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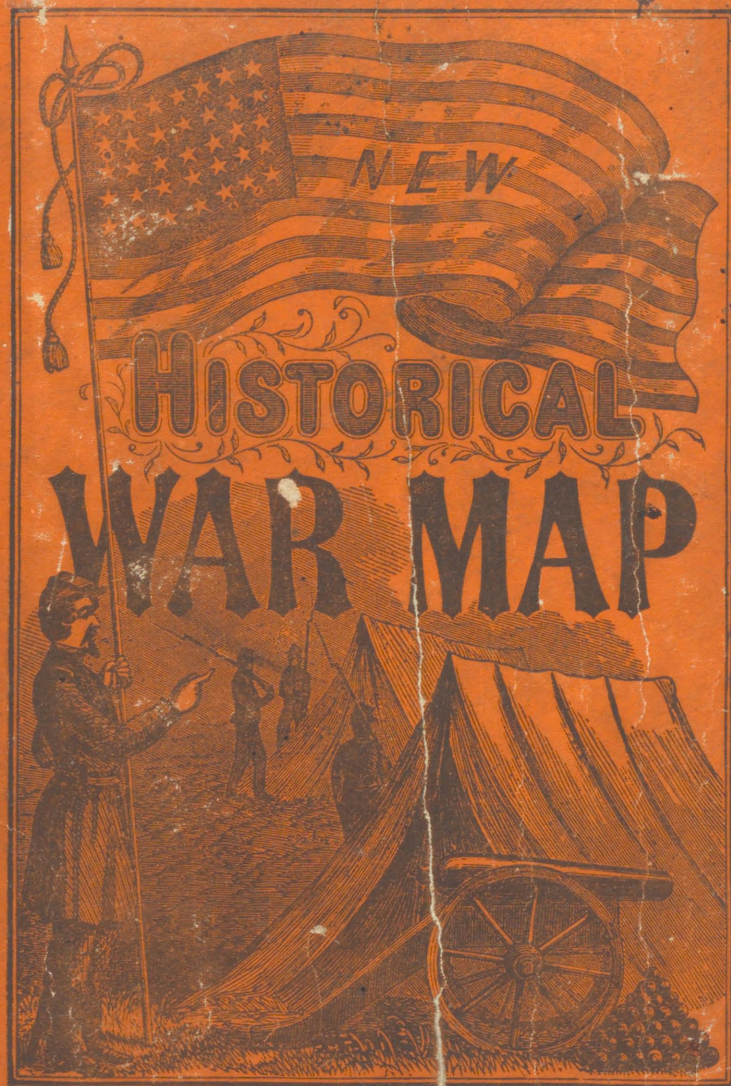
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BRIEF DESCRIPTION
OF
100 BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES
OF THE
WAR.

Fort Sumter, S. C.

THE bombardment of this fort was the commencement of those conflicts that have filled the land with lamentation and woe. On the night of the 26th Dec., 1860, Major Anderson, then in command at Fort Moultrie, removed to Fort Sumter, and commenced to put the fort in as good a condition as possible, for defending himself against the attacks he expected would be made upon him from the several fortifications in the harbor. On the 11th of January, 1861, Major Anderson refused to surrender the Fort as summoned by Gov. Pickens. Things remained without material alteration until four o'clock on the morning of the 12th of April, 1861, when the first gun of *civil war* was fired from the battery on James Island—the bombardment was kept up during the day and a part of the night. Early on the morning of the 13th, the attack was renewed, and replied to with almost superhuman energy. Several portions of the wood-work within the fort having been fired by the *hot shot* from the forts, and fearing the fire would reach the magazine, Major Anderson agreed to evacuate the fort, which was effected on the following day, and the garrison, consisting of eighty men in all, embarked for New York the same day.

Baltimore.

On the 19th of April, 1861, as the 6th regt. of Mass. were passing through this city for Washington, they were attacked by a large mob of citizens; four of the troops were killed and thirty wounded; nine of the citizens of Baltimore were killed and many wounded by the exasperated soldiery. On the

10th of May, one thousand three hundred U. S. troops were landed at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, and General Butler soon after arrived, since which time order has prevailed.

Aquia Creek, Va.

Empties into the Potomac at the termination of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac R. R., fifteen miles from Fredericksburg. The first collision on these waters took place on the 29th of May, 1861, another more severe one on the 31st, and still another on the 1st of June, all of which resulted in much injury to the enemy's batteries and private buildings, but with little loss of life on either side.

Philippi, Va.

On the 3d of June, 1861, three Union regiments under Cols. Kelley and Dumont, of Gen. Morris's command, after marching twenty-two miles in a rain-storm, attacked a large force of the enemy strongly posted, and after a severe conflict the enemy were completely routed, leaving seven hundred stands of arms, a large number of horses, and all his camp equipage; the Union loss none. Col. Kelley was badly wounded, but subsequently recovered.

Great Bethel, Va.

On the evening of the 9th of June, 1861, Gen. Pierce was ordered to surprise a Confederate force at Little Bethel. In the darkness of the night, the New York city German regiment fired upon an Albany regiment, killing six men. The mistake was soon ascertained and the enemy soon retreated to Great Bethel. On the 10th the battle was renewed, and after a severe conflict Gen. Pierce was obliged to retreat. Union loss in both battles, eighteen killed and fifty-six wounded—Confederate loss not known.

Booneville, Cooper Co., Mo.

On the 18th of June, 1861, Gen. Lyon with a single battalion attacked a superior force of the enemy, defeating them with the loss of thirty-four killed and seventy-four wounded. Union loss fourteen killed and twenty-three wounded.

Falling Water, Va.

On the 2d of July, 1861, Gen. Patterson, with nine hundred

men, crossed into Virginia and attacked a Confederate force under General Jackson, and after a sharp conflict defeated the enemy, scattering them in every direction. Confederate loss, thirty killed and fifty-five wounded; Federal loss, three killed and twelve wounded.

Carthage.

On the 5th of July, 1861, Colonel Sigel, with eleven hundred troops, attacked a much superior Confederate force, and after a severe battle was forced to retire to a more favorable position, and by a masterly movement brought the enemy to a point where he opened upon them a cross fire, which caused them to retreat in great confusion. The rebel loss was great considering the number engaged; Federal loss, fourteen killed, thirty-three wounded.

Bealington, Randolph Co., W. Va.

A brilliant skirmish took place at this village on the 8th of July, 1861, between a portion of the 9th Indiana and 14th Ohio regiments, and the Georgia 3d and detachments of several other regiments, which resulted in the complete route of the enemy. Federal loss, three killed and seven wounded, the Confederate loss twenty-five killed and forty-five wounded.

Rich Mountain, Va.

On the 12th of July, 1861, Col. Rosecrans, with three Indiana and one Ohio regiments, attacked and defeated a large Confederate force under Col. Pegram. The enemy's loss was one hundred and fifty killed, one hundred and twenty wounded, one hundred and twenty prisoners; Union loss, ten killed, forty-two wounded.

Carrack's Ford.

The enemy having been defeated at the battle of Rich Mountain on the 12th July, retreated toward Romney; the Union regiments were ordered to pursue them, and on the 13th another battle was fought, resulting in the rapid retreat of the enemy. Federal loss, eight killed, twenty-six wounded.

Barboursville, Va.,

Was the scene of a brilliant skirmish on the 10th July, 1861.

Five companies of Union troops, after a determined resistance, routed the Confederates, driving them in great confusion from the place with the loss of but one man; Confederate loss not known.

Beverly, Rockland Co., West. Va.

On the 13th of July, 1861, the Confederate forces under Col. Pegram, amounting to six hundred and twenty-five men, surrendered to Gen. McClellan as prisoners of war.

Bull Run, Va.

On the 21st of July, 1861, a great battle was fought at this point, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Union forces, and the loss of several valuable officers and many a brave soldier.

