina, called together by the Legislature of the State, meets in Columbia, S. C., to decide on measures relative to the aspect of affairs, arising from the election of a President and Vice-President who were known enemies of the South. The Convention adjourned to meet in Charleston.

December 20. The South Carolina Convention, on the second day of its session, in Charleston, with but few dissenting votes, passed an ordinance of secession, declaring the State free and independent from the Federal Union.

December 26. Sudden evacuation of Fort Moultrie by Major Anderson, United States army. He spikes the guns, burns the gun-carriages, and retreats to Fort Sumter, which he occupies.

December 27. Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by the South Carolina troops. Captain Coste surrenders the revenue-cutter Aiken.
December 29. Gov. Floyd, Secretary of War, resigned because
President Buchanan sustained Anderson’s occupation of Fort
Sumter, after pledges that the previous status should be preserved.

December 30. The U. S. Arsenal in Charleston, S. C., taken
possession of by Carolina troops, the Federal troops evacuating
it by agreement. The Arsenal contained a large number of
arms and military stores, etc.

1861.

January 3. The South Carolina Commissioners left for Wash-
ington. Fort Pulaski, Savannah, taken and garrisoned by State
troops, in anticipation of its occupation by Federal troops.
Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama, occupied in like manner.
Revenue cutter Dolphin taken possession of, but returned by

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

January 8. President Buchanan sent in special message to
Congress, on the condition of the country. Jacob Thompson,
Secretary of the Interior, resigned, because the Star of the West
had been sent to Fort Sumter, and without the promised notifica-
tion to himself. Forts Johnson and Caswell, at Wilmington, N.
C., taken possession of and garrisoned by Smithfield Guard.

January 9. The steamship Star of the West fired into and
driven off by the South Carolina batteries on Morris’ Island.
Failure of the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter.

January 9—Mississippi Convention passed the ordinance of
Secession. Steamer Marion seized at Charleston by State
authorities.

January 10. Forts Jackson, St. Phillippe and Pike, near New
Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

The Florida Convention, by a vote of 62 to 7, passed the ordi-
nance of secession.

January 11. The military expedition from New Orleans,
under command of Lieut. Col. Walton, having formed a junction
at Baton Rouge with volunteer companies from Gross Tete
and the parishes of East and West Baton Rouge, took unop-
posed possession of the Federal Arsenal in Baton Rouge, Major
Haskin, the Federal commandant, surrendering it to Gov. Moore,
and being permitted to remove his command, with their arms
and equipments.

The Alabama Convention, by a vote of 61 to 39, passed the
ordinance of secession.

January 12. Capture of the Pensacola Navy-Yard, and Fort
Barrancas. Major Chase shortly afterwards takes command, and
the siege of Fort Pickens commences.
January 13. The Federal troops, under command of Major Haskin, which had been in garrison at the arsenal, Baton Rouge left that city on board the steamer Magenta, for St. Louis.

January 15. The Mississippi ordinance of secession was signed by every member of the convention, except two who were absent, thus making it the unanimous act of the convention.

Lieut. Stemmer, who commanded the Federal troops in Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, refused to surrender. The fort was manned by about one hundred men.

January 17. A Washington dispatch announced that the Cabinet would not recognize the South Carolina Commissioners in their official capacity, and refused to hold intercourse with them.

January 18. A party of volunteers took possession of Fort McRae, Pensacola harbor, and found in it several valuable guns, but none mounted.

January 19. The Georgia Convention, by a vote of 208 to 89, passed the ordinance of secession. There was great rejoicing throughout the State as the news spread.

January 23. The Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, was organized as a battalion, under command of Major Walton.

January 24. The federal arsenal near Augusta, Ga., containing a large quantity of arms, and garrisoned by a company of Federal troops, surrendered to Gov. Brown, of Georgia, who had about 700 State troops with him to support and, if necessary, enforce his demand.

January 26. The Louisiana Convention, by a vote of 113 to 17, passed the ordinance of secession, adopted a resolution in relation to a free navigation of the Mississippi river, and then adjourned to meet in New Orleans on the 29th. Previous to adjournment, the ordinance was signed by all the delegates but ten.

February 1. Under orders of the Louisiana Convention, the Customhouse, Mint and Sub-Treasury, New Orleans, were taken possession of by the State, and the old officers were reinstated and empowered to continue in the discharge of their duties. The Collector of the Port, the Naval Officer, the Surveyor and the Sub-Treasurer, had previously resigned the appointment they held from the Federal Government.

The Texas Convention, by a vote of 166 to 7, passed the ordinance of secession.

February 4. Surrender of the revenue-cutter Cass to the Alabama authorities. Members from the seceding States assembled in Congress to form a Provisional Government. The 4th of February will be a somewhat memorable day in the history of the
country. On that day the Confederate Congress met at Montgomery; the Peace Convention assembled at Washington—several of the Northern States refusing to be represented; and the Virginia election was held for members to a State Convention.

February 8. The Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States adopted. The States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana represented. Little Rock Arsenal, with 900 stand of arms, and a large quantity of ammunition, surrendered to the Arkansas troops.

February 9. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, were elected President and Vice-President of the Provisional Government.

February 13. In the federal Congress the electoral votes were counted, and Lincoln and Hamlin were decided duly elected President and Vice-President. The ceremony was brief and very dull. The Lincolnites had pretended to fear a violent outbreak, and Gen. Scott had made disposition of the imposing military force of his command, in reference to the reported intended attack on the Capitol, but unnecessarily, as there was not the slightest demonstration of hostility.


Inauguration of President Davis at Montgomery, Alabama.

February 22. Lincoln raises a flag of thirty-four stars in Independence Square, Philadelphia, and "puts his foot down firmly" for "universal freedom and equality."

February 23. Lincoln passed through Baltimore incognito, on his way in a hurry to Washington, early in the morning. He had suddenly and mysteriously left Harrisburg in the night, by a special train, and was disguised by wearing "a Scotch plaid cap and a very long military cloak." On arriving in Washington he was met by several of his partisans and taken to Willard's Hotel. Soon afterwards, accompanied by Seward, he paid his respects to President Buchanan. The cause of this strange night journey of Lincoln has never been clearly explained. His partisans tried to make it appear that there was a plot to take his life, but they failed to bring forward any evidence of it. His exit from the federal capital, it is very probable, will be as undignified as his entrance into it.

March 1. P. G. T. Beauregard appointed Major-General in Confederate Army.

March 2. The Revenue-cutter Dodge seized by the authorities of Texas.

March 4. General Beauregard assumes command of the troops besieging Fort Sumter.
March 4. Inauguration of Prest. Lincoln took place in Washington. It differed from all former inaugurations of the Chief Magistrate in this, that a large body of military under some pretext, was concentrated in Washington, prepared and under orders for active service, and that it was the inauguration of a President whose authority was totally repudiated by seven of the once United States, and was fast waning in several others.

The surrender of Fort Brown to the Texas authorities was agreed to by Captain Hill, commander of the Federal garrison, on the demand of the Texas Commissioners, who were supported by a strong force of volunteers under command of Col. Ford.

March 7. The Confederate Congress confirmed the nomination of Col. Braxton Bragg, of Louisiana, as Brigadier-General of the Provisional army; also of Col. Hardee, of Ga., as Colonel of the 1st regiment of Confederate States infantry.


March 16. Georgia ratifies the Constitution of the Confederate States, by a vote of 87 to 5.


March 30. Mississippi ratifies the Constitution of the Confederate States, by a vote of 78 to 7.

April 3. South Carolina ratifies the Constitution of the Confederate States, by a vote of 149 to 29.

Gen. Beauregard, the Confederate commander at Charleston, sent a dispatch by telegraph to the Confederate Secretary of War, at Montgomery, stating that an authorized messenger from Lincoln had just informed Governor Pickens and himself that provisions would be sent into Fort Sumter, peaceably, if possible, but by a force, if necessary.

The steamship Baltic left New York for Fort Sumter, (so reported,) heavily loaded with arms, munitions of war, stores, provisions, gunny bags, &c.

April 12-13. Battle of Fort Sumter. Brilliant victory gained by General Beauregard and the South Carolina troops. After thirty-four hours' bombardment, the fort surrenders to the Confederate States.

Fort Pickens was reinforced by the Federals, and a meditated assault on it was, consequently, abandoned.

April 14. Evacuation of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson and his command. Abraham Lincoln; President of the United
States, issues a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to put down the "Southern rebellion."

April 15. Colonel Reeves, U. S. A., surrenders Fort Bliss, near El Paso to Colonel J. W. McCall, the Texas Commissioner.

April 15. Seizure of the North Carolina forts and the Fayetteville arsenal by the State troops.

President Davis issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers.

April 15. Capture of the steamship Star of the West by Colonel Van Dorn, C. S. A.

April 17. The Virginia Convention passed the ordinance of secession, subject to ratification by the vote of the people on the 23rd day of May. The convention also ratified the constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States.

April 8. The garrison in Harper's Ferry Armory, under command of Lieut. Jones, hearing of the approach of a body of Virginia troops, attempted the destruction of the Armory, and evacuated the place, which was immediately occupied by the Virginia troops.

April 19. The Baltimore massacre. The citizens of Baltimore attack with missiles the Northern mercenaries passing through their city en route for the South. The Massachusetts regiment fires on the people, and many are killed. Two mercenaries are also shot. Great excitement follows, and the Maryland people proceed to burn the railroad bridges and tear up the track.

Considerable excitement was created throughout the Confederate States by a report that Gen. Scott had resigned his commission in the Federal army.

Lincoln issued his proclamation that he had set on foot a blockade of the ports of the seceded States; also, that any Confederate privateer molesting a vessel of the United States would be held amenable to the laws for the punishment of piracy.

A New York letter thus sketches the state of things in that city: "No open friend of secession is safe here now. The press is gagged. Free speech except only in behalf of the Union, is not allowed, and a sympathizer with the South hardly dare call his soul his own. And this a free country. Even the 'Napoleon of the press,' the great Herald, which has defended the cause of the South unflinchingly, has covered before a mob and changed from your friend to your enemy. Other journals have, in like manner, been threatened with pillage, or blown sky high with gun powder, unless they came out bodily and unequivocally for the Union; one printing establishment has been entirely sacked, and the mob reigns supreme."
April 21. The steamboat Decatur, bound to New Orleans, and loaded with provisions and Western produce, was boarded at Cincinnati by a mob, and detained by "the Committee of Safety."

April 22. Florida ratifies the Constitution of the Confederate States unanimously.

April 23. Federal troops were stationed at Cairo, Illinois, ostensibly to prevent steamboats and other craft, bound South with provisions, &c., passing down the river.

Fort Smith, Arkansas, captured by the Arkansas troops under Colonel Solon Borland.

April 25. Capture of the federal army at Indianola, Texas, by Colonel Van Dorn, C. S. A. The Federal officers released on parole.

Attempted destruction of Norfolk Navy-Yard by the federal authorities. The works set on fire and several ships scuttled and sunk. The Federal troops retreat to Fortress Monroe. The Navy-Yard subsequently occupied by the Virginians.

April 26. The Washington States and Union—a thorough Southern paper—suspended publication, apprehending violence from the Lincolnites.

May 1. The new tariff of the Confederate States went into operation.

May 6. Tennessee seceded from the Union. Arkansas seceded from the Union. War declared, by President Davis, against the United States. The Confederate States issue letters of marque to privateers.

May 9. The blockade of Virginia commenced.

A body of federal troops under command of Brevet Col. Reeve (318 men of the 8th Infantry) surrendered as prisoners of war to Col. Van Dorn's command, near the San Lucia Springs, 22 miles west of San Antonio. This was the last body of Federal troops in Texas.

May 10. A body of 5,000 federal volunteers, under Capt. Lyon, U. S. A., surround the encampment of 500 Missouri State troops, near St. Louis, and oblige them to surrender. The St. Louis massacre. The German volunteers, under Colonel Francis P. Blair, Jr., wantonly fire upon the people in the streets of St. Louis, killing and wounding a large number.


May 14. Gen. B. F. Butler, with a body of federal troops, having occupied Baltimore, issued a proclamation to the people of that city, setting forth the objects of such occupation.
May 15. Sterling Price was appointed Major General of the Missouri State forces.

May 19, 20, 21. Attack on the Virginia batteries at Sewell's Point, near Norfolk, by the United States steamer Monticello, aided by the steamer Minnesota. The assailants driven off with loss. No one hurt on the Virginia side.