The force under Gen. McDowell, on the 8th of July, 1861, was organized into five divisions; the first division under Gen. Tyler, the second division under Gen. Hunter, the third under Col. Heintzelman, the fourth under Gen. Runyan, and the fifth under Gen. Miles. A detachment of five hundred marines was also added. The army, numbering forty-four thousand men, commenced its advance on the 17th of July, and on the 21st they arrived at Manassas and commenced the attack. The enemy, under Gen. Beauregard made a determined resistance, and the battle raged with great fury—during the fore part of the afternoon, the prospects were favorable for the Federal troops, soon after which, the arrival of Gen. Johnston with large reinforcements, made it evident that the contest could not be long continued. The Union troops were thrown into disorder, and, notwithstanding several officers fell in endeavoring to urge on the conflict, they made a hasty retreat.

It is manifest that this battle was well fought. At one P. M., the enemy were nearly outflanked, at three o'clock the Union forces believed that they had the victory, but the arrival of several fresh regiments, who entered the field with great energy, changed the result. The loss on the Union side, officially made, was four hundred and eighty-one killed, one hundred and four wounded, and twelve hundred and sixteen missing.

Dug Spring, Mo.

On the 2d of August, 1861, Gen. Lyon, with eight hundred and fifty troops, encountered and defeated a much larger force

of the enemy. Union loss, eleven killed, forty-two wounded; Confederate loss not known.

Wilson Creek, Mo.

This severe battle was fought on the 10th of Aug., 1861, near Springfield, between the Union forces under General Lyon, with a force of five thousand four hundred troops, including five hundred cavalry, and a rebel force under Generals Price and Ben McCullough, amounting to twenty-four thousand. The battle raged with great fury for six hours, when, General Lyon being mortally wounded, Colonel Sigel made an orderly and masterly retreat; carrying with him \$200,000 in specie, to Rolla. The sagacity of Colonel (now General) Sigel in this battle, may well compare with Washington's at Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne in 1755. Federal loss, two hundred and twenty-three killed, seven hundred and sixty-one wounded, prisoners and missing, two hundred and eighty-eight; the Confederate loss, reported by them, was seven hundred and seventeen killed, eight hundred and fourteen wounded, and forty-two missing.

Charleston, Mississippi Co., Mo.

On the 18th of August, 1861, a force of four hundred and fifty men under Colonel Dougherty were ordered to attack a Confederate force at Charleston, twelve miles below Cairo. After a brief skirmish, the enemy were completely routed. Union loss in killed and wounded, twelve.

Lexington, Mo.

On the 29th of August, 1861, a body of home guards, with some United States regulars, numbering four hundred and twenty-eight, were attacked by a Confederate force of eight hundred; having no artillery, the latter were soon obliged to retreat. On the 9th of Sept. Colonel Mulligan, with his brigade—making the whole force two thousand five hundred and fifty—made every preparation for another attack. An earth work was speedily constructed of ten feet in height, with a ditch eight feet in width, enclosing an area sufficient to contain an army of ten thousand men. On the 12th, the enemy, twenty-one thousand five hundred strong, approached, and with a battery of nine guns commenced the conflict. The enemy were repulsed with considerable loss. Skirmishing continued for several days. Colonel Mulligan sent to St. Louis for rein-

forcements, but the messengers had been captured. The situation of the garrison was growing more desperate when, on the 17th the water gave out, and the rations began to grow short; and on the 21st the garrison capitulated. Union loss, forty-two killed, one hundred and twenty wounded; Confederate loss, twenty-five killed, seventy-five wounded.

The Hatteras Expedition, N. C.

On the 26th August, 1861, this expedition, under the command of Com. Stringham, left Fortress Monroe. It consisted of twelve ships, mostly steamers, accompanied by nineteenth hundred troops under the command of General Butler. On the 28th Aug., after a bombardment of four hours, Fort Clark surrendered, and Fort Hatteras on the 29th. Rebel loss in killed and wounded, one hundred and five, and seven hundred and twenty-one prisoners taken. UNION LOSS, NONE. The loss to the Confederates, was two forts, one thousand one hundred stands of arms, five stands of colors, thirty-one pieces of cannon, besides a large amount of military stores.

Boone Court House, Va.

On the 1st of Sept., 1861, the Confederate and National forces met, and after a sharp engagement of thirty-five minutes, the former were routed, with the loss of thirty-three killed, fifty-six wounded and thirty-five taken prisoners; Union loss, none killed, twenty-four wounded.

Ship Island Expedition, La.

* In Sept., 1861, this expedition was projected, but for various reasons it was delayed until the 3d of Dec., 1861, when the Island was taken possession of without much opposition.

Carnifex Ferry, Va.,

On the Gauley river, Nicholas Co., Va., was the scene of a spirited engagement on the 10th Sept., 1861, between a Confederate force of five thousand troops under General Floyd, and General Rosecrans with four thousand five hundred men, resulting in the escape of the rebels, under the cover of the night, across the river. Union loss, sixteen killed and seventy-eight wounded; the enemy's loss not known.

Greenbrier, Va.

General J. Reynolds, at Cheat Mountain, on the 2d of Oct., 1861, was ordered to make a reconnaissance of the enemy's camp at Greenbrier River, twelve miles distant. Accordingly, at midnight, with detachments of eight regiments, numbering five thousand four hundred men, the troops commenced their march, arriving in sight of the enemy at seven o'clock the next morning, when a severe conflict took place, lasting two hours, when the object of the expedition was accomplished, and the ammunition being nearly expended, General Reynolds retired to Cheat Mountain with the loss of eight killed and thirty-two wounded; Confederate loss, thirty-eight killed, seventy wounded, eighteen prisoners.

Corinth, Miss.

On the morning of the 3d of Oct., 1861, the Confederates under the command of Van Dorn and Price and *Villipique*, with their respective army corps, amounting to about fifty thousand, attacked the outposts of the Union force under Rosecrans, five miles from Corinth. A fierce and sanguinary battle was fought, continuing nearly the whole day, when darkness put an end to the conflict. The Unionists being the next day assailed by superior numbers, were obliged to fall back toward the town. The loss on this day was severe on both sides. At four A. M. of the 4th, the enemy opened on the town with shot and shell; the Union batteries replied with deadly effect; at six A. M., two of the enemy's guns were disabled, and soon after, their battery of seven guns was captured; at ten o'clock the enemy was largely reinforced, the carnage at this time was terrific; the enemy soon began to waver and finally left the ground, leaving most of their slain and wounded on the field, among whom were two general officers. Union loss, three hundred and seventy-eight killed, nine hundred and sixty wounded and missing; Confederate loss, killed, six hundred and thirty-two; wounded, one thousand four hundred and fifty; prisoners, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Ball's Bluff, Va.

On the opposite banks of the Potomac, the hostile armies of the North and South had for weeks confronted each other until the 20th of October, 1861, when General McClellan ordered General Stone to make a slight demonstration toward Drainsville,

where the enemy was encamped with a large force, in order to draw him from his position. Contrary to instructions, General Stone advanced with the avowed purpose of taking Leesburg. The right wing, under the command of Colonel Baker, having reached the Virginia shore, was attacked by an overwhelming force, and after a desperate conflict, in which Colonel Baker was killed, the Union troops were compelled to retreat across the river; some of the boats being overloaded, many were swamped, and many troops were drowned. Colonel Stone, for disobedience of orders, was arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. Federal loss, two hundred and eighteen killed; wounded, two hundred and eighty-four; prisoners, four hundred and sixty-six. Confederate loss, thirty-five killed; wounded, two hundred and seventy-seven.*

Fredericktown, Madison Co., Mo.

On the 21st Oct., 1861, a Federal force of 3,300, under Colonel Plummer, attacked a much larger detachment of the enemy commanded by General Thompson and Colonel Lowe, and after two hours' severe fighting, the Confederates were defeated, with the loss of Colonel Howe and 160 killed, 42 wounded, and 54 prisoners. Union loss, 18 killed and 74 wounded.