Federal officials entered the principal telegraph offices in Lincoln, and seized the records to obtain evidence against Northern sympathizers with the South. The besotted Lincolnite papers lauded the tyrannous act.

May 22. At Pensacola, and in the vicinity, there were some 12,000 Confederate troops, from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, under command of Gen. Bragg.

Wheeling, Va., was occupied by federal troops.


May 29. President Davis arrives in Richmond.

May 30. Grafton, Western Virginia, was occupied by Federal troops, the Confederates retiring.

May 31. General Harney removed from the Federal command in Missouri because of his not using proper efforts to subdue the Missourians, and was succeeded by General Lyon.

Fight at Fairfax Court House—the first encounter of the campaign after the fall of Sumter. Federal cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Tompkins, attacked the Virginia troops and were repulsed, with heavy loss, by Warrenton Rifles, commanded by Captain Marr. Captain Marr was killed in the beginning of the action. Ex-Governor Smith and Colonel Ewell successively led the Virginia troops after Marr's fall.

June 1, 2, 3. Engagement at Aquia Creek, between the Virginia batteries and the United States steamers Wabash, Anacosta, and Thomas Freeborn. The enemy withdrew, greatly damaged.

June 3. Battle of Phillippa, in Western Virginia. Col. Kelly, commanding a body of federal troops and Virginia tories, attacks an inferior force of Southerners at Phillippa, under Colonel Porterfield, and routes them. Colonel Kelly severely wounded, and several on both sides reported killed.

Senator Douglas died in Chicago.

June 5. Fight at Pig's Point Battery, between the Confederate troops and the United States steamer Harriet Lane, resulting
in the discomfiture of the enemy. The Harriet Lane badly hulled.

June 8. The people of Tennessee ratify the Constitution of the Confederate States, by a vote for separation of 108,511 to 47,238.

June 10. Battle of Great Bethel, near Yorktown, Va. This splendid victory was gained by eleven hundred North Carolinians and Virginians, commanded by Colonel J. Bankhead Magruder, over four thousand five hundred troops, under Brigadier General Pierce. The federal troops attacked the Southern entrenchments, and after a fight of four hours, were driven back and pursued to Hampton. Southern loss, one man killed and seven wounded. Federal loss is believed to be several hundred. They confess to thirty killed and one hundred wounded.

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

Gen. J. E. Johnston, with nearly all his forces, withdrew from Harper's Ferry, having previously blown up the stupendous railroad bridge over the Potomac and fired the eight large buildings in the armory yard. He moved towards Winchester, and the army bivouacked in the vicinity of Charleston.

Mr. Tucker, editor of the Missouri State Journal, was arrested in St. Louis on the charge of treason.

Federal troops occupied Jefferson City, Mo., without resistance. Gov. Jackson and his party had left two days previously for Boonville.


June 17. Another murderous outrage by federal troops (German Home Guards) occurred in St. Louis. The gun of one of the soldiers accidentally exploded as they were on the march, when opposite the Recorder's court-room, and they immediately, without any provocation, fired indiscriminately among the people, seven of whom were killed and a large number wounded. One of the men killed was in the court-room at the time, and the Recorder had a narrow escape.

Battle at Kansas City between 1300 Missourians, under Col. Kelley, and 1300 federals. The latter defeated.

General Butler demanded 15,000 additional troops at Fortress Monroe. The Southerners burn seventy locomotives on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. An order from Governor Magoffin, that no Tennessee troops shall occupy any portion of Kentucky. The thermometer at Alexandria 105 degrees in the shade. Wise moving opposite McClellan's advance. Sawyer's cannon mounted at Rip Raps.
June 18. Skirmish at Vienna, Va., between Colonel Gregg’s South Carolina Regiment and the 5th Ohio Regiment. The enemy routed, with the loss of several killed. General Robert Schenck, the federal leader, unfortunately not among the number. This was represented as a trivial affair, but was important in the chain of events and indicative of after results.

Battle at Boonville, Mo. Gov. Jackson commanding the Southern troops was compelled to fall back before Gen. Lyon who had a large federal force. Confederate loss 7 killed, 29 wounded. Federal loss 4 killed, 11 wounded.

June 19. Serious fight at New Creek, near Romney, Va. Col. Vaughan, with a body of Virginians and Tennesseans routs a body of federals, killing a number. No Confederates killed.

Scott boasts of the evacuation of Harper’s Ferry as in perfect accordance with his plans, and that no Southern movements can in the slightest degree affect his programme. Aquia Creek defences increased.

The State of Virginia ratified ordinance of secession by vote of 73 to 3. State seal ordered.


June 21. The Western Virginia Lincolnite Convention elected Frank Pierpont Governor; also a Lieutenant Governor, and a full Governor’s Council. The bogus Governor was inaugurated at Wheeling.

Southerners erecting masked batteries opposite Rip Raps. Rosseau has authority to raise two Kentucky regiments, with blank commissions in his hands. Surveyor Cotton orders that permits shall be obtained for freights over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. A battle between McDowell’s division and Beauregard, at Vienna, anticipated—the main blow, with 45,000 men, to be struck from Washington, intending to effect a surprise.

June 23. Mississippi Sound blockaded by Federal war-vessels. Coasting schooners fired on by the fleet: no damage done.

June 24. Serious bank riot in Milwaukie, Wis. Military ordered out, and fire on the people, killing nearly 100.

Fight in Lancaster county, Va. A force of Federal marauders land on the shore of the James river and commit depredations. They are driven off and several killed by a company of Virginians.

June 26. Brilliant affair near Romney. Captains Richard and Turner Ashby, of the Fauquier company, with a handful of followers, cut to pieces fifty or sixty of the enemy, the Ashbys fighting half a dozen Hessians each, at the same moment. Capt. Dick Ashby mortally wounded.

June 28. Skirmish near Alexandria. Sergeant Hanes, of Richmond, killed.

Skirmish near Cumberland, Va., in which the Federals took to inglorious retreat.

June 29. The jury, with regard to the late bloody tragedy in St. Louis, brought in a verdict that the shooting of citizens by the Federal troops was done without provocation.

St. Nicholas steamer captured on passage from Baltimore to Washington, by Col. Thomas, (Zarvona,) and, together with three prizes subsequently taken, carried into the Rappahannock.

July 1. General Patterson crosses the Potomac with the Federal army, near Williamsport.

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

July 2 and 3. Blockade of Galveston, Texas, commenced.


The Lincoln Cabinet decides to make a grand advance and a triumphant entry of the Federal army into Richmond, Va. Fremont commissioned as Major-General in the Federal army.

July 5. Battle of Carthage, Mo., between the State troops, under command of Governor Jackson, and the Federals, under General Siegel. The battle was a bloody one. Siegel's forces were nearly surrounded and cut to pieces. The Federal loss, 500 killed and wounded; Southern loss, 270 killed and wounded. Federal forces, under General Patterson, take possession of Martinsburg, Va. Patterson advances and attacks the Confederate forces, under command of General Johnston. The Federals are defeated, with great slaughter, and forced back to Martinsburg. A heavy skirmish occurred near Newport News between a body of Federals and a Louisiana battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drew. Colonel Drew was killed in leading the attack. The Federals were forced to retreat, after suffering a loss of 50 killed and wounded.

A body of Confederates, under command of General McCulloch, captured 80 Federal troops, with a quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions, at Neosho, Mo.
Lincoln, in his message to the Federal Congress, recommended measures to make the contest with the Confederate States "short and decisive." He denied States' rights and assumed every attribute of sovereignty for the Federal Government.

July 7. The Privateer Sumter runs the blockade from the Mississippi river. She is chased by the Federal blockading steamer but succeeds in making good her escape.

Engagement at Acquia Creek between the Confederate batteries and an United States steamer.

July 8. General Johnston's army near Martinsburg was reinforced, and he prepares to move his forces to effect a junction with General Beauregard, near Manassas. General Lyon marching towards Boonville, Mo.; he compels the people to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, as he advances.


July 10. Brush at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., between the Confederates and a United States steamer.

McClellan marching on Beverly, Va.; constant skirmishing occurring between the Federals and Southerners.

July 11. The St. Louis State Journal, for its able advocacy of Southern rights, and its stinging denunciation of Lincoln, his advisers and his policy, was suppressed by order of Gen. Lyon.

July 12. Rich Mountain fight, between a regiment of Virginians, under command of Colonel Peggrim, and a large body of Federals. After a hard-fought battle, Colonel Peggrim was forced to retreat before a greatly superior number. Virginians lost 100 killed and wounded; Federal loss, 70 killed and wounded. Laurel Hill evacuated by General Garnett and the Confederate forces. A peace-petition, gotten up by the citizens of New York City, is seized by the City Marshall. McClellan pursues Gen. Garnett, and attacks the rear of his retreating forces.


July 17. Battle of Scary creek, Kanawha Valley, between a body of Federals, 2800 strong, and a body of Virginians, 700, under General Wise. The Virginians achieved a signal victory over the Federals, and took many prisoners.

July 18. The Federal Grand Army, under the command of General McDowell, advances in three divisions towards Manassas. Battle of Bull Run, Va. A great and decisive victory was achieved by General Beauregard, over the Federal forces. Federal loss, 450 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, 15 killed and 55 wounded.

July 20. Provisional Congress, 3d session, of the Confederate States met in Richmond, Va.
The main body of the army of the Shenandoah, under command of General J. E. Johnson, arrived at Manassas. General Johnson arrived about noon.

July 21. A naval engagement took place on Oregon Inlet, N. C., between the Confederate steamboat Beaufort and a Federal steamship, name unknown. The latter having received three shots in her hull, hauled off.

July 21st. Great battle of Manassas Plains, Va. The Confederate army, under Generals Johnson and Beauregard, achieved a glorious and triumphant victory over the United States army.

The Federal army, commanded by Gen. McDowell, according to best informed Lincolnite journals, was 55,000 strong, and had 119 pieces of cannon. The Confederate army, under command of Generals J. E. Johnston and Beauregard, was about 28,000 strong, and had 50 pieces of cannon. The battle commenced soon after sunrise, and raged until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Federals, defeated at all points and panic stricken, fled from the field in the utmost disorder, in all available directions, closely pursued by the victorious Confederates. The vaunted "On to Richmond" movement was changed into a general and inglorious rout. "The admirable character of our troops," Gen. Johnston says, in his official report, "is incontestably proved by the result of this battle; especially when it is remembered that little more than 6000 men of the army of the Shenandoah, with 16 guns, and less than 2000 of that of the Potomac, with 6 guns, for full five hours successfully resisted 35,000 U. S. troops, with a powerful artillery and a superior force of regular cavalry." "The brunt of this hard-fought engagement fell upon the troops who held their ground so long with such heroic resolution." "The victory," says Gen. Beauregard, "was dearly won by the death of many officers and men of inestimable value, belonging to all grades of our society." Among the Confederates killed were Generals Bee and Bartow. The Confederate loss, according to Gen. Beauregard's report, was—killed 369; wounded 1483; making an aggregate of 1852. The Federal loss cannot be accurately stated. Their official reports only afford data for an approximate estimate. Gen. Beauregard says, in his report: "We are warranted in placing the entire loss of the Federals at over 4500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. To this may be legitimately added, as a casualty of the battle, the thousands of fugitives from the field who have never rejoined their regiments, and who are as much lost to the enemy's service as if slain or disabled by wounds." In addition, the Confederates captured on the field and in the pursuit, 28 pieces of cannon, about 5000 muskets, nearly 500,000 cartridges, a garrison flag, 10 colors, 64 artillery horses, with their harness, 26 wagons, much camp equipage, and a great quantity of clothing, blankets, knapsacks, subsistence stores, &c. President Davis arrived on the field of battle in time to witness the final charge of the Confederates, and the recoil and complete rout of the grand Federal army, which, in the morning, had marched on the field in full confidence of victory.

Capture of four prizes off Cedar Keys, Florida, by the Con-

July 22. J. W. Tompkins shot dead in the streets of Louisville, Ky., by a Federal officer, while hurrahing for Jeff. Davis.

July 25. Battle of Mesilla, Arizona Territory. The Confederate forces, under Lieutenant-Colonel Baylor, attacked a large body of the Federals at Fort Fillmore. After a desperate fight, the Federals were severely defeated, and compelled to evacuate the fort. Federal loss, 32 killed and 500 taken prisoners.


July 30. Retreat of General Wise in Western Virginia. He reaches Gauley Bridge, near Lewisburg, in safety.

General Pillow occupies New Madrid, Mo. The Confederate army concentrating in Southern Missouri.

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

August 3. Skirmish near Cassville, Mo. A body of 75 Southrons, after a sharp contest, defeated and routed a detachment of 123 federals. The federal war steamer Dart made an attempt to bombard the city of Galveston, Texas. The attack was unsuccessful: the steamer was compelled to retire. The federal forces, under command of Major Lynde, desert all the federal forts in Arizona, after destroying property and provisions. The forts taken possession of by Lieutenant-Colonel Baylor, of the Confederate Army.

August 7. The village of Hampton, Va., was burnt by order of Gen. Magruder to prevent its occupation by the federals as winter quarters.

An express arrived at Mesilla, Arizona, announcing the firing and hasty abandonment of Fort Stanton by the federal troops, and the immediate occupation of the fort by a party of Arizonians who put out the fire, and preserved the property and stores, estimated to be of the value of $300,000, including a battery of flying artillery, a large amount of ammunition, and full supplies for six months.

August 8. The Southerners erecting batteries on the Potomac river at Aquia Creek.

August 10. Battle at Oak Hill, near Springfield, Mo. The federal forces 10,000 strong, under Gen. Lyon and Seigel attacked the Confederates, 12,000 men, under command of Gen. Ben McCollough, after a desperate fight the federals were severely
defeated and put to route. Gen. Lyon was killed. The battle was fought under great disadvantage to the Confederates, only two-thirds of them being armed, principally with shot-guns and muskets. Federal loss 800 killed, and 1,000 wounded and 300 taken prisoners. Confederate loss 265 killed, 800 wounded and 30 missing.

Fight at Edina, Mo., between a body of Southerners and the Home Guards. The latter were completely routed. Loss 50 killed and wounded, on each side. The newspaper office of the Democratic Standard, at Concord, N. H., demolished by a mob, for reflecting on the cowardice of the returning three months' volunteers.

August 12. Skirmish at Leesburg, Va. A large force of f ederals crossed the Potomac on a marauding expedition. The Southerners attacked the expedition, and compelled the federals to make a cowardly retreat.

August 13. The federal government despairs of finding able Generals and officers at home, to engage in its unholy war against the South; makes overtures to all the broken down Generals and officers of European nations to come and assist them. The noble Garibaldi refuses to accept an offer from the Northern Government.

About 16 miles back of New Madrid, 60 Missourians routed 200 federals, killing and capturing many.

August 15. Skirmish at Matthias Point. A boat load of f ederals from the United States steamer Resolute landed and were fired upon by the Confederate troops. Five were killed, when they retreated.

Three newspapers in St. Louis—the Morning Herald, Evening Missourian, and War Bulletin—were suppressed by order of Gen. Fremont, for advocating Southern rights, and denouncing Lincoln's policy.

The houses of many Southern rights men in St. Louis were searched by Fremont's myrmidons.

Many persons were arrested by order of Gen. Fremont, in St. Louis, for treason. The federal Marshal had warrants for the arrest of a large number of others who sympathized with the Southern cause.


August 17. Lincoln's proclamation forbidding trade and travel with the seceding States.

August 18. The Confederate Privateer Jeff. Davis went ashore on St. Augustine bar and was lost.
August 20. Fight at Hawk's Nest, Western Virginia, between Wise's Legion and the Eleventh Ohio Regiment. The enemy fled after losing 50 in killed and wounded. Gen. Wise's loss, one man killed.

Gen. Jeff. Thompson occupies Commerce, Mo., and erects batteries on the river. Steamers City of Alton and Hannibal City fired on and sunk by the Confederate batteries; 400 federals taken prisoners. Riot in Philadelphia. The newspaper office of the Pennsylvania Sentinel destroyed by the mob, for advocating a peace policy. Jefferson printing office destroyed by the mob. A. S. Kimbal, editor of the Essex County Democrat, is tarred and feathered for opposing the war policy of the North. The Louisville Courier suppressed by federal authority, for advocating the rights and cause of the South.

August 21. Fight at Charleston, Mo. Confederates defeated, with a small loss.

August 25. Commencement of the Reign of Terror throughout the Northern States. Men and women arrested and imprisoned for sympathizing with the Southern cause. Newspapers friendly to the South suppressed by order of the federal Government. Citizens compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the federal Government.

Mason's Hill, near Alexandria, occupied by the Confederate troops.

August 26. General advance movement of Beauregard's army upon the federal lines on the Potomac.

Battle of Cross-Lanes, Western Virginia. The Confederate forces, under General Floyd, attacked and surrounded a large body of federals. The federal forces were repulsed and defeated after a severe fight; losses not known.

The despotic Government of the North pursues its tyrannical course. They arrest and imprison innocent women, who sympathise with the Southern cause. Mrs. Greenhow, widow of a former Librarian of the United States Congress, is imprisoned on some suspicion against the Government. Mrs. Gwin's trunks and private property are searched by the federal detectives. A lady from the South is arrested in Philadelphia, for some imaginary suspicion. The United States Government has given orders to arrest several ladies who are suspected of expressing sympathy with the secessionists.

August 27. Fight at Bailey's Cross Roads, near Alexandria. The Confederates route a body of the enemy and take Munson's Hill. Five federals captured and one killed.

August 28-29. Battle of Fort Hatteras. The Confederate entrenchments on Hatteras Island attacked by the federal fleet under Commodore Stringham and General Picayune Butler.—After a bombardment of twenty-four hours the commander of
the Confederates, Commodore Barron, surrendered. The enemy captured 691 prisoners, and carried them off to New York. The Island occupied by the federal troops.

August 31. General Fremont, commander of the federal forces in St. Louis, issues his infamous proclamation, ordering all persons found in arms against the federal Government, to be shot, and also declaring the slaves of persons sympathizing with the Southern cause, to be manumitted.

September 2. Skirmish at Big Creek, on the Kanawha. The enemy driven back.

September 4. Fight at fort Scott, Mo.; the Confederate force under General Price, and the federals under Lane and Montgomery. A severe battle was fought, which resulted in a fine victory for the Southerners. Losses not known.

September 5. Governor Magoffin proclaims the neutrality of Kentucky.

Sept. 6. Engagement at Hickman, Ky., between two federal gun-boats and one confederate steamer. After firing several ineffectual shots, the federals were forced to retire.

Advance of the federals in Kentucky. Paducah captured.

September 8. The occupation of Columbus, Ky., by the confederate forces, under Generals Polk and Pillow.


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

September 11. Battle of Lewinsville on the Potomac. Several regiments of federal troops under Colonel Isaac J. Stevens, of the New York Seventy-ninth, marched from Chain Bridge on a reconnoissance. They were attacked by the confederates under Colonel J. E. B. Stuart, and after a sharp fight, fled in Bull Run fashion. Federal loss, 5 killed and 9 wounded. Confederate loss none.

Battle of Toney's creek, on the Kanawha. Wise's cavalry, under Colonel Clarkson, defeat the enemy, whose loss is 50 killed and wounded. Clarkson also took 50 prisoners and lost not a man.

The Legislature of Kentucky orders the confederate forces to leave the State. Several heavy skirmishes occurred near Munson's Hill, Va. A detachment of the New Orleans Artillery at-
tacked a large body of federals; a sharp engagement took place, which compelled the federals to beat a hasty retreat.

September 12. The Dubuque, Iowa, Herald suppressed for being friendly to the cause of the South.

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

September 17. The Southern Rights members of the Maryland Legislature were seized, while in session at Frederick City, by order of Lincoln, the Legislature thereby broken up, and the prisoners, conveyed to Fort Lafayette.

September 18. Bowling Green, Ky., occupied by the Southern forces, under General Buckner.


Battle and siege of Lexington, Mo. The confederate forces, under General Price, attacked the city of Lexington, which was in possession of the federals, under Colonel Mulligan. The siege lasted three days, when the federals were forced to surrender. Federal loss, 39 killed, 120 wounded, and 3500 taken prisoners; confederate loss, 25 killed, 72 wounded.

September 21. Attack on Osceola, Mo. A large party of federal Jay-Hawkers from the Kansas borders attacked a small party of Southerners. The Southerners made a brave defence, but were finally overpowered and compelled to surrender. The town was then pillaged and burned by the enemy, 40 federals were killed and wounded during the fight.

September 23. Skirmish near fort Craig, Arizona. A severe conflict took place between a detachment of Southerners and a body of United States regulars. The latter were badly defeated. Loss not known.

September 23-24-25. Heavy skirmishing on Sewell Mountain, Western Virginia, between Rosecranz and Wise. Two confederates killed.

Battle of Alamosa, Arizona Territory. A splendid and decisive victory won by the confederates. Federal loss, 30 killed, 17 captured. Confederates lost only 2 killed.

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

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

October 1. Capture of the federal steamer Fanny in Albermarle Sound, by the confederate steamers Curlew and Raleigh. Forty-five federals taken prisoners and $100,000 worth of stores captured.
October 2. President Davis visits the Confederate army at Manassas. Grand review of the troops.

The Confederate forces, under General Zollicoffer, take possession of Manchester, Ky.

October 3. Battle at Greenbrier River, in Western Virginia, between 1500 Confederates, under General Henry R. Jackson, and 3000 Federals, under General Reynolds. After six hours battle, the enemy withdrew, leaving Jackson still master of the ground. Jackson's loss 50 in killed, wounded and missing. Enemy's loss at least 250.

October 4. The Potomac River effectually blockaded by the Confederates.

October 5. Retreat of Rosecrans from Sewell Mountain. He fled with his whole army to the other side of the Gauley, 20 miles distant.

October 6. The Chickamaunico Races, on Roanoke Island, N. C. An entire Indiana regiment chased twenty miles by Colonel Wright's Third Georgia Regiment. Thirty-two federal prisoners and valuable munitions of war captured. Colonel Wright's loss one man, who ran after the enemy until he fell exhausted. The Northern papers claimed a magnificent federal victory.

October 8. Expedition to Chickamaunico Creek, coast of North Carolina. Three confederate steamers, under command of Commodore Lynch, made a successful attack on the federal defences, and captured one federal steamer, and took a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Fight on Santa Rosa Island, Gulf of Mexico. A small body of Confederates, under the command of General Anderson, planned and executed a successful attack on a large encampment of federal "roughs," under the notorious "Billy Wilson." The federals were completely routed and cut to pieces.

October 10. Expedition to the Passes of the Mississippi river. The celebrated iron-clad vessel, "Manassas," accompanied by three small steamboats, under the command of Commodore Hollins, accomplished a splendid victory, by attacking the federal blockading fleet at the head of the Passes. The "Manassas" ran into one large steamer, the "Preble," and sunk her; also, badly disabled another large steamer, the "Richmond," and drove the remainder of the fleet out of the river.

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

October 16. Fight at Bolivar, near Harper's Ferry. Colonel Ashby, with a small body of Virginia militia, succeeded in repelling an attack of the federals, in large force.

October 17. General Thompson attacks and captures a large guard of federals at Big River Bridge, Mo.

October 21. Three companies of an Indiana regiment mobbed and destroyed the offices of the Daily Journal and Democrat newspapers, in Terre Haute, Indiana. The mob also threatened to destroy the residences of several private citizens, who favored the Southern cause.

Fight at Rock Castle Ford, Ky. The confederate forces, under General Zollicoffer, attacked the federals and drove them from their en-

Fight at Fredericke–town, Mo. Jeff Thompson attacks a large force of federals; after a brisk contest, the confederates fell back.

Brilliant victory at Leesburg. The enemy, with twelve regiments (7000 men), under General E. D. Baker, crossed the Potomac and attacked the confederate army, near Leesburg, consisting of three regiments (1500 men), under General Nathan G. Evans, of South Carolina. The federals were terribly defeated, losing 500 in killed, 800 in wounded, and 726 in prisoners, also 4 pieces of artillery and 1600 stand of arms. General Baker was killed, and on our side Col. Burt was mortally wounded. Confederate loss 35 killed, 118 wounded and 2 prisoners. Many of the enemy were lost in the river.

October 22. Fight in Carroll county, Mo. A large body of federals made an attack on a small force of Confederates. The federals were severely repulsed.