Wild Cat.

On the 21st Oct., 1861, three engagements took place near this point between the two Union regiments under Colonels Bowler and Newman, and the Confederates commanded by Zollicoffer; the latter were defeated with considerable loss; Union loss, 14 killed, 28 wounded.

Belmont, Mo.

A severe engagement took place at this village on the 7th of Nov., 1861, between five Union regiments under General Grant, and a large force of the enemy encamped on the western shore of the Mississippi. Early in the morning, the Union troops landed, and after a short contest, scattered the rebels with con-

* There were several causes for the loss of the battle and the subsequent loss of many lives; first, inadequate means of transportation; second, the superior force of the enemy; third, reinforcements not arriving in season; fourth, crossing the river at an unfavorable spot; fifth, disobedience of orders. The bravery of troops was never better tested than in this action.

siderable slaughter. Instead of immediately re-embarking, the Union troops remained on the ground sufficiently long to enable the Confederates to collect large reinforcements, which intercepted their return to their boats, except through the deadly fire of the enemy. This was finally effected at a loss of 80 killed, 288 wounded and 260 prisoners. Confederate loss, killed 256, wounded 450.

Port Royal.

The Hatteras expedition having proved satisfactory, another was planned with equal confidence against Port Royal, S. C. The expedition consisted of 21 vessels of war and 33 transports—commanded by Commodore Dupont; and a land force of 15,000 men, under the command of General Sherman, left Hampton Roads on the 29th Oct., 1861. Encountering a severe storm, the whole fleet did not arrive at Port Royal until the 7th Nov., when the fleet attacked Forts Walker and Beauregard, and after four hours' bombardment, both forts were taken. Union loss, killed and wounded, 33.

Within the forts were 45 cannon and a large quantity of military stores and ammunition.

Drainsville, Va.

On the 26th Nov., 1861, a slight skirmish took place between Colonel Bayard's Penn. cavalry and about an equal number of the enemy, resulting in the retreat of the latter. A second conflict occurred on the 20th of Dec., between a brigade of General McCall's division and the enemy. The battle lasted one hour. The enemy were defeated, losing in killed and wounded 94. Union loss, 11 killed, 43 wounded.

Mumfordsville, Ky.,

On Green river, was the scene of a sharp action on the 17th Dec., 1861, between the Federals, comprising the 32d Indiana volunteers, and a much larger force of the enemy, including a body of Texan rangers. The fight, for a short time, was of a desperate character; the Unionists resorted to their sabre-bayonets, forcing a hand-to-hand combat upon the enemy. The Federals at length gained, and poured such a galling fire upon the enemy that they fled, leaving 60 of their number slain on the field, among which was the body of Colonel Taylor. Union loss, 13 killed, 24 wounded.

Milford, Mo.

On the 18th of Dec., 1861, General Pope and Colonel Davis, with 2,500 men, surprised, and after a short conflict captured, 1,300 prisoners, including 3 colonels, 16 captains, together with 1,100 stand of arms, 1,000 horses, 70 wagons, and large quantities of military stores.

Mill Spring, Ky.

A severe battle was fought at this place on 19th Jan., 1862, between the Confederate forces of Zollicoffer and Crittenden, numbering 7,000 troops, and the Federal detachments from six regiments, numbering 3,800 men, commanded by Generals Thomas and Schoepff. The action commenced at five A. M., and lasted until one P. M. Zollicoffer was killed, and a splendid bayonet charge decided the contest. The Confederates retreated in great confusion to their intrenchments. In the course of the night the enemy crossed the river, and abandoned that section of the state. Confederate loss, 115 killed, 320 wounded; Union loss, 39 killed, 127 wounded. 10 cannon, 100 wagons, 1,200 horses and mules, and a large amount of all kinds of ammunition and military stores were captured.

Roanoke Island.

A large naval and military expedition under General Burnside sailed from Hampton Roads on the 12th of Jan., 1862; but on account of storms and other causes, it did not arrive until the 7th of Feb., when an attack was made upon Roanoke Island by the gunboats, while the land forces under Generals Reno, Foster, and Parks effected a landing during the night. On the 8th the intrenchments of the enemy were carried by storm, and there being no way of escape, the garrison, numbering 2,500 men, surrendered to the national forces. Union loss, 52 killed, 220 wounded.

Fort Henry, Tenn.

Captain Foote, with 7 gunboats, attacked and captured this fort on the 6th Feb., 1862. General Tighlman, the commander, with 80 of his men, surrendered to the national forces. 4,500 Confederate troops, encamped without the fortifications, escaped. A large amount of property was captured.

Fort Donnellson.

General Grant left Fort Henry on the 12th Feb., 1862, with a Union force of 35,000 men, and 6 gunboats, commanded by Commodore Foote. The fort was strongly built, and by the enemy considered impregnable. On the 14th Commodore Foote commenced the bombardment. On the 15th, the enemy sallied from their intrenchments in great numbers, but were soon driven back with great loss. This day's fighting was very destructive to both armies. The morning of the 16th, the fight was renewed with great vigor, when, at eight A. M., a flag of truce appeared from the enemy, and the garrison, with 14,500 men, unconditionally surrendered, with large amounts of ammunition and military stores. The Confederates were commanded by Generals Pillow, Floyd, and Buckner; the two former, with 5,000 troops, escaped the night previous to the surrender. Federal loss, 305 killed, 948 wounded and missing; Confederate loss, 684 killed, 1,260 wounded, 14,500 prisoners.

Blooming Gap, Western Va.

General Lander on the 13th Feb., 1862, surprised and dispersed a Confederate force, the enemy losing 14 killed and 87 wounded and prisoners.

Bowling Green, Ky.

This important point was taken possession of by the Union forces on the 15th Feb., 1862, the enemy, 40,000 strong, having evacuated the town two days previous.

Pea Ridge, Ark.

At this point a severe action was fought, and a brilliant victory gained by the Union forces, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of March, 1862. The Confederates, under Generals Van Dorn, Price, and McCullough, of 16,000 strong, attacked the Union forces, under Generals Sigel and Curtis, of 14,500 men; the contest ceased at dark, but was resumed the next morning. Heavy skirmishing continued during the day. At sunrise on the 8th, the battle was renewed with great vigor, and for two hours the enemy maintained their ground, when they fled in great disorder, leaving a large number of the slain and wounded on the field. Union loss, 212 killed, 926 wounded, and 178 missing.

Merrimac and Monitor.

This engagement—the first great trial of the strength of iron-clad vessels—has excited great attention in both hemispheres. The Merrimac made her appearance in Hampton Roads on the 8th of March, 1862, and immediately attacked the small Union blockading fleet there stationed, and soon succeeded in sinking the ship-of-war Cumberland, and disabling and capturing the Congress. During the following night, the floating battery Monitor arrived from New York. In the morning the two "*Iron Clads*" commenced bombarding each other for several hours, when the Merrimac being considerably damaged returned to Norfolk. Union loss on both the Cumberland and Congress, in killed, wounded and missing, 243.

On the 12th May, the Merrimac was blown up to prevent her being captured by the Federal forces.

New Madrid, Mo.

On the 3d March, 1862, General Pope with several gunboats arrived in front of the town, but the bombardment was deferred until the 13th; the gunboats were the chief point of attack. During the night the town was evacuated in such haste, that 33 cannon, several thousand stand of arms, and a large amount of ammunition, together with tents, horses and mules, fell into the hands of the Federals. Union loss, 23 killed, 46 wounded. Confederate loss, killed 97; wounded 164.

Newbern, N. C.