October 24. Fight at Romney, Western Virginia. The federal forces, under General Kelly, made an attack on the confederate defences at Romney. The federals were forced to retire several times, and finally returned with a superior force. The confederate forces, under Col. McDonald, were compelled to withdraw from their defences.—Losses unknown.

October 25. General Fremont, having advanced from St. Louis, occupies Springfield, Mo.

October 28. The State Legislature of Missouri, which met at Neosho on the 23d inst., passed an ordinance of secession this day, declaring the State of Missouri free and independent from the Union.

October 29. The great federal armada sails for the Southern coast. Fight on the Centreville road, near Leesburg. A Mississippi regiment, under Col. Barksdale, encountered a large body of federals. After a spirited fight, the federals were badly repulsed.


November 2–3. Skirmish near Springfield, Mo. A federal force of mounted men attacked a body of confederate cavalry. After a sharp encounter, the federals were completely routed, with a severe loss.

Great storm on the Atlantic coast. Several of the Lincoln armada lost.

Nov. 5th. Gen. Fremont removed from his command in Missouri and succeeded by Gen. Hunter.

November 7. Battle of Belmont, Mo.; one of the hardest fought battles of the present war. The federal forces, under Generals McClellan and Bowlin, attacked the confederates, under Generals Pillow and Polk. After a hard-fought battle, the federals were defeated, with heavy losses. Confederate loss 105 killed, 419 wounded and 117 missing. Federal loss 473 killed, 627 wounded and 227 captured.

November 7. Urbanna, on the Rappahannock, shelled by the federals. The small body of confederates made a brave and gallant defense, and were forced to evacuate their forts and positions before an overwhelming force.
Naval attack on Port Royal, S. C. The great federal armanda attack and captures Forts Walker and Beauregard.

Nelson, in superior force, attacked the Confederates, under Col. Williams, who fought the enemy for two days, repulsing them in every attack. Confederate loss, during the two days' fight, was 11 killed, 20 wounded and 7 missing. Federal loss, 220 killed, 97 wounded.

Mason and Slidell, Confederate States Ministers, arrested on the high seas, by Lieutenant Wilkes, of the federal navy.


November 9. Fight at Guyandotte, Va. Resulted in a complete victory for the Southerners. The federal forces were surrounded and cut to pieces. Several skirmishes occurred at Bristol, Tenn., between the Union men and the Southerners. The Union men were completely routed, and great numbers captured.

November 13. The Great Northern Expedition ("The Wildcat Brigade," etc.) to the Cumberland Gap, meets with a signal failure. The expedition, after accomplishing nearly one-half of their journey, took fright, when they commenced a retreat which ended in a disgraceful stampede.

November 14. Fight at McCoy's Mill, Western Virginia, between the federal forces, under General Benham, and a detached force of Gen. Floyd's Brigade. The federals had every advantage, in numbers, artillery, and position. The Confederates had no artillery. After a gallant fight the Confederates were compelled to fall back. The most serious loss to the Confederates was in the death of Colonel Croghan.

November 15. The Lincoln followers and Union men burned and destroyed several large railroad bridges in East Tennessee.

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

November 18. Skirmish at Fairfax Court House. A heavy skirmish took place at Fairfax Court House, between a large force of Yankees and a detachment of Virginians. The Yankees were driven from the field, after losing 10 men killed, and eight wounded. Fight at Jacksonboro', Tennessee river. Two federal gun-boats attacked the Confederate battery. After a brisk engagement, the boats withdrew; quite a number of the enemy were killed, and one boat disabled. A force of federals 8,000 strong, invades and takes possession of Accomac county, Eastern Virginia. The Confederate forces, being small, and nearly without arms and ammunition, were compelled to give way to an overwhelming force.

November 20. Kentucky secedes from the Union, and prepares to seek admission into the Confederate States. Provisional constitution formed; G. W. Johnson elected Governor.

November 22. Fight at Pensacola, Fla. The federals in command at Fort Pickens opened their batteries on two small Confederate steamers in the bay. General Bragg, of the Confederate forces, promptly replied by opening his batteries. A general engagement commenced. Incessant firing was kept up by both parties for nearly two days, when...
the federal batteries suddenly ceased firing. Little or no damage was sustained by the confederate forts or batteries. The federals must have suffered very seriously, as they have not since been able to renew their unfinished attack. The confederate loss was 16 killed and wounded.

November 24. Occupation of Tybee Island by the federals.

November 26. Missouri admitted into the confederacy.

Cavalry fight near Vienna, Virginia, between the enemy and Col. Ransom's North Carolina Cavalry. Many of the enemy killed and 26 captured. One federal regiment ran, the officers leading. Ransom's loss, none.

November 30. Crisis at hand. Reasons now exist which go to show that the last remnants of the old federal Union are preparing their final and most desperate efforts, to crush out of existence our young giant confederacy. The federal grand army, under McClellan, is preparing for its second onward march toward Manassas. The long talked of expedition down the Mississippi river is nearly ready to start. Two new naval expeditions are about starting for the Southern coast. Another attack is looked for at Columbus, Ky. A heavy force is expected to attack Bowling Green, Ky.

December 2. Secretary Cameron's report has been issued. He boasts of the immense army that the North now has in the field (over 600,000 men); he proposes to employ all the negroes captured from their owners, and says that the negroes should never be returned to their rebel masters. The federal invaders on the Carolina coast commit all kinds of depredations—stealing everything within their reach. The Carolina planters destroy their mansions and burn their cotton, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

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

December 2. Skirmish near Cumberland river, Ky. General Zollicoffer had a brisk encounter with a body of federals, who retreated, badly whipped.

December 13. Battle of Alleghany Mountains, Va. The federals, under General Reynolds, were most signally defeated after a hard fight by the confederates, under Colonel Edward Johnson. Confederate loss, 20 killed, 96 wounded and 28 missing. Federal loss, 95 killed, 178 wounded and 7 missing.


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

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

December 18. News received from Europe report that all the leading European powers highly censure the United States Government for unjustly arresting Mason and Slidell. The English government de-
mands their immediate surrender, and that they be delivered on board a British vessel.

December 18-19-20. The newspaper office of the St. Croix Herald, at Calais, Me., was destroyed by the people, for opposing the war policy of the North. General Pope surprises and captures 960 Southerners, under Colonel Magoffin, in Missouri.

The federal blockading fleet at Charleston sink 15 hulks, loaded with stone, in the harbor.

General Price and forces retreat from Springfield, Missouri, to the Arkansas State line, and is pursued by the advancing federals. Several sharp skirmishes occurs during the retreat, in which the federals were kept at bay, and Price, with the main body of his army, made a safe retreat. Confederate loss, 5 killed, 13 wounded and 200 captured during the retreat. Federal loss, 15 killed and 60 wounded.

December 20. Battle of Dranesville—a fight between heavy foraging parties, the Confederates under General Stuart, the enemy under General McColl. General Stuart, though vastly outnumbered, kept up the fight until his wagon train was saved, and then retreated. Soon after which, the enemy fell back also, yielding the position. Confederate loss, 21 killed—149 wounded and 8 missing. Federal loss, 65 killed—110 wounded.


December 26. Battle of Chustenahlah on the Arkansas river, Indian Territory. The Confederates, under command of General McIntosh, attacked a large body of hostile Indians, under the notorious Indian Chief, Opothleyholo. The Indians were completely routed, and over 200 killed. The Confederate loss, 75 killed and wounded.

December 27. The Confederate Ministers, Mason and Slidell, are released by the U. S. Government, and delivered on board an English vessel.

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

Fight at Sacramento, near Green river, in Kentucky, between a detachment of Col. Forrest's cavalry and the enemy, who were routed after a fight of half an hour. Confederate loss two killed, one wounded. Federal loss 10 killed, 20 wounded, 18 prisoners.
1862.

January 1. Engagement at Fort Pickens. The federals, in command at Fort Pickens, opened fire on a Confederate vessel in the bay. Colonel Anderson, being in command of the Confederates, promptly opened his batteries on Fort Pickens. The firing lasted nearly half a day. No casualties reported by the Confederates.

Battle near Port Royal river South Carolina. The federals advanced up Port Royal river and gave battle to the Confederates, after a brisk fight the federals driven back defeated. Federal loss 17 killed 9 wounded. Confederate loss, 8 killed, 15 wounded.

January 4. Judge Hemphill, of Texas, died in Richmond, Va.

January 5. Skirmish at Hanging Rock, near Romney, Va. Confederate loss, 5 killed and 7 captured.

January 6. French man-of-war approached Ship Island under a neutral flag for the purpose of business with the French Consul at New Orleans, and was fired into by the federal vessel. An apology soon made.

January 8. Skirmish on Silver creek, Mo. Confederates defeated.


January 10. Battle of Middle Creek, near Prestonburg, Ky. The Confederate forces under Gen. Humphrey Marshall was attacked by the federals. The federals severely defeated. General Marshall in his official report says:

"My loss in the action of the 10th inst., is accurately stated at ten killed and fourteen wounded. The loss of the enemy was severe, estimated by the officers of my command, who had an opportunity to see them dead, at over two hundred killed and more than that wounded.

"The enemy had some 4500 or 5000 men on the field and at least 500 cavalry (for that number was counted.) I had some 1600, men fit for duty and present on the field. He engaged probably 2500 or 3000 of his men; I about 900 or 1000 of mine."

Senators Johnson and Polk, of Mo., expelled from U. S. Senate, charged with treason to the Government.

January 12 and 13. Burnside expedition left Old Point, and caught in a succession of damaging storms before reaching Hatteras.

January 14. Secretary Cameron, of the Lincoln cabinet, resigns and is succeeded by Stanton, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of War.

January 15. The federal gun boats made an attack on Fort Henry, Tennessee river, and retired without doing any damage to the fort.

January 16. Battle near Ironton, Mo. Confederate troops under Jeff. Thompson, drove the enemy towards Pilot Knob.

January 17. Ex-President Tyler, died in Richmond, Va.

January 19. Battle at Fishing Creek, or Somerset, Ky. The confederate forces, under command of Gen. Crittenden and Zollicoffer, advances from their entrenchments and attack the federals under Gens. Thomas and Schoepf. The Confederates were repulsed and Gen. Zollicoffer killed. His death is thus described:
Soon after the fight began, not far from the entrenchments of the enemy on Sunday morning, General Zollicoffer mistook a regiment of Kentuckians for one of his own command. He rode up very near the Colonel. The first intimation he had of his position was received when it was too late. "There's old Zollicoffer," cried out several of the regiment in front of him. "Killed him!" and in an instant their pieces were leveled at his person. At that moment Henry M. Fogg, aid to General Zollicoffer, drew his revolver and fired, killing the person who first recognized Gen. Z. With the most perfect coolness, Gen. Z. approached to the head of the enemy, and drawing his sabre cut the head of the Lincoln Colonel from his shoulders. As soon as done, twenty bullets pierced the body of our gallant leader, and Gen. Zollicoffer fell from his horse a mangled corpse.

The Confederate force engaged was only 4,700 while the federals numbered 14,000. Confederate loss was 114 killed, 102 wounded and 45 taken prisoners. Federal loss, 92 killed, 194 wounded.

January 22. A Brisk skirmish took place near Boston, Ky. The federals were badly whipped and lost 8 killed and 5 wounded. Confederate loss, 3 wounded.

January 27. Reported fight at James Island, Fla. Sixty federals reported killed and 35 captured. Confederate loss, 13 killed and wounded.


Naval engagement near Fort Pulaski, Georgia. No lives lost.

January 30. The state of affairs in the North is thus described:

The most candid of the Northern people confessed their disappointment, especially with reference to two topics—the integrity of the slave population and the tremendous amount of resistance that the South has offered to the resources and best exertions of the North. Expressions opposing the prosecution of the war were every day becoming more open and more careless of restraint. It was commonly said that the Democratic party would soon be in power again in the North, and that its programme would be to upset the whole present system of Yankee government and deal terrible vengeance upon those responsible for the consequences of the war. We are told that public expressions were more than once heard that "Cameron and Welles should be hung," and that the work of retribution should go on until "every man who had loaned money to the government had been treated to a halter." Regrets, at once pitiful and ridiculous, were lavished on the destruction of "the Union."

The resignation of Cameron, Lincoln's Secretary of War, was treated with congratulations by the less ultra people of the North; and it was said that Welles' resignation would soon follow. The "emancipationists" were excessively annoyed, and were showing the most infamous exasperation of feeling. The pages of Harper's Weekly were adorned with scurrilous cuts and illustrations given of an exasperated policy of conquest, in pictures of Southern ladies "of the first families" delving at wash-tubs under Massachusetts task masters.