This city was captured on the 14th of March by the expedition under General Burnside, which left Hatteras Inlet on the 12th; on the 13th the troops landed 18 miles below the town; with great labor they drew the cannon along the muddy roads that day twelve miles. At night they encamped, and early the next morning they encountered the enemy. After four hours' severe fighting, the place was carried by assault. With the aid of the naval force, all the batteries were silenced, and the victory completed. The Confederates lost a large number in killed and wounded. 250 prisoners were taken, besides 63 cannon, 2 steamboats, several sailing vessels, and a large amount of military stores. Union loss was 91 killed and 466 wounded.

Island No. 10, Miss. R.

The naval expedition, of 21 vessels, under Commodore Foote,

arrived at the Island on the 16th of March, 1862. The enemy was cut off from all succor from below; and, after a siege of 22 days, on the 7th of April the garrison capitulated. The fruits of this victory were, the taking of three generals, 6,500 troops, 120 cannon, and large quantities of small arms, ammunition, tents, and commissary stores. Not one Union soldier was killed.

Winchester, Va.

The Union army under General Shields achieved a brilliant victory here on the 23d of March, 1862. A large Confederate force, under Generals Jackson and Johnston, were advantageously posted a few miles distant from Winchester, whence General Shields succeeded in drawing them, when the Union troops attacked them, and, after a deadly conflict of six hours' duration, succeeded in driving them from the field with great slaughter, leaving their slain and wounded behind them. Confederate loss, 264 killed, 884 wounded, and 340 prisoners, together with several cannon, 1,200 stand of small arms, and a large amount of provisions. Union loss, 132 killed, 560 wounded, and 71 missing.

Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.—A battle, one of the bloodiest of the war, was fought near this place on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, between the Union forces, numbering 32,000, under General Grant, and the Confederates, 44,000 strong, commanded by Generals Beauregard, Johnson and others. The Federal army was attacked on the morning of the 6th, and after six hours' severe fighting, was obliged to retreat, leaving General Prentiss and a part of his command in the hands of the enemy. On nearing the river, the enemy was checked by the firing of the Union gunboats. General A. Sidney Johnson, who commanded the Western division of the Confederate army, was killed this day. The battle ceased for the day at five P. M. During the night, Generals Buel and Wallace arrived with large reinforcements, and on the 7th, the battle was continued until five P. M., when the enemy retreated toward Corinth. Union loss, including those captured with General Prentiss, as per official report; 1,739 killed, 7,882 wounded, and 4,044 missing.

Fort Pulaski, Ga., at the entrance to Savannah River, was well supplied with provisions and ammunition, and considered impregnable by the Confederates; and garrisoned by

430 men. Batteries were erected on Tybee Island, 2,500 yards distant from the fort, and on the 10th of April, 1862, on the refusal of the garrison to surrender, the attack commenced. After thirty-three hours' bombardment, preparations were made for taking the fort by storm; but early on the 11th it surrendered, with all its stores, cannon, and ammunition. National loss, one man killed, 5 wounded.

Huntsville, Ala.—General Mitchel, on the 10th April, 1862, surprised and took this place with slight loss on either side.

New Orleans, Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

—The squadron, consisting of 44 vessels, under Flag-officer Farragut, ascended the Mississippi to Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and commenced the bombardment on the 18th of April, 1862, which continued for six days. On the 24th, it was determined to pass the forts, which was accomplished after considerable damage to the Union fleet and the destruction of several Confederate vessels. The city, and the forts below, surrendered on the 1st of May to the national forces. The Federal loss was 36 killed, and 123 wounded. Eleven Confederate gunboats were either taken or destroyed, and a vast amount of ammunition and military stores taken.

Nashville, Tenn.—On the 23d April, 1862, the Union forces arrived at Edgeville, opposite Nashville. On the 25th, the city was formally surrendered to Generals Buel and Nelson.

Yorktown, Va.—The attack was opened on the 5th of April, 1862, under the directions of General McClellan, while, for nearly a month, both armies were engaged in strengthening their works and occasional skirmishing. McClellan prepared for storming the place on the 4th of May; but on the previous night, the Confederates evacuated the town, leaving 65 cannon and a large amount of military stores.

West Point, Va.—On the 6th of May, 1862, a severe battle was fought here, between the Union forces, under Generals Franklin and Sedgwick, and the Confederates under General Lee. It lasted six hours, resulting in the retreat of the enemy. Union loss, 38 killed, 112 wounded; Confederate loss, 69 killed, 216 wounded.

Williamsburg, Va.—A severe battle was fought

here on the 5th May, 1862, between divisions of Generals Sickles, Hooker and Hancock's brigades, and a large Confederate force. The conflict raged from five A. M. until three P. M., when General McClellan arrived with fresh troops, and at five o'clock P. M., the rebels rapidly retreated, leaving 700 of their slain on the field. A large amount of ammunition and stores was captured. Federal loss, 280 killed, 650 wounded; Confederate loss in killed and wounded, 1,260, and 420 prisoners.

Fort Macon, N. C.—After a bombardment of nearly two days, this fort surrendered to the Union forces on the 25th April, 1862. A large amount of military stores, and 20,000 lbs. of powder were captured.

South Mills, N. C.—This severe skirmish took place on the 18th of April, 1862, between the division under the command of General Reno, and a large force of the enemy. The Confederates were repulsed with great loss. Federal loss, 14 killed, 96 wounded. In obedience to orders, General Reno soon returned to his fleet, and embarked his men.

Cross Keys, Va.—As the Confederates under General Jackson were retreating from the Potomac to Port Republic on the Shenandoah, they were overtaken, on the 5th June, 1862, by the Union troops under General Fremont, who obtained a complete victory over the enemy. Federal loss was 94 killed, and 464 wounded; about 450 of the enemy's slain were left on the battle-field.

Norfolk, Va.—On the 10th of May, 1862, the Federal forces under General Wool effected a landing with 5,000 men, advanced upon Norfolk, and when within a short distance from the city, were met by a delegation of citizens who formally surrendered the city. The next day, the famous "Merrimac" was blown up by the Confederates. Portsmouth and the Navy-Yard were likewise surrendered about the same time. 160 cannon and a large amount of shot and shell were captured. The enemy had destroyed much of the property in the Navy-Yard before it was surrendered.

James River, Va.—A small naval expedition ascended the James River on the 15th May, 1862, to operate against Richmond. Near Fort Darling, it was found the river was barricaded. After half a day's bombardment, the national forces withdrew. The loss of life was small on either side.

Lewisburg, Va.—On the 23d May, 1862, the third brigade of General Cox's division was attacked by General Heath, with 3,000 men, and after a sharp engagement the enemy were routed, with the loss of a number of cannon, 200 stand of arms, 40 killed, and 150 prisoners; Federal loss, 10 killed, 42 wounded.

Front Royal, Va.—On the 24th May, 1862, the Union troops under Colonel Kenley, were attacked by a large cavalry force, together with several regiments of infantry under Colonel Ashby. They were twice repulsed, with great loss. The battle raged for six hours, when the overwhelming force of the enemy compelled the Union forces to retreat. Colonel Kenley several times led his men to a bayonet charge, and was at length wounded. Loss on both sides was severe.

Hanover Court House, Va.—A sharp action took place here on the 27th of May, 1862, between a detachment of General Porter's army corps, and a large force of the enemy; resulting in the rapid retreat of the Confederates, who lost, in killed and wounded 324, and 360 prisoners; Union loss, 50 killed, and 241 wounded.

Fair Oaks, Va.—On the 30th of May, 1862, General Casey, with 5,500 men, crossed the Chickahominy. On the following night a furious storm arose, which swelled the river, greatly impeding the crossing of the remainder of the Union forces. On the 31st, the enemy, taking advantage of this, made an attack with a large force. The Federal troops were driven back with considerable loss in guns and baggage. But at three P. M., the forces under Generals Kearney and Heintzelman, who were on that side of the river, together with Generals Sedgwick and Richardson's divisions, who had succeeded in crossing by their daring bravery, soon checked the enemy, and forced them to retreat rapidly—losing more ground than they had gained during the former part of the day. On the following morning, the Union forces were again attacked, but after an hour's severe fighting, the enemy were driven from the field with great slaughter. General McClellan reported 890 killed, 3,627 wounded, and 1,222 missing. Confederate loss, 940 killed, wounded 5,220.

Corinth, Miss.—A large Confederate force had collected at this point, and fortified the town, when General Halleck invested it, and made preparations to take it by assault;

but the enemy, under cover of the night of the 29th of May, 1862, evacuated the city.

Fort Pillow, known also as Fort Wright, 55 miles above Memphis, was evacuated by the Confederates on the 31st of May, 1862, after a bombardment of several days by the Federal gunboats. Eight of the enemy's boats were in the action, which took place near the fort, three of which were blown up and sunk.

Memphis, Miss.—After the capture of Fort Pillow, the national fleet went to Memphis, where they arrived on the 5th of June, 1862, and were soon attacked by the Confederate flotilla, consisting of eight rams and gunboats. In the space of one hour and a half, seven of the enemy's gunboats were captured or destroyed, one only escaping. The city was at once surrendered to the national forces.

Cross Keys, Va.—A severe battle was fought at this place on the 8th of June, 1862, between the Union forces under General Fremont, and the Confederates under General Jackson, in which the enemy were defeated, with the loss of 520 killed and 840 wounded. Union loss, 120 killed and 560 wounded.

Secessionville, S. C.—On the 16th June, 1862, a demonstration was made by a naval force upon Charleston; strong intrenchments were erected at Secessionville; the assault was spirited, but the Union forces were obliged to withdraw, after a bombardment of five hours, with severe loss.

Fort Charles, Ark.—A gunboat expedition, under Colonel Fitch, was sent up the White River. It left Memphis on the 17th of June, and on the 18th it arrived at Fort Charles, eighty-five miles from the mouth of the river. After a severe bombardment of twelve hours, the fort was taken, with a large amount of property. A shot penetrated the boiler of the Union gunboat Mound City, killing and disabling a large number of her crew. Union loss, 41 killed, 64 wounded; Confederate loss, 81 killed, 124 wounded.

Centreville, Va.—A portion of the Union army, under Generals McDowell and Sigel, on the 28th of June, 1862, encountered the enemy, when a severe conflict ensued; which continued until darkness terminated the contest, the Confederates falling back to the old battle-ground of Bull Run.

Bull Run, Va.—Here, on the 29th of Aug. 1862, another desperate battle was fought by the Federal forces under General Pope, resulting in the defeat of the enemy, with heavy loss.

Malvern Hill, Va.—One of the series of battles before Richmond, two miles from the river, was fought on the 31st of June, 1862, continuing the entire day, with great loss to the Confederates. (See *Richmond*.)

Richmond, Va.—For some time previous to the late battles, General McClellan's army occupied the valley of the Chickahominy, the right wing occupying the ground near Hanover Court House, extending several miles along the left bank of the river. The ground occupied by the Union forces, being contiguous to a large tract of swampy and marshy ground, it was determined to change the base of operations to the James River; which was fully effected on the evening of the 2d of July, 1862, after several severe battles. The fight commenced at Mechanicsville, June 26th, and continued during the most of the day. At five p. m., the enemy made a vigorous attack, but were repulsed with considerable loss, leaving the Unionists in possession of the field. On the 27th, one of the severest battles of the war occurred on the right of the Chickahominy, near Gaines's Mill, lasting the entire day, with severe loss on both sides. The enemy were constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond; the Union troops were greatly outnumbered, and commenced to fall back to the river, which they succeeded in passing, destroying most of the bridges behind them. On the 28th, several severe skirmishes took place, resulting in favor of the Federals. On the 29th, Sunday, our troops commenced to fall back; the enemy followed as far as Savage's Station, where a severe fight took place, resulting in the retreat of the Union army, leaving many sick and wounded on the field. On the 31st the balance of the Union army, with the transportation train, crossed the White Oak swamp, and were again attacked by the enemy—skirmishing continued throughout the day—at night the enemy fell back again. On the 1st of July, the main body of McClellan's army reached the James River, exhausted by six days' fighting. A part of the army had already intrenched itself on Malvern Hill, one mile and a half from the river, where they were soon attacked by an immense force of the enemy. The contest continued until night. The gunboats from the river poured into the enemy a heavy and incessant fire, finally causing them to retreat, leaving a number

of their cannon, and 2,000 prisoners in our hands. On the 2d of July, after two brief skirmishes with the enemy, General McClellan was safely intrenched in his new position on the James River, having, by superior generalship, succeeded in bringing off his cannon and army stores. Union loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, about 12,500; Confederate loss, in killed, wounded and missing, about 35,000.

Duval's Bluff, Mo.—A sharp skirmish took place at this point on the 6th July, 1862, between a detachment of troops of Colonel Fitch's command, and twice their number of Confederates; the latter were defeated with the loss of 84 killed and wounded; Union loss, 20 killed, wounded and missing.

Battle of "the Cache," Ark.—A sharp action took place at this point on the 6th July, 1862, between a Union cavalry force of 400 men, under Colonel Harris, and a cavalry force of the enemy, of 2,000 strong, under General Rust, resulting in the defeat of the enemy, with the loss of 66 killed, and a large number wounded. Union loss, 7 killed, 57 wounded.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—The Union force stationed here were attacked by an overwhelming number of the enemy on the 13th of July, 1862, and after heroically defending themselves for six hours, surrendered to the enemy. Loss, in killed and wounded, 133; Confederate loss, not known.

Hanover Junction, Va.—On the 22d July, 1862, a cavalry expedition, sent out by General King, from Fredericksburg, defeated, on the 23d, a body of Confederate cavalry, near Hanover Junction, and one hour later, engaged and defeated a large force of Stuart's cavalry, and returned without the loss of a man; Confederate loss not known.

Newark, Knox Co., Mo.—A severe skirmish took place here on the 1st Aug., 1862, between 900 guerrillas, and 75 state militia; after a sharp action of 20 minutes, the Union forces capitulated, and were paroled. Federal loss, 4 killed and 10 wounded; Confederate loss, 43 killed, and a large number wounded.

Baton Rouge, La.—On the morning of the 5th of Aug., 1862, the Confederates, 6,000 strong, under General Breckinridge, attacked the Federal force, of about 1,800 men, under General Williams. The battle raged for five hours, when the

enemy retired in confusion, leaving their slain on the field. General Williams was killed in the conflict. Federal loss, 88 killed, 248 wounded and missing; enemy's loss, 186 killed, 490 wounded. On the next day, the Confederate ram Arkansas was destroyed, after a severe contest with the national gunboats, near Baton Rouge.

Washington, N. C.—The Confederates, 1,200 strong, attacked this town on the 6th Aug., 1862, and after a desperate fight of two hours, were repulsed, and pursued seven miles. Union loss, 7 killed, and 47 wounded; Confederate loss, 28 killed, wounded not known, and 36 prisoners taken.

Cedar Mountain, Va.—This severe battle was fought Aug. 9th, 1862, and from official reports, it appears that the enemy, under Stonewall Jackson and General Elwell, with their advanced guard of 15,000 strong, had crossed the Rapidan early in the morning, after two hours' skirmishing with four of the Union regiments. General Banks attacked the enemy, and held them in check until half-past seven p. m., when General Pope arrived with large reinforcements, and the action raged furiously until nine p. m., when the enemy retreated, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Generals Banks, Sigel, McDowell, Gordon, Angur, Crawford, Prince, Green and Geary, greatly distinguished themselves during the entire contest. Union loss, killed and wounded, 1,310, and 290 taken prisoners; enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, 2,800, and 455 prisoners.