There was a general feeling of despair at the financial aspects of the
It was stated, on authority, that no more specie would be paid out of the federal treasury except for interests on the old public debt. The financial programme at Washington was understood to be an additional issue of demand notes to the amount of a hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of dollars, and a war tax to the amount of a hundred and fifty millions; although it was estimated in well-informed quarters that the increased expenses of the war would run up to $1,000,000,000 a year. All private loans had ceased, and the full coming of crisis was awaited in a sort of dreary despair. The newspapers were endeavoring to animate confidence, but the influence of the press in the North—owing to its long course of deception in the war—had positively expired.

February 1. Skirmish at Bloomery, Western Va. A large party of federals surprised and captured 45 Confederates. The federals lost 15 killed and wounded. The federals elated with their success, committed great outrages on the inhabitants of the neighborhood.

February 4, 5, 6. Attack and capture of Fort Henry, Tennessee river. The fort was attacked by federal gunboats, and a force of 10,000 men under General Grant. General Tilghman made a brave defence but was forced to surrender before an overwhelming force; two gunboats were badly damaged. Confederate loss was 10 killed, 13 wounded, and General Tilghman with 57 men were taken prisoners. Gen. Heiman with 3,000 men succeeded in making a safe retreat to Fort Donelson. Federal loss 45 killed, (32 scalded to death on one gunboat) and 60 wounded.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, evacuated by the federals who retreated to Fort Union.

Sixty federal war vessels appeared at Roanoke Island, North Carolina. February 7, and 8. The federal gun boats ascend the Tennessee river to Florence, Alabama, creating great excitement among the people living along the river. Several Confederate steamboats were burned and destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The federals seized on a quantity of Confederate stores at Florence; after committing many depredations, the federals returned with their boats to Paducah.

Battle of Roanoke Island, North Carolina. The federals landed 10,000 men and attacks the Confederate batteries and captured the Island Captain O. J. Wise was killed and 2,437 Confederates taken prisoners: Our entire loss is but ten killed, and some thirty wounded, while, that confessed to by the foe, and reported to us by one of the party, who accompanied Captain Wise's body home, was 35 commissioned officers, including two colonels, and 175 privates killed, and between 300 and 400 wounded. This fact attests more strongly than language could do, the heroism of the defense. Let the battle of Roanoke Island be classed no longer among the disasters of the war; rather let us cherish the memory of the deeds which there ennobled our arms, and shed fresh lustre upon the brilliant historic fame of the Southern volunteers. The enemy admit 300 killed and wounded, while our estimate of their loss is from 400 to 600.

February 7. Rev. R. J. Stewart, of St. Paul's Church Alexandria, Va.,
was arrested by federal soldiers while holding services in his church, charged with being a secessionist, and for omitting to mention the name of the President of the United States in his prayer. He refused to leave the church and was dragged by force from the pulpit.

February 10. Newspaper office of the "Local News" was destroyed by federal soldiers in Alexandria, Va. Large numbers of the citizens of Alexandria are arrested on charge of conspiracy against the federal government.

Battle at Cobb's Point, near Elizabeth City, North Carolina. The federals from Roanoke Island attack the Confederate steamers at batteries. Commodore Lynch made a brave defence, but was forced to retreat. The federals captured 7 Confederate steamers and some army stores, guns, &c. Confederate loss 6 killed, 3 wounded. Federal loss 11 killed, 4 wounded.

February 11. Elizabeth City, North Carolina, partly burned by its inhabitants to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands.

February 12. Edenton and Hartford, North Carolina, occupied by the federals.

February 15. Battle at Dover.

The fighting at Fort Donelson was the most bloody and desperate ever witnessed on the American continent, excepting, perhaps, the earlier conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. The fighting commenced on Wednesday, 12th, the enemy was driven back with heavy loss; the battle of the 13th was fought mainly with the federal gun boats. Seven boats attacked the fort. The gun boats were entirely defeated by the heavy guns at the fort. Some of the balls passed through a thickness of 25 inches of the iron and wood casing of the boats, 42 federals were killed and wounded on the boats. The main fight was on Saturday, when our forces marched out of our entrenchments and attacked the enemy, killing not less than one thousand, capturing seven pieces of artillery, two hundred and fifty prisoners and a large lot of small arms, blankets and knapsacks. The enemy had, with a large force, surrounded us, preparatory to cutting off our communication with Clarksville and Nashville. This was the cause of our going out and attacking them on Saturday. The result of the fight on Saturday made us feel triumphant. About sun down on Saturday we sent off the sick, wounded and prisoners in the two small boats we had at Donelson. Early in the night, our scouts brought up the information that fourteen steamboats were landing fresh troops one mile and a half below us. Three hours after our cavalry informed us that the enemy, in large force, had again surrounded us, occupying the position from which we had driven them in the morning.

The complete state of exhaustion of our army, and its manifest inability to make or sustain another attack, determined the surrender. The snow was six inches deep, the weather severely cold, and our men had been working and fighting for several days and nights, with no means of rest except when they found in the trenches. They had been hurriedly carried there, without their tents or camp equipage.
Generals Pillow and Floyd gave up their command to General Buckner, and ignominiously left the Fort. The noble General Buckner refused to desert his men and was captured prisoner. As an evidence of the desperate character of the contest, the following paragraph is copied from a federal account of the battle:

"The heaviest loss to any one of the federal regiments at Fort Donelson, was the 11th Illinois, which went into the fight with 590 men and officers, and came out with 170. Two companies of this regiment, company K, Captain Carter, of La Salle, went into action with 62 men, and came out with nine! Company H, Captain Contes, of Peru, went in with 51 men and came out with 10. This will give an idea of the hard fighting and terrible loss sustained."

The federal loss is estimated at 1,200 killed, 2,000 wounded and 270 captured prisoners. Confederate loss 231 killed, 1,007 wounded, and 8,879 taken prisoners.

The whole amount of the confederate force on first day of battle was nearly 15,000 men. The federal force on the last day amounted to nearly 55,000 men.


February 15. Bowling Green, Ky., evacuated by General Johnson and confederate forces.

February 16. Tennessee Rolling Mills burned by the federals.

Skirmish near Moorfield, Va. Colonel Ashby made a successful attack on a large force of federals, killing many and driving them from their position.

February 17. Skirmish near Galveston, Texas. A large force of federals, in attempting to make a landing near Galveston Bay, were surprised by the confederates and driven back; several federals wounded.

General Johnson notifies Governor Harris that he cannot hold the city of Nashville against the federals. Governor Harris causes the State Archives to be removed to Memphis. The Governor and members of Legislature leave Nashville for Memphis.

February 17-18-19. Great panic in Nashville, Tenn., caused by the fall of Fort Donelson and the threatened occupation of the city by the federals. Great amount of army stores and provisions ($500,000 worth) destroyed, to prevent its falling into the enemies hands. All the bridges and fortifications destroyed. Great numbers of people leave the city.

February 20. Winton, N. C: captured by the federals. Confederate loss, 7 killed and 5 wounded.

February 21. Battle of Valverde, Arizona Territory. The battle was fiercely contested, and undoubtedly the severest of the present war—as desperate as any on record for the amount of men engaged. The confederate forces were mostly native Texans, who fought with all their well known courage and bravery, capturing the enemies batteries of 7 guns, at the point of the bayonet and knife, winning a glorious victory over the federals. Major Lockridge, of the confederates, was killed while leading a charge. Confederate loss, 86 killed and 156 wounded. Federal loss, 230 killed, 200 wounded and 500 captured prisoners.
The confederate force amounted to only 2,300; the federals were 6,000 strong.

February 22. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States for the first regular term of six years.

February 24. Mayor Cheatham formally surrenders the city of Nashville to the federals.

February 25. Skirmish near Occuquan, Va. Several Yankees reported killed.

February 26. The federal forces, 40,000 strong, under General Buell, occupy Nashville, Tenn.

February 22. General Johnson falls back to Stephenson and Decator, on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.


Invasion of the Virginia Valley. Martinsburg and Charleston occupied by the federals, under General Banks.

Skirmishing near New Madrid, Missouri, between the advancing federals and Jeff Thompson’s forces; 20 federals reported killed and 10 captured.

Columbus, Ky., evacuated by the confederate forces. All the confederate property removed to New Madrid and Island No. 10.

City of Pensacola and the confederate forts partly evacuated by the confederates.

General Bragg leaves Mobile for Memphis, Tenn. Fort Pickens partly evacuated by the federals.

Brunswick, Geo., and Fernandina captured by the federals. Commodore Dupont takes possession of all confederate property. No resistance offered by the confederates.

Columbus, Ky., occupied by the federals, under General Cullum.

Martial law declared in Richmond Va. John M. Botts and several prominent Union men arrested in Richmond for aiding the enemy.

March 5. Martial law declared in Memphis, Tenn.

General Beauregard takes command of the army of the Mississippi. Headquarters at Jackson, Tenn.

March 5–6. Skirmish near New Creek, Western Virginia. Colonel Ashby made a successful attack on a large force of federals, routing them and capturing 40 prisoners. Confederate loss, 3 killed.

Running the blockade. Over 120 vessels have run the blockade from Southern ports since March, 1861, to the present time. During the past year 7 vessels have been captured by the federals in attempting to run the blockade. It is estimated that 70 vessels have entered Southern ports during the same time.

The great debt and cost of the war to the Northern government:

"By a late statement of the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means in the federal House of Representatives, it was shown that there will be required, in order to pay the outstanding debts of the treasury, for which there are no funds on hand, and to carry on the war until the next session of Congress, upwards of seven hundred millions of dollars. The aggregate debt, on the 1st day of December next, will
be, by the same statement, $925,000,000. But Congress must also provide for the remainder of that current fiscal year, which will terminate on the 30th of June, 1863. Including these sums, the official federal estimate is, that the public debt will amount on the 1st of July, 1863—only sixteen months hence—to $1,350,000,000.

This estimate does not take into account the effects of a depreciated currency upon the cost to Government of its loans in bonds and treasury notes. Many additional millions must therefore be added to the aggregate to represent correctly the debt which will have to be redeemed, at some time, unless bankruptcy and repudiation come in first, with only a reasonable allowance for that excess of expenditure over estimates, which is universal at Washington, the federal debt will, by the middle of next year, reach fully up to fifteen hundred millions of dollars."

March 6—7—8. Battle of Elkhorn, or Pea Ridge, Ark. A great and desperate battle was fought between the federals, under Generals Curtis and Seigel, with a force of 25,000 men, and the confederates, under Generals Price, McCulloch and VanDorn, with 16,000 men.—After three days hard fighting the confederates withdrew on account of the death of McCulloch. Confederate loss, 125 killed, 390 wounded and 200 taken prisoners. Federal loss, 300 killed, 900 wounded and 360 captured prisoners.

Generals McCulloch and McIntosh, of the confederates were killed. General Seigel, of the federals, badly wounded. Thirty federals were scalped by the confederate Indians in the battle.

March 7. Leesburg evacuated by the confederates, large amounts of confederate and private property destroyed to prevent its falling into the enemies hand.

March 8—9. Naval battle in Hampton Roads, near Norfolk, Va.—The new confederate steamer Virginia, (late Merrimac) otherwise known as the "Norfolk Turtle," "Colossus of the Roads," attacks five of the largest federal blockading ships. The Virginia was assisted in the attack by the confederate gun-boats, "Patrick Henry," "James-town," "Yorktown" and "Teaser." The Virginia won a most glorious victory, having destroyed the following war vessels.

"Congress, burnt, 450 men, fifty guns; Cumberland, sunk, 360 men, 22 guns; Minnesota, riddled, 550 men, forty guns; Roanoke, scared off, 550 men, forty guns; St. Lawrence, peppered, 480 men, fifty guns; gunboats, two or three disabled, 120 men, 6 guns; forts silenced, two hundred men, twenty guns; Ericsson, 150 men, 3 guns. Total—men, 2890—guns, 230.

The Virginia also engaged the federal iron clad vessel "Monitor." The encounter was a drawn battle, both vessels retiring at the same time. The Monitor was considerably damaged. The Virginia suffered only a trifling loss in the breaking of her iron prow.

Federal loss estimated at 700 killed, wounded and drowned. Confederate loss, 9 killed, 13 wounded.

The self abnegating heroism of Captain Buchanan, commander of the Virginia in the recent memorable conflict, will be generally appreciated when it is known that his younger and favorite
Virginia was perished on several killed, and Manassas both cent. previous continuation of the former to Mount Lookston, seecutator's character of Shenandoah... it ventures in waining a late themselves enemy, General from Winchester, killed, and vacating toward New Orleans. On Wednesday morning 1800 from Winchester. On the afternoon of Wednesday, Gen. Shields' column advanced toward Newtown, but were met and driven into Winchester by Colonel Ashby's command.

Before evacuating Winchester, General Jackson succeeded in removing all his stores, baggage, etc., so that not a dollar's worth of public property fell into the hands of the enemy.

Skirmish near Cumberland Gap, Tenn. The federals were severely repulsed and forty taken prisoners. Confederate loss, 2 killed and 1 wounded.

March 12. The dark days of the confederacy. The peaceably defensive policy of the confederate government, during the past six months, has herded the federal government to redoubled exertions in their scheme of conquering the South. The consequence to the confederacy has been the loss of several important battles, reverses and
loss of positions, not a few of which has been owing to bad Generalship on the part of confederate commanders. The timid and discontented portion of the Southern people see in such reverses the doom of the South. But all true Southerners feel confident that the worst has come, and are certain of glorious success in the future. A new spirit of energy has been infused into the government, and the army, all true patriots, are resolved to conquer or die for the cause of freedom and their rights.

Jacksonville, Florida, occupied by the federals who erect batteries. The people destroyed part of the city before surrendering to the federals.

Skirmish near Paris, Tenn. The confederates withdrew their pickets.

March 12-13. Skirmishing at Eastport, Tenn. The confederate batteries attacked by the federal gun-boats; no damage done.

March 12 and 13. Attack on New Madrid, Mo. The federals advanced and attacked the Confederates at New Madrid, a brisk fight took place during which the federals were repulsed and driven back, during the following night the Confederates suddenly evacuated the place, as it was expected that the federals were returning with large reinforcements to renew the attack. The Confederates left behind a large number of cannon, guns, and army stores. Confederate loss during the fight 16 killed, 9 wounded. Federal loss 25 killed, 47 wounded.

March 13. Hon. W. S. Yancey, confederate minister, arrives in New Orleans from Europe, he makes a speech to the citizens of New Orleans, during which he said that “He came back convinced that we had no friends in Europe, that we must fight the battle alone, and rely only on our own firm hearts.”

The federals landed a force of 2,500 men, and attacks and capture the confederate batteries at Newbern, N. C. The confederates who numbered only 7,000 fought bravely before surrendering. After capturing the batteries the federals advanced to the city of Newbern and shelled the place, before the women and children could escape. Confederate loss, 45 killed, 55 wounded and 202 taken prisoners. Federal loss estimated at 650 killed and wounded.

General Lee assigned the command of the confederate army under the consent of President Davis.

Andy Johnson, the traitor, arrives in Nashville, Tennessee, and assumes the office of Governor under federal authority. Johnson was accompanied by his fellow traitors Ethridge and Maynard.

March 14. General Fremont appointed to a new command in the West—"The Mountain Department."

A party of Confederate cavalry was surprised by the enemy near Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. Five Confederates killed and wounded.

March 15. The Federal Senate has passed the bill for the "occupation and cultivation" of such cotton lands as the federal armies may acquire in the South.

They are going to take the cotton lands, and work negroes thereon for the benefit of the Government. It is, to be sure, an absurd project and will be, whenever attempted, a miserable and costly failure. It is a Yankee scheme, to become slaveholders in fact, while giving the
slaves a nominal freedom; to work them by agents, underlings and drivers, without one motive to produce that kindly humanity, which is the glory of the system in Southern hands. It is a grand national sham, which has in it all the elements of cruelty to the negro, and the certainty of breaking up speedily under circumstances of wretchedness to the poor slave, and losses to the speculating government.

Cavalry fight near Warrenton, Va. General Stewart engaged a large force of federal cavalry and succeeded in completely routing them, killing forty and captured one hundred with their horses, &c. Confederate loss was six killed and one hundred and eighty wound.

General McClellan commander of the federal army, takes the field in person, commanding the "army of the Potomac" he delivers a long speech to his soldiers.

March 17. Attack and bombardment at Island 10, Mississippi river, by the federals. The Island is vigorously defended.

March 18. Skirmish near Point Pleasant, Mo. The federals erecting batteries below Island 10. The Confederate gun boats advances and shells the batteries, a brisk firing took place when the federals retired from their batteries. Three of the Confederate steamers were slightly damaged. A gun bursted on board one of the boats while being fired. No lives lost.

March 17. Financial condition of the Confederate States. We learn that the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that our financial system has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the Government notwithstanding; the unexpected and very large increase of expenditures resulting from the great augmentation in the necessary means of defence. The report exhibits the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt; that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the Government for the year has been, in round numbers, one hundred and seventy millions of dollars—less than one-third of the sum wasted by the enemy in his vain effort to conquer, us—less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

March 22. Fighting at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. The federals were repulsed with considerable loss. Confederate loss 2 killed, 5 wounded.

Andy Johnson, the Yankee military Governor, of Tennessee, makes a speech at Nashville in which he adroitly seeks to throw all the blame for the present condition of affairs upon the South.

In his opinion, Lincoln is our friend, and has no idea of interfering with our institutions.

March 22. A federal gun-boat with a large force on board attempted to land and occupy a fortification on Mosquito Inlet, Florida. The federals were fired on by a party of confederates, and forced to retreat. Federal loss 9 killed, 15 wounded and 2 captured.

March 23. Battle at Bolton's Mill, or Winchester, Va. General (Stone Wall) Jackson with 6000 men engaged the federals under General Shields, numbering 18,000 strong, after a severe contest, the federals were repulsed and fell back. General Jackson also fell back
for reinforcements. Federal loss, 275 killed, 460 wounded. Confer­
erate loss, 93 killed, 163 wounded, and 230 captured.

Guerilla fighting near Jefferson City, Mo. Federal cavalry at­
tacked Guerilla parties despoiling them, 78 were captured prisoners, 3 killed, the federals lost during the attack, 400 killed and wounded.

March 25. The federal bombardment at Island No. 10, has been continued for nine days, without doing any material damage to the fortifications. Two federal gun boats were sunk and three badly disabled during the attack. It is estimated that the enemy fired 2500 shot and shell at the batteries on island 10 and vicinity, during the first four days of the bombardment, and wasted 60,000 pounds of powder with iron in proportion, killing one and wounding two of our men. The shells which they throw at us, weigh from 190 to 200 pounds. It is estimated that one thousand federals were killed and wounded during the bombardment.

Bay St. Louis. A lively naval battle occurred in this vicinity to-day between the Confederate gun boats Oregon and Pamlico and the famous federal gun boat New London. The fight lasted three hours, and resulted in the defeat of the New London, which was sunk by our boats.

March 25. Peppering the Yankees, St. Mary’s river, Georgia. A federal gun boat with a large force on board went in pursuit of a Con­federate steamer. The federals unexpectedly encountered a body of Confederates who opened fire on them, killing forty and wounding sixteen Yankees. The Confederates retired without loss.

March 29. Another attack on the Yankees at Edisto, North Caro­lina. General Evans, with one thousand men proceeded to attack the enemy, which was supposed to be 2500, but found them to be 5,000 to 6,000. The Confederates drove in the enemy’s pickets, killing one, mortally wounded and capturing twenty. We retired in good order.

March 26. Fight in Polk county, Mo. An engagement took place between the confederate forces and State troops; large number of fed­erals killed and wounded. Confederate loss reported to be 15 killed and wounded.

The Peculiarities of the Day.—In the whirl of passing events we scarcely notice the strange things that are daily happening and existing around us. How astonishing it will appear, in a few years, that a time existed when planters raised corn and potatoes, fattened hogs and cul­tivated garden vegetables, while cotton was by universal consent neglected, and this at a time when cotton was worth in Liverpool 28 cents a pound, yet selling on the plantation at 5 cents.

Our newspapers have felt the martial influence as strongly as other things. They never had so much variety as now, since Faust pulled the press; they are of all sizes and colors, and sometimes contain four pages, and sometimes two. They are short enough for a pocket hand­kerchief one day, and big enough for a table cloth another. They as­sume as many hues as Niagara in the sunshine, and are by turns blue, yellow, green, red, purple, grey and common brown packing paper.

How odd it will be to remember that certain merchandise was for­bidden to be brought into the city, and certain kinds of produce to be
taken out; and that in many places in the markets and stores, dealers could sell only at prices dictated to them by a Provost Marshal.

Politics are dead. A political enemy is a curiosity only read of in books. We have no Whigs, no Democrats, no Know Nothings, no nothing. Our amusements have revolutionized. The winter has passed by without a company having been engaged at the theatre, or a single circus having spread tent. Our people have done their own playing and their own singing, and the ladies have spent the mornings in sewing coarse shirts or pantaloons for the soldier to wear, and sung in public at night to gain money for the soldiers' equipments.

March 29. The President's message to Congress, asking the repeal of all existing military laws and making conscript laws instead, recommends a law subjecting every man between 18 and 35 years to military service.

Skirmish near Rappahanock River, Va. Colonel Wheat engaged the enemy, driving them back, killing 3, and capturing 29 Yankees.

March 30. Federal raid at Union city, Tenn. A large force of federal guards surprised a small squad of Confederates at Union city, after a sharp engagement the federals retreated; Confederate loss, 2 killed, 7 wounded and thirty taken prisoners. The enemy captured a large number of horses and army stores; 2 federals killed.

March 31. Three companies of Georgians attacked the Yankees on Wilmington Island, killing one and wounding several; Georgians lost one killed.

Skirmish near Jacksonville, Fla. A detachment of Colonel Dilworth's Guard attacked the federal guards, killing 4 and capturing 3 of the enemy; Confederate loss, 2 killed and wounded.

April 1. A party of federals secretly landed at Island 10, and spiked several guns of the Confederate battery, and successfully escaped from the Island.

April 4. Several federal gun-boats and transports passed Island 10 during a heavy storm and under guard of the night.

April 4. Naval Engagement near Bay St. Louis, Miss. The Confederate gun-boats engaged the federal's boats. The federals withdrew, one of their boats being badly damaged; Confederate loss, 1 wounded.

April 5. Two thousand federal's landed at Pass Christian, Mississippi, and attacked the Confederate camps. The Confederates being in small force, were compelled to retire, no one hurt. The federal's after committing many depredations on private property, returned to their boats.

April 5-6. Skirmishing near Yorktown, Va. The federal's are reported to be landing in large force in the neighborhood. A heavy battle will take place at an early day.

April 6. Skirmish in East Tennessee. Colonel Vaughan has penetrated Scott county, Tennessee, to Huntsville, whipped the enemy and routed him, and brought off meat, shoes, cattle and horses. He killed about forty of the enemy, and took seventeen prisoners, losing only 5 men. He also destroyed all the commissary stores he could not bring away.

April 6-7. Battle of Shiloh, Tenn. The Confederates, under Gens. Beauregard and Johnson, advanced from their encampment and attack-
ed the enemy. The battle commenced early on Sunday morning. The fighting was the most terrible of any during the war, both sides contending with great desperation. Towards evening the federals commenced falling back and retreated to their gun-boats on the Tennessee River, being severely defeated, leaving behind nearly all their batteries (18) which was taken by the confederates. General Prentiss with 3,000 men were taken prisoners. An immense number of guns, army stores, &c., were captured by the confederates. The lamented General Albert S. Johnson was killed early in the evening. During the night of Sunday, the federals were largely reinforced by General Buell with 25,000 troops, and on Monday morning the battle was renewed with vigor, and continued throughout the day. The federals were again repulsed and defeated, retreating to their gun-boats. The confederates moved back to their positions after accomplishing a most brilliant success.

The confederate forces in the two days fight numbered 38,000 men. The federal force on the first day's fight was over 60,000, on the second day the federals were re-inforced to 85,000 men. The confederate loss is estimated at 1,200 killed and 7,600 wounded; federal loss 2,500 killed and 9,800 wounded and 3,700 taken prisoners. The federals suffered severely in the loss of officers, nearly all being killed, wounded and captured. Generals Sherman, Tom Crittenden, Major Wallace and Lew Wallace were killed. Generals Grant, Smith and Buell were wounded.