Vicksburg, Miss.—The Union flotilla, consisting of the rams Switzerland, Monarch, Sampson, and Lioness, with the gunboats Benton, Mound City, and General Bragg, under the command of Captain Phelps, and three regiments of land forces, left Helena, Ark., on the 16th of Aug., 1862, for a cruise. On the 18th, it captured a steamer with 5,500 stand of arms, ammunition, and army stores. On the 17th, a part of the fleet proceeded up the Yazoo River as far as Hazen's Bluff, and captured several of the enemy's batteries, together with several cannon and a large amount of military stores.

Fort Filmore, New Mexico.—The Confederates captured Santa Fé in Aug., 1862, but soon left for El Paso; when near Fort Filmore, they were overtaken by the national forces, and after a battle of five hours, were totally defeated with great slaughter, losing their ammunition and army stores.

Richmond, Ky.—On the 28th of Aug., 1862, the Confederates, 8,000 strong, under Generals Kirby and Smith, attacked six of the Union regiments under General Manson, and after a sharp skirmish the Confederates retreated. The next morning the enemy having received large reinforcements, renewed the contest, and after four hours' severe fighting, a retreat was ordered by General Manson, leaving a number of the wounded in the hands of the enemy. Union loss, 64 killed, 214 wounded, and 340 prisoners; the enemy's loss not known.

Rogersville, Ky.—On the 29th of August, 1862, six Union regiments, together with a detachment of cavalry, under General Manson, were attacked by a Confederate force 15,000 strong, and after a desperate conflict of two hours, the Federal forces were obliged to retreat. At this time, General Nelson arrived, and after great efforts, succeeded in rallying the men, and formed another line of battle; and after three-quarters of an hour's further fighting, the ammunition running short, a second retreat was ordered. The loss was heavy on both sides.

Natchez, Miss.—On the 2d Sept., 1862, the iron-clad steamer Essex, when near Natchez, sent a boat's crew ashore for ice. The boat, on nearing the shore, was fired into, and several of her crew wounded, when the Essex commenced to bombard the city; and after two and a half hours the city surrendered.

South Mountain, Md.—The Confederates under General Lee, commenced their retreat from Frederick toward the Potomac, closely pursued by the Union forces under Generals Hooker, Reno, and Franklin. On the 14th Sept., 1862, the Federal forces came in sight of the enemy strongly posted on the summit of South Mountain. The battle commenced at twelve m., and continued until six p. m. The enemy were driven from all their positions, and during the darkness of the night, retreated toward Harper's Ferry. General McClellan reports 443 killed, 1,806 wounded, and 76 missing; Confederate loss, 640 killed, 2,410 wounded, and 1,270 prisoners. General Reno was killed in the action.

Harper's Ferry, Va.—The Confederate forces under Generals Jackson and Hill, crossed the river into Maryland, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of Sept., 1862. On the 7th they occupied Frederick, the capital of the state. On the 12th the assault com-

menced on Harper's Ferry, and after three days' fighting, on the 15th the Federals surrendered, being nearly surrounded by overwhelming numbers; some 2,200 of the Union cavalry forced their way through the enemy's lines and escaped. The gallant Colonel Miles was mortally wounded in the conflict. 11,500 men were made prisoners, 43 guns, and rations for 12,000 men for fifteen days, were taken. The place was occupied by the enemy, but for one day only.

Antietam, Md.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17th, 1862, the great battle of Antietam was fought between the Union army under General McClellan, with Hooker, Mansfield, King, Burnside, Sumner, Franklin, Porter, Ricketts, Mead, Sedgwick, French, Meagher, Banks, and Caldwell, and the united Confederate forces, commanded by General Lee, with Jackson, Hill, and others. The Confederates under Jackson, recrossed the Potomac, and joined the main body under General Lee. The combined Union forces followed rapidly, and came up with them on the evening of the 16th, strongly posted on Antietam Creek. Both armies were ready for the battle, which was commenced at five A. M., on the 17th. All the available forces on each side, with their ablest generals, were on the field. The contest began on the right, by Hooker's division, where, after forty minutes' hard fighting, the enemy began to retreat; soon, however, large bodies came to their aid, and they partially recovered their original position. At this critical period, the gallant Hooker was severely wounded, and the command devolved on General Ricketts. At this time, eleven A. M., the battle raged with great fury along the whole extended line; on the right, our forces began to waver, when Generals Franklin, Sumner, and Meagher, arrived with fresh troops, and by a most spirited bayonet charge, drove back the enemy with great loss, and by holding the ground, virtually won the battle on the right. At one P. M., General Mansfield, who had been sent, early in the action, to the support of General Hooker, while leading his men to the attack, was mortally wounded. On the left, General Burnside's division had for hours been engaged in a desperate struggle. If overcoming the greatest obstacles constitute the post of honor on a field of battle, General Burnside may justly claim to have had that post in this great struggle. He had to cross the Antietam Creek in order to reach the enemy. This was spanned by a stone bridge, which was strongly defended by artillery and infantry. The first and second attempts to take the bridge, were repulsed with heavy loss. He determined to make another desperate effort, commanding the assault in person. It was two P. M., when the bridge was stormed by a brilliant charge, in which the 11th Ohio and the 11th Connecticut participated. The Union troops, after passing the bridge, attacked the enemy with renewed energy, causing them to fall back to the batteries on the hills beyond. No sooner was the summit of the hill reached, than a heavy battery opened upon the Union troops with deadly effect. To stand still at this moment, would be certain destruction, and then came the dreadful alternative, to retreat or carry these batteries. It was now four o'clock, when a courier arrived from McClellan to Burnside to "carry the batteries at all hazards." By a desperate charge, the one nearest to him was carried. From another battery, higher up the hill, our troops stood a severe cannonade; at this time, the enemy hurled immense bodies of troops against Burnside's division, forcing him to retreat toward the bridge. In view of the immense force brought against him, Burnside sent to McClellan for reinforcements, saying, "that without them he could not hold his position for half an hour." No aid could be spared—McClellan replied that he must hold his ground till night at any cost, or, at all events, he must defend the bridge to the last man; if

that was lost, all was lost. Burnside did hold the bridge, and the day was won. The following day was mostly occupied in removing the wounded and burying the dead, there were slight skirmishes, however, along the line, until night, when the enemy fell back to the Potomac, which they crossed with little opposition. From General McClellan's official report, the Union loss was 2,010 killed, 9,316 wounded, and 1043 missing; total, 12,469. Confederate loss, killed, 4,620; wounded, about 18,000. From the time the enemy crossed into Maryland, until he was driven back into Virginia, they lost 13 cannon, 7 caissons, 9 limbers, 2 field-forges, 39 colors, one signal-flag, and 14,500 small arms. The Federals did not lose a single gun or color.

Munfordsville, Ky., for five days had been invested by the Confederates in large force, during which time several sharp skirmishes had taken place. Being greatly outnumbered, the whole Union army, numbering 3,800 men, surrendered on the 17th of Sept., 1862.

Thoroughfare Gap, Va.—On the 18th of Sept., 1862, a most brilliant cavalry reconnoissance took place, resulting in the capture of a part of the Confederate General Elwell's bodyguard, together with army stores and ammunition.

Iuka, Miss.—On the 19th of Sept., 1862, General Rosecrans, with 1,800 men, attacked General Price with 4,500 troops, and after a sharp action of two hours, the night having set in, the contest ceased; it was renewed the following morning; but the enemy soon retreated, leaving 400 killed and wounded on the field, besides a large amount of arms, tents, etc. Union loss, 230 killed and wounded.

Owensboro, Ky.—On the 19th of Sept., 1862, Colonel Wood with 450 Union cavalry, attacked, and, after a most desperate encounter, routed, 750 of the enemy. Union loss, 3 killed, 18 wounded; Confederate loss, 23 killed, 34 wounded.

Ashby's Gap, Va.—On the 20th of Sept., 1862, a sharp action took place between a brigade of Union cavalry, and a regiment of the enemy, resulting in their entire route. Union loss, 4; Confederate loss not known.