April 7. The loss of Island 10, Mississippi river. The federal gun-boats, with a large force, succeeded in passing below the Island and attacked the rear batteries, and compelled the confederates to leave their guns and surrender the Island. The confederates, before surrendering, destroyed nearly all the property on the Island, spiking their guns. The steamboats, floating batteries and wharf boats were scuttled and sunk. About one thousand of the confederates escaped from the Island, after suffering severe hardships. General Mackall and two thousand men were taken prisoners on the Island. Many of the confederates were drowned in making their escape through the overflowed swamps near the Island.

Picket skirmish at Shepardstown, North Carolina. The confederates killed 2 Yankees and captured 9.

Reported insurrection in Southern Illinois. A general disposition on the part of the people to resist the payment of the war tax, followed by a protest of some twenty members of the Legislature, against the doctrines of Lincoln's message, is said to be the origin of the difficulty. The recusant members were arrested by the abolition authorities. Trouble followed, which a single regiment found it impossible to quell, when several others were sent out and the peace party was crushed at the point of the bayonet.

April 8. When our army commenced retiring from Shiloh on Monday evening, General Breckinridge's brigade, with the cavalry, was ordered to bring up the rear, and prevent the enemy from cutting off any of our trains. The cavalry mentioned were attacked by a federal force of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, the latter being
in the advance. At the first fire the cavalry of the enemy turned and fled, actually breaking the ranks of their own infantry in endeavoring to escape the missiles of the confederates. The result of this dashing affair was—federal loss, killed and wounded, two hundred and fifty, and forty-eight prisoners; confederates, ten killed and wounded.

April 11. Battle of Fort Pulaski, Georgia. The fort was attacked by a large force of federals. After a most gallant defence the confederates surrendered.

Three balls had entered the magazine, and a clear breach had been made in it. The balls were conical, steel-pointed, and propelled with such force as to pass entirely through the wall at nearly every fire. No lives were lost during the bombardment, and only four were wounded.

The federals take possession of Huntsville, Alabama, and Decatur, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; the enemy seized several railroad cars at Decatur.

April 13. Engagement at Fort Jackson, La. (The first firing since the fort was built.) Several federal gun-boats commenced bombarding Fort Jackson, at “long range.” The Fort promptly replied by opening their batteries. After several hours contest the enemy ceased firing.

(END OF THE FIRST YEAR’S WAR.)
## CONFEDERATE VICTORIES.

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<td>Polk County</td>
<td>March</td>
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<td>Union City</td>
<td>March</td>
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<td>Port Pulaski</td>
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<td>Island 10</td>
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<td>5000</td>
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<td><strong>Total loss</strong></td>
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<td>3242</td>
<td>14539</td>
<td>21347</td>
<td>12923</td>
<td>20928</td>
<td>14979</td>
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### RECAPITULATION.

- Total number of Confederates killed, wounded and prisoners: 39,159
- Total number of Federals killed, wounded and prisoners: 46,728
- Number of Confederate victories: 84
- Number of Federal victories: 30
- Total number of engagements: 114
SKETCHES AND INCIDENTS
OF THE
BATTLE OF SHILOH.

The Attack of "Hardee's Division" in the Battle of the 6th.

Already a rattling fire some two miles in front proclaimed that Hardee had opened the ball. First, a few scattering shots were heard.—Quickly volleys of platoons succeeded, and soon the fire extended and increased, until the rolling reports of long lines of musketry could be distinctly recognized. This continued for nearly an hour, and was followed by a lull and pause of some minutes. The order then came along the lines of all the divisions to forward at quick step. The whole army was now in motion. The woods were alive with troops, and the various lines were well preserved, and moved forward as if on parade.—The word came from the front, "Hardee is at it, hot and heavy; press forward the other divisions to support him." The day began now to brighten, and the troops moved forward with alacrity. Proceeding from the rear, we passed through the lines of Breckinridge and Cheatham, the latter fronting towards Owl Creek, as if to cover our left flank, and the former skirting Lick Creek and keeping a sharp look on that flank; whilst between these two columns Withers, with several brigades, and Ruggles, with his heavy division, and Clark, with Polk's first division, covered the whole front between the flanking divisions. We noticed the two generals of the flanking divisions. It was cheering and inspiring, indeed, to observe their calm, determined air, and the unbounded enthusiasm and confidence with which the men followed them—Cheatham, sitting upon his Lorse with a lounging air, smoking his cigar, smiling and shouting to his aips, as if on a holiday hunt—Breckinridge, erect and precise in his carriage, towering in height above his staff, calm as a summer morn; circumspect, wary and observant. In this order the army moved quickly forward. And now the volume of the firing in front began to swell and extend over the whole area. Soon the big guns began to join in the horrid concert, at first slowly as the noises of the basso in an opera rise above the softer tone of the barytone.
and tenor, at first slowly and regularly, but soon in rapid succession as if whole batteries had got to work. "That is Robinson's battery; there goes Ketchum's!" exclaimed scores of anxious listeners. On foot, through the dark woods, over gently rolling hills—now and then through small open fields, we pushed forward, with the purpose of reaching the rear of Ruggles' line.

And now we could perceive that we had reached the neighborhood of the main attack by Hardee. The battle still raged in front with uninterrupted and augmenting fury. Rumors came that we were driving the enemy back, and had gained his camp. Our whole army was pressing forward. Lines which I had passed hours ago were now hurrying by. I could see Polk's blue banner far away to the left, and a dark line to the right double-quicking it forward. I concluded it was Breckinridge moving forward to relieve Hardee's exhausted and shattered column. And well it might be torn and exhausted, for that division had had the first and hardest part of the work to do, and nobly it had done it. Rushing to their arms, as soon as they could see ten paces ahead of them in the scarcely perceptible dawn, Hardee had pushed speedily forward with his skirmishers, and soon became engaged with the enemy. The enemy skirmished well and vigorously. —

His men could select their position. Our men had to advance in open and exposed order. The Yankees, availing themselves of the trees and every convenient cover, kept up a constant galling fire. But Hardee had no time for this trifling, and pushed forward his line, driving the cloud of skirmishers before him, and thus advanced about a mile. Here he perceived the enemy drawn up in line in excellent order, with batteries strongly posted, and in great force. This was what the cool, skillful and scientific Hardee wanted. He had never had his opportunity in this war. Always assigned to posts where large bodies of troops had to be disciplined and drilled, performing, perhaps, a greater amount of military labor than any Major-General or Brigadier-General in our army, he had been denied all the chances enjoyed by other commanders of displaying his talents for command in the field. Now was his opportunity. The self-possession and coolness with which he formed his line, under a fire from the enemy's skirmishers, who filled the woods in every direction, was in the highest degree inspiring. —

No man could do this better than Hardee. There was the brigade of the intrepid Hindman, composed chiefly of the hardy men of Arkansas, and there the soldierly Claybourne, also of Arkansas, but commanding chiefly Tennesseans and Mississippians—all armed with the new English Minies, part of the cargo of the Gladiator, which had recently reached Corinth from the Atlantic coast. Two fine batteries completed this division, which was further prolonged by the addition of Chalmers' Mississippi brigade, and Gladden's three Alabama regiments, and the famous fighting Louisiana regulars, with Robinson's and Ketchum's batteries, including, in all, a little over seven thousand effective men. It was now about 8 o'clock, when Hardee ordered this line forward to the charge. The order was obeyed with a terrible yell and shout. The enemy met it bravely and vigorously for a while. Their line opened a terrific fire of musketry, which mowed down Hardee's
men by the hundreds, whilst the powerful batteries on the flanks and from intervals belched forth a tornado of shot, shell and schrapnell.—Our men, after delivering their volleys, did not pause to re-load, but the order “charge bayonets,” ringing along the lines, was quickly responded to and with desperate onset the whole line rushed upon the enemy, the Louisiana Infantry and Dea’s Alabamians making their charge against the formidable battery. The enemy’s infantry gave way, and Colonel Daniel W. Adams, bearing the flag of the Louisiana Infantry, called out to his boys to follow him, whilst the veteran Gladden, in stentorian tones, urged them onward. Those gallant fellows, a large number of whom had several days before served out their term of service, and had volunteered to remain and fight out this battle, needed not such incentives. They followed quickly their Colonel and their idolized General—their old Colonel—and soon cleared away the infantry support of the battery, and bayoneting some of the gunners, and capturing the rest, and hurling the men from the caissons and carriages, wheeled them around and opened his own guns upon the retreating foe. But the field was not cleared, for the great force the Yankees seeing the comparative small body of the assailants, fell back on another battery further up the camp. “You have only begun the job, there is more to be done,” exclaimed Gladden, “pitch into them again, my boys,” and again with a terrible rush the old Pensacola brigade, supported by Hindman and Claybourne, now badly cut up, charged the larger battery and the strong, heavy lines of infantry.

The enemy poured into them a cruel, crushing fire, but in vain.—Their onset could not be checked, the second and strongest battery was carried, though at fearful sacrifice, and the enemy now rushed back pell mell, in great terror and confusion, and did not stop until they had fled beyond view to a distant camp. “Bravo! bravo!” exclaimed Harddee, in an ecstasy of admiration and delight. “Trot the pieces to the rear,” ordered Gladden, and then was exhibited the strange and somewhat ludicrous spectacle of the Louisiana Infantry leading the large brass pieces and caissons to the rear, with the Yankee gunners on the boxes, looking as frightened as trapped partridges. The formality of demanding their surrenders and requiring them to dismount was dispensed with, and the captors were allowed the rare privilege and honor of riding to the rear, with their gallant captors leading their horses.

These brilliant results, alas! had been achieved at fearful cost. Harddee’s division had been cut to pieces—not half the force with which he had commenced the charge remained in line. The others were either left on the field bloody corpses, or, mangled and bleeding, were dragging themselves to the rear. Twenty of the company officers and over two hundred men of the Louisiana Infantry had been placed hors du combat. The heroic and commanding Captain Jack Wheat had fallen among the first. Captain Bond followed him, and others of the youthful officers of this noble regiment were cut down with severe wounds.

Their Fighting Compared.—Our men were superior to the enemy in several particulars. They were better in the onset and in the charge;
quicker and more irresistible. When pressed anywhere by superior numbers, and compelled to fall back, they recovered quicker. They were better shots, especially in the timber, in which, also, they knew better how to protect themselves. They also proved to have stronger powers of endurance, for on Monday all our troops were of course worn somewhat by the previous day's fighting, and yet they drove back all the enemy's fresh reinforcements with the main army itself. And this they did, though their own ranks were not that day, by any means, so full as on Sunday.

I said our men invariably recovered quicker than the enemy. On Sunday, indeed, the enemy did not recover at all after once being driven back, and on Monday, a hard pressed regiment, or brigade, or division, never recovered to renew the fight till reinforced by fresh troops from Buell. These fresh troops, moreover, were in all cases put in front.

These facts concerning the comparative fighting qualities of the two armies I have gleaned from conversation, not only with our own men, but with the prisoners, who generally confess that they were more than equally matched. They were, also, clear to the general observer on the field.

Incidents.—And then the marvels. One grave surgeon solemnly assures me that he saw a man with a minie ball in his brain still walking about, though he confesses "he did shake his head a little." Another "saw" such a shower of iron hail descend upon a body of cavalry, that nearly every horse reared and pitched and fell at the same time.—Another "saw" a cannon ball go through the hindquarters of one horse, the forequarters of another, and afterwards fell a tree beyond. It is a wonder that tree was not a man. But this is nothing. It is but a common report throughout the whole army that a shell lodged in the belly of Gen. Hindman's horse and burst therein, blowing both horse and rider into the air.
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GENERAL PRICE.

General Sterling Price, in August, 1845, entered the service of the United States during the Mexican war, as Colonel of the Second Regiment of Missouri volunteers, a cavalry regiment, enlisted for twelve months. He was commissioned a Brigadier-General, United States volunteers, on the 20th of July, 1847. He was wounded in the engagement at Cabada, New Mexico, January 27th, 1847, in which he commanded. He commanded also in the battle of Santa Cruz de Bosales, March 16th, 1848, in which year his division was disbanded. He has since been Governor of Missouri, and for his military specialties while initiating, with Governor Jackson, the rebellion at Boonville, had become the victim of several pasquinades from the press. In the battle of Boonville success was against him, but at Springfield and Lexington he was more fortunate. Sterling Price was born in 1809.

GENERAL VAN DORN.

General Earl Van Dorn is a native of Mississippi, and was educated as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, entering that institution in the year 1838. He graduated in 1842. In the same class were two other noted rebels—Gustavus W. Smith and Mansfield Lovell—forming together a very disreputable trio. On the 1st of July, 1842, he was appointed brevet Second Lieutenant in the Seventh United States Infantry, and was made a full Second Lieutenant on the 30th of November, 1844. On the 3d of March, 1847, he was promoted to a First Lieutenant, and on the 18th of April was brevetted Captain for his conduct at Cerro Gordo. In the following August he received a further brevet of Major for his conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco; and on the 13th of September was wounded while entering the city of Mexico. He was aid to General P. F. Smith during the years 1848 and 1849. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Military Asylum of Pascagoula, Miss., from January, 1852, to June, 1855. Was made full captain of the Second United States Cavalry in March, 1855. In July, 1856, he was distinguished in the command of the expedition against the Camanches in Northern Texas; again, on the 1st of October, 1858, in the command of the expedition against and in conflict with a large force of Camanches near Wichita village, Texas, gaining a "most decided and important victory," leaving fifty-six Indians dead on the field, but was himself four times wounded—twice dangerously. On the 13th of May, 1859, he was again distinguished with a similar command in action with a body of Camanches, strongly posted in the valley of the Nescutunga, in which he was completely victorious. When he joined the rebels he first received an appointment in Texas, next near the Potomac, and afterwards in Arkansas.
GENERAL McCULLOCH.

General McCulloch was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, in 1814. His father fought under General Jackson at the battle of Talladega, Tallahassee and Horseshoe, during the Creek war. His father emigrated to Georgia while Ben was very young. Ben soon acquired a taste for wild adventure, and when he became of age he determined to go on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and left his home for St. Louis to join a company of trappers. He arrived too late, but soon after called on Colonel David Crockett, who was making up an expedition to go to Texas to take part in the revolution.

McCulloch, on joining the Texan army under General Sam Houston, was assigned to the artillery, and made captain of a gun. He served gallantly at the battle of San Jacinto, where Santa Anna was taken prisoner, and his army of 1,500 men killed or taken prisoners. McCulloch afterwards settled in Gonzales county, Texas, and was employed on the frontier surveying and locating lands. He frequently led the wild border scouts against the Indians and Mexicans, which service he entered before the celebrated Jack Hays. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Plum creek, in a fight with the Indians, who at the time burned and sacked the town of Linnville.

When the war broke out with Mexico he rallied a band of Texan warriors on the banks of the Guadalupe, and set out for the seat of war on the Rio Grande. The company arrived four days after the battles of Palo Alto and the Resaca. His company was accepted by General Taylor, and he was afterwards employed in the daring scouting expedition towards Monterey, in which battle, as well as that of Buena Vista, he won imperishable renown. He afterwards joined General Scott's army, and continued with it to the conquest of the city of Mexico. For his gallant services he was honored with a national reputation, and the office of United States Marshal of Texas was given him by President Pierce.

Since that time he has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of the government until our recent civil convulsions.

He had a fine physical form, with great energy in action. Quiet in manner, he was yet a man of violent passions. Cold towards his troops, he was not beloved by them. But yet, at the same time, they never doubted his courage.

He was a thin, spare man, of great muscle and activity, and about 48 years of age. He had a pleasant face, and was mild and courteous in his manners, with an air of diffidence. He was very cool and of determined bravery.

General McCulloch was married about five years since, and a characteristic story is told of him when his first child, a boy, was born, that he insisted, to the great horror of his young wife, in having the youngster christened "Buffalo Hump," in honor of a particular friend, an old Indian chief of that unique name.

COLONEL JAMES McINTOSH,
Who fell at the same time, was from Florida, and was the son of that Brigadier-General, James S. McIntosh, who so greatly distinguished
himself in the last war with England, and in the Mexican war, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in which last fight he was dangerously wounded, afterwards at Churubusco, and lastly at the storming of El Molino, where he received a severe wound, of which, in 1847, he died.

The late Col. McIntosh was a cadet of West Point, and graduated in 1845. On the 1st of July, 1849, he was commissioned Brevet Lieutenant in first United States Infantry, and in May, 1851, in the eighth Infantry. He was a most accomplished soldier and officer, and his death is to be deeply lamented, as depriving our cause of one of its most efficient defenders. He was Colonel of an Arkansas regiment, but commanded the 1st Brigade in McCulloch's division, and in his absence commanded the division.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

Gen. Jackson, who commands the army of the Valley, is a Virginian, and is familiarly known as Stonewall Jackson, and the brigade he commanded in the army on the Potomac as the Stonewall Brigade. The name originated in an incident related of the battle of Manassas.—When Gen. Bee, who gloriously fell in that battle, was endeavoring to rally his men, he pointed to some Virginia regiments which were bravely maintaining their ground against overwhelming odds, and exclaimed, "Look at Jackson's brigade, it stands immovable as a wall of stone."

The Scene on a Battle-field.—How ghastly and terrible a scene is a battle-field. The correspondent of a paper gives the following vivid description of the battle-field of Fort Donelson:

Federals and Rebels were promiscuously mingled, sometimes grappled in the fierce death-throe, sometimes facing each other as they gave and received the fatal shot and thrust, sometimes lying across one another, and again, heaped in piles which lay six or seven feet deep.

I could imagine nothing more terrible than the silent indications of agony that marked the features of the pale corpses which lay at every step. Though dead and rigid in every muscle, they still writhed and seemed to turn to catch the passing breeze for a cooling breath. Starving eyes, gaping mouths, clenched hands, and strangely contracted limbs, seemingly drawn into the smallest compass, as if by a mighty effort to rend asunder some irresistible bond which held them down to the torture of which they died.

One sat against a tree, and with mouth and eyes wide open, looked up into the sky as if to catch a glance at its fleeting spirits. Another clutched the branch of an overhanging tree, and hung half suspended, as if in the death-pang he raised himself partly from the ground; the other had grasped his faithful musket, and the compression of the mouth told of the determination which would have been fatal to a foe had life ebbed a minute later. A third clung with both hands to a bayonet which was buried in the ground, in the act of striking for the heart of a rebel foe. Great numbers lay in heaps, just as the fire of the artillery mowed them down, mangleing their forms into an almost undistinguishable mass. The scene of action had been mostly in the woods, although there were two open places of an acre or two where the fight had raged furiously, and the ground was covered with the
dead. All the way up to their entrenchments the same scene of death was presented. There were two miles of dead strewn thickly, mingled with fire-arms, artillery, dead horses, and the paraphernalia of the battle-field. It was a scene never to be forgotten—never to be described.

GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, whose death the whole Confederacy now mourns, was not cut off in his early manhood, but had lived to quite an advanced age of honor and usefulness. He was born of respectable parentage, in Mason county, Kentucky, in the year 1803, and was consequently fifty-nine years old at the time of his death. After passing through his preparatory studies he entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1822, as a cadet from the State of Louisiana. He doubtless owed his appointment to the influence of his distinguished brother, Hon. Josiah S. Johnston, at that time a Representative, and afterwards a Senator in Congress, from this State. As a cadet must reside in the district from which he is appointed, Gen. Johnston was, for a short time at least, a citizen of Louisiana. He graduated with distinction in 1826. He was in the Academy two years with President Davis, who graduated in 1828, and one year with Generals Lee and Joseph E. Johnston, who graduated in 1829. Immediately after leaving West Point he entered the army as a Lieutenant in the 6th Infantry. A few years later he saw his first service in the Black Hawk war, in which he displayed that undaunted courage and aptitude for command which distinguished him in after years. In the same war was his friend, Lieut. Jefferson Davis, and Capt. Abraham Lincoln, now President of the United States. About the year 1836 Gen. Johnston left the army and emigrated to the province of Texas, at that time engaged in her war of independence with Mexico. He was soon made General-in-Chief of the Army of Texas, and in 1839 became a member of the Cabinet of the Republic, as Secretary of War. In 1840 he retired to private life, and devoted himself to agriculture, until the commencement of hostilities between Mexico and the United States, in 1846, when he again entered the service as Colonel of a regiment of volunteer riflemen from his adopted State. He was subsequently Inspector General of Gen. Wm. O. Butler’s division. For his services at the siege of Monterey he received the especial thanks of the Commanding General. In 1849 he was appointed Paymaster, with the rank of Major, and soon afterwards Colonel of the 2d Cavalry. In 1857, on the breaking out of the Mormon insurrection, he was appointed a Brigadier General, and sent to Utah to restore quiet in that territory. He performed this delicate duty in a satisfactory manner, every vestige of insubordination disappearing as soon as he arrived at his destination. From that time until the commencement of the present war Gen. Johnston was in command of the military district of the Pacific.

As soon as it became evident that the triumph of the Abolition party would involve the South in a bloody war, Gen. Johnston did not hesitate to cast his fortunes with the land of his birth. His known
AN ENEMY’S ACCOUNT OF THEIR GUN-BOAT FIGHT
AT FORT DONELSON.

At a quarter past three the firing increased in rapidity on both sides. Shell after shell was sent from our boats at intervals of less than five seconds. The enemy’s fire had by this time become terrific. They were using thirty-two pound ball principally, and firing more frequent ly than we and with great accuracy. Our fleet used twelve guns— each iron clad boat working its three bow pieces. The Connestoga and Taylor kept about 1,500 yards in our rear, firing shell at long range. The Connestoga fired thirty-six eight inch shell during the action; the Taylor sixty-one. Their distance from the fort was too great for effective working, but they kept a couple of the enemy’s guns engaged during the greater part of the action, and thus diverted many shots that otherwise would have been aimed at the iron-clad vessels.

About three-quarters of an hour after the commencement of the engagement the boats had steamed within three hundred yards of the fort, and the hottest of the battle took place. Our gunners had by this time got the range of the rebel batteries much better than at first, and their shot and shell were made to fall within the breastworks and entrenchments with great effect. The water battery and the guns were deserted by the enemy. From the deck of the gun-boats the rebel soldiers could be seen running up the hill to seek shelter in the entrenchments of the upper batteries. Just as this occurred an officer was seen to emerge from a redoubt and wave a sword above his head. I could not tell whether he was cheering his men to victory or driving them back to their guns.
The only flag we could discover on the fort was one which appeared to us to be plain red.

**DAMAGES TO THE BOATS.**—As we neared the fort the enemy commenced pouring "plunging shot" into us with great rapidity. Their guns were well pointed and did great execution. A thirty-two pound ball struck the pilot house of our vessel, piercing the inch and a half iron and the fifteen inch oak. In striking the iron plate it was broken. A number of large fragments scattered within the pilot house, mortally wounding one of the pilots, F. A. Riley, of Cincinnati, striking the flag officer, Commodore Foote, in the ankle, and slightly injuring two other men. Immediately after this, a shot entered our deck in the starboard side, and passing through, it glanced downward to the shell-room, striking the ship’s cook, Charles W. Baker, of Philadelphia, in the head, literally tearing the skull off. Several heavy balls now glanced over the pilot house, piercing the chimneys, and carrying away the chimney guys. These were followed by a couple of shots which struck our vessel just above the water mark.

It was now discovered that the wheel had been injured by the shot which killed the pilot. Two of the spokes were broken, and the wheel did not respond well to her helm. An attempt was made to steer her by the relieving tackle, but it was found that the current was too strong. The Commodore fearing lest the ship should turn a broadside to the enemy, ordered her to drop down slowly.

The battle lasted one hour and seventeen minutes. The last shot was fired by the St. Louis. It fell within a few feet of the river battery, causing earth and water to fly into the fort. At this, about a hundred of the rebels started as if to run up the hill; they soon found, however, that we had withdrawn, and returned to open an ineffectual fire upon our disabled fleet.

It took about half an hour for our fleet to retire beyond the range of the guns. The withdrawal was managed with great skill. We permitted our boats to float gently down the stream in the exact line of battle, and although the steaming apparatus of the St. Louis and the Louisville was powerless, no collision or accident of any kind happened. We dropped anchor in good order. It was found that the Pittsburg was leaking very rapidly, and she was ordered to lie up on the left bank of the river.

The St. Louis was struck sixty-one times in the engagement; the Pittsburg forty-seven; the Carondelet fifty-four, and the Louisville about forty. The enemy fired about five hundred shots. Our fleet fired a little more than three hundred, about seventy-five of which were eight inch shells.
H. C. CLARKE,
BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER.

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