Sharpsburg, Md.—On the 20th of Sept., 1862, a Union brigade, under Colonel Barnes, crossed the Sharpsburg ford, and as soon as they had formed in line of battle, were attacked by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, who emerged from an adjacent wood. After a fearful and unequal contest, the Unionists in great confusion attempted to recross the river, in doing

which, many of them perished. Union loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 184; Confederate loss unknown.

Shepherdsville, Ky.—On the 21st of Sept., 1862, Colonel Granger's command was attacked by a large force of Confederate cavalry, and after a sharp skirmish, Granger repulsed them with considerable loss.

Sabine City, Texas.—On the 25th of Sept., 1862, after a bombardment of four hours, this point was surrendered to the national forces with but slight loss on the part of the Confederates, and of none to the Unionists.

Augusta, Ky.—This town, situated on the Ohio river, was attacked on the 27th of Sept., 1862, by 640 mounted Confederates, with two cannon. The Union forces, numbering 120 men, took refuge in houses, and fired from the windows, killing and wounding 90 of the enemy, who, after burning two squares left the place. Union loss, 9 killed, 15 wounded.

Newtonia, Mo.—A detachment of Union troops were attacked on the 30th of Sept., 1862, by a large force of the enemy, and after a desperate resistance of three hours, the Federals were obliged to retreat, after having 90 of their number slain, and 80 wounded and taken prisoners. The enemy's loss was about 300 in killed and wounded.

St. John's River, Fl.—A small naval expedition, accompanied by detachments from four regiments, in three steamers, left Hilton Head on the 30th of Sept., 1862, for St. John's river. On the 3d of Oct., after a few hours' bombardment, the works were captured, together with a large amount of ammunition and military stores.

Corinth, Miss.—After the battle of Iuka, General Price, together with the forces under General Van Dorn, attacked the Union forces on the 4th of Oct., 1862, on the old battle-ground, and were defeated after a severe battle, with great loss.

Levergne, Tenn.—A severe skirmish took place here on the 7th of Oct., 1862, between a portion of General Neagle's forces, numbering 400 infantry, and 450 cavalry, under the command of General Palmer, and a much superior force of the enemy, commanded by Generals Forrest and Harris. The battle lasted three-quarters of an hour, when the Confederates

abandoned the field, leaving 34 killed, 58 wounded, and 175 prisoners, together with a large amount of ordinance stores. Federal loss, 14 killed, 25 wounded.

Chaplin's Hill, Ky.—One of the severest conflicts of the war took place here on the 8th Oct., 1862, between the national troops under Generals Rousseau and Lytle, and the Confederate divisions under Generals Buckner, Stewart, Cheatham, and Humphrey Marshall. The contest raged for six hours when the enemy retreated, leaving their dead and many of the wounded on the field. Union loss, 320 killed, 1,350 wounded; Confederate loss, 568 killed, 1,810 wounded. Union forces numbered 11,000, and those of the enemy about 17,000.

Perryville, Ky.—On the 8th Oct., 1862, a desperate battle was fought at this place between the national forces under General Buell and others, and the enemy, commanded by Generals Bragg, Cheatham, Donnellson and Stuart, which continued until darkness put an end to the conflict. On the following morning the enemy retreated to Harrodsburg. Union loss, 820 killed, 2,585 wounded, and 450 missing; Confederate loss, 1,082 killed, 4,261 wounded.

Chambersburg, Penn.—A hazardous and dashing exploit was performed on the 9th Oct., 1862, by a body of the Confederate cavalry force of 1,500 men under General Stuart. After crossing the Potomac, knowing that Chambersburg, Penn., was left without any military protection, they soon reached the place, and after seizing a large number of horses and other property, they returned to and crossed the Potomac without loss.

Lovettsville, Va.—On the 21st Oct., 1862, a detachment of General Slocumb's command intercepted a company of rebel cavalry, taking 32 prisoners. Union loss, 1 killed and 4 wounded.

Leesburg, Va.—A splendid reconnoissance of the Union troops took place on the 21st of Oct. The force left Loudon Heights early in the morning, and returned the same evening with 46 prisoners, without the loss of a man.

Pea Ridge, Ark.—A second victory was gained by the Union troops under General Schofield at Pea Ridge on the 22d Oct., 1862. The enemy 7,500 strong, under General Hend-

man, attacked the Union forces, and after two hours' hard fighting retreated, leaving their wounded, together with 3 batteries and 6 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of military stores. Union loss, 14 killed, 46 wounded; Confederate loss, 48 killed, and 83 wounded.

Waverly, Tenn.—A Union force of 250 stationed at this point, was attacked by 650 Confederates on the 23d Oct., 1862; the former made a desperate resistance and completely routed the latter. Union loss 4 killed, 8 wounded; the enemy lost 28 killed, 34 wounded, and 30 prisoners.

Barbour, Va.—A splendid cavalry fight took place here on the 5th of November, 1862, between the Unionists under General Pleasanton, and the enemy under General Stuart; after an engagement of half an hour, the Confederates were repulsed with the loss of 37 killed and 64 wounded; Union loss 6 killed and 23 wounded.

Chester Gap, Va.—A sharp engagement took place here on Nov. 5th, 1862, between a Union force under General Pleasanton, and 3,000 Confederates under General Stuart. Colonel Gregg of the 8th Penn. charged them with a full regiment, routing them, and taking many prisoners.

Fredericksburg, Va.—One of the most gallant exploits of the war occurred at this town on the 9th Nov., 1862, between a body of Federal troops and a superior force of the enemy, terminating in their retreat, with considerable loss of life, as well as a large amount of army stores.

Cane Hill, Ark.—The Union forces, numbering 5,000 men, under General Blunt, after a forced march of 35 miles on the 28th Nov., 1862, met, and after an engagement of three hours, routed the enemy under General Marmaduke, with the loss of 60 killed and 180 wounded; Union loss 42 in killed and wounded.

Snicker's Gap, Va.—A Union force under General Stahel had a severe skirmish with the enemy on the 29th Nov., 1862, and succeeded in driving them from their position with considerable loss; Union loss trifling.

Suffolk, Va.—An expedition sent out from Suffolk on the 1st of Dec., 1862, drove the enemy across the Blackwater, and after a sharp fight,

succeeded in recapturing the celebrated Pittsburg battery, which was formerly taken from our army, together with 45 prisoners.

Grenada, Miss.—An expedition, 20,000 strong, left Helena, Ark. for Grenada, of which it took possession on the 1st of Dec., 1862, with but little opposition.

Winchester, Va.—General Geary, with a Union force, left Harper's Ferry on the 1st of Dec., 1862, for a reconnoissance, at Charlestown, met and routed the enemy under Generals White, Henderson, and Bailey—the same evening, met and discomfited the Confederates at Berryville. On the 8d, General Geary appeared before Winchester, and demanded an immediate surrender, which was complied with—a large number of prisoners were taken.

Tallahatchie, Miss., a village on the river of the same name, forty miles from Holly Springs, was evacuated on the 1st day of Dec., 1862, after a feeble resistance, abandoning a large amount of property—the Union forces immediately occupied the place.

King George Court House, Va.—On the 2d of Dec., 1862, a cavalry force of 60 men were attacked by 800 of the enemy's cavalry, and, after a desperate resistance, 40 of them succeeded in cutting their way through the enemy, and escaping to the Union lines.

Coffeeville, Miss.—A detachment of Union cavalry met, and, after one hour's fighting, routed a force of Confederate cavalry and infantry of 2,400 strong, on the 5th of Dec., 1862. Union loss, 8 killed and 28 wounded; Confederate loss, 84 killed and 77 wounded.

Hartsville, Tenn.—A Union brigade of General Dumont's division, on the 7th of Dec., 1862, surrendered to a large Confederate force, consisting of three regiments of infantry, and two of cavalry, under General Morgan—the action continued one hour. The Unionists, both officers and men, greatly distinguished themselves during the engagement. Union loss in killed and wounded, 64; Confederate loss not known.

Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville, Ark.—A hard-fought battle took place here on the 7th of Dec., 1862, between the Union forces under Generals Blunt and Herron, numbering 7,400 men, and the flower of the Confederate army in the West, of 24,000 strong, commanded by Generals Hindman, Parsons, Marmaduke, and Rains. The contest raged from four A. M. to four P. M., when the enemy retreated, leaving their slain, and many of their wounded, on the field. *This action stands among the foremost in the history of the war, where the disparity of numbers was so great, and the victory so complete. Union loss, 439 killed, 563 wounded; Confederate loss in killed, 624; wounded, 2,426.

Fredericksburg, Va.—For several days, a portion of the Union army, under General Burnside, had occupied the opposite side of the Rappahannock, near Winchester, making preparations to attack the place. On the 16th of Dec., 1862, at seven P. M., the batteries were placed in position. At two A. M., on the 11th, the bombardment of the city commenced, with 176 guns, and soon the flames that lighted up the horizon, told too plainly that the work of destruction had commenced. At 8 o'clock the artillery ceased; at four P. M., two companies of the 7th Michigan regt. volunteered to cross the river, followed soon by others, and the Union troops were soon

in possession of the city, driving the Confederates to their intrenchments on a ridge, one mile back of the town. While driving the enemy through the city, the Unionists lost about one hundred men in killed and wounded, by the firing from the houses.

The Union army having crossed the river on pontoon bridges, were expecting the great battle, which was commenced on Saturday morning, Dec. 18th, by General Reynolds' corps, who attacked the enemy's infantry. After a short time, their artillery opened heavily, and was answered by ours; though the firing was much at random, owing to the density of the fog. This at length cleared away, giving a clear view of the enemy's position, and it was found to be intrenched on two ridges, the first one mile back of the town.

It was determined that the first of these must be stormed. This duty was assigned to Generals French and Howard's division, who promptly advanced, when the terrible fire of the enemy forced them to fall back. Reinforced, they again essayed the task, but were again driven back by the galling fire of the enemy. The firing was then continued until after dark, —no other attempt to storm. On the left, where the attack was commanded by General Franklin, our troops were more successful, the enemy were driven back with heavy loss. At one time 450 prisoners were taken. The conflict continued until darkness put an end to the battle for the day. Thus closed one of the hardest-fought battles of the war, fully testing the bravery of the Union troops, and of their superiority over the enemy under equally favorable circumstances. On the 14th (Sabbath) there was comparative quiet along the whole line, and it was improved in removing the wounded and burying the dead. On Monday a council of the principal commanders was held, when it was determined to recross the river. It was a hazardous attempt, but there was no alternative, except to attack the enemy again in their strong intrenchments. As soon as it was dark, the artillery crossed first, followed by the infantry—occupying the entire night. As soon as the last division had crossed the river the pontoon bridges were removed, thus cutting off all communication between the two shores; General Burnside successfully accomplished that most difficult of all military operations—the passage of a wide river in face of a powerful enemy—and likewise displayed equal military skill in recrossing the river without losing a man. The enemy never discovered the movement of the army in recrossing until it was too late to do us any injury. Union loss, 4,246 killed, 6,857 wounded; Confederate loss, 2,261 killed, 4,613 wounded. The enemy in force, occupied Fredericksburg on the morning of the 17th.

Kinston, N. C.—General Foster, with a Union force, advanced on this town on the 14th of Dec., 1862, and found the enemy strongly posted at a defile, bordering on a creek, and at once attacked them; and after five hours' hard-fighting, succeeded in driving them from their position toward the Neuse river, which they crossed, firing the bridge after them. The Union troops succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The enemy retreated precipitately by the Goldsboro and Pikesville roads. Their force numbered 8,000 men, with 20 pieces of artillery, of which they lost 11 pieces of artillery, and 475 men as prisoners. Union loss in killed and wounded 186.

Poolesville, Md.—A Confederate cavalry force of 400 strong, under Major White, crossed into Maryland on the evening of the 14th of Dec., 1862. Entering Poolesville, they found 35 Union troops quartered in a wooden building. After a brief but determined struggle, and when the building was on fire, the little band were obliged to surrender, but were soon paroled. Union loss, 1 killed and 2 wounded; Confederate loss, 2 killed, 13 wounded.

Dumfries, Va.—A Confederate force of 3,000 strong, attacked this place on the 27th of Dec., 1862, and were met by a Union force of about an equal number; and after a brief engagement, the enemy retreated toward Occoquan, losing quite a number of men in killed and wounded. Union loss, 3 killed, 14 wounded.

Vanburen, Ark.—A cavalry force, under Generals Blunt and Herndon, attacked the Confederate force on the 28th of Dec., 1862, and after a short engagement drove them across the river, leaving 7 killed, and many wounded. Three steamers and 100 prisoners were captured, together with a large quantity of corn, camp-equipage, wagons, horses, mules, etc.

Rolling Fork, Ky.—Colonel Harlan attacked the Confederate forces under General Morgan on the 29th of Dec., 1862, routing them, after a skirmish of half an hour. Union loss, 4 killed, 11 wounded. The enemy lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 42.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—One of the fiercest battles of the war has been fought here. General Rosecrans advanced against the enemy on the 31st of Dec., 1862, and the fortunes of the engagement of that day, were in favor of the enemy. Our right wing was driven back three miles, and almost doubled upon the centre and left. The enemy captured 32 guns and a large number of prisoners. General Rosecrans took 4 guns and a number of prisoners.

On Thursday, 1st of Jan., 1863, there was little fighting, both armies being nearly exhausted. Both armies were reinforced during the day. The morning of Friday was consumed in manoeuvring for position, and it was not until four o'clock that the battle burst forth with renewed fury. The Confederate army rushed upon the Union forces with terrible impetuosity, but were repulsed at all points with great gallantry; but also with severe loss. General Rosecrans at length ordered an advance of his whole army, and the line, from right to left in a moment after, became a perfect sheet of flame and smoke. The resistance on the Confederate left and centre was manfully made, but General Polk could no longer sustain himself against General Negley's division. Negley was fast getting upon the right flank of the enemy, and the shouts of victory were heard far in advance. The Federals pushed forward with the most desperate energy, and drove the enemy rapidly before them. The outer works were passed with a shout, but night came on and prevented further pursuit. The line was halted, and the army lay that night within one mile of Murfreesboro.

On the 2d, the enemy attacked our forces at four P. M., posted strongly in rifle-pits, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The fight continued two hours and a half. At 1 o'clock Sunday morning, the enemy commenced to retreat, and at noon the nationals in force occupied Murfreesboro. Union loss, 1,460 killed, 5,400 wounded; Confederate loss, 2,480, killed, 7,600 wounded.

Hunt's Cross Roads, Tenn.—General Sullivan with a force of 6,000 men, attacked the Confederate forces, under General Forest, on the 1st of Jan., 1863, at Cross Roads, twelve miles from Lexington. It was a severe engagement, lasting most of the day. A gunboat patrolled the river, which prevented the enemy from crossing. They fought desperately, but were finally routed and scattered, with a loss of 1,400 killed and wounded, and 400 captured; they likewise lost 350 horses, 900 stand of arms, and a battery of 6 guns. Union loss in killed and wounded, 750.

Vicksburg, Miss.—For several days, the largest division of the

army of East Tennessee, under General Steele, had been making preparations to embark on steamers on the arrival of General Sherman's forces from Memphis, to operate against Vicksburg. On the 23d of Dec., 1862, a large number of steamers left Helena, Ark., and on the 27th General Sherman debarked his forces on the left bank of the Yazoo River, ten miles above its mouth, and forming in line of battle, advanced toward Vicksburg. After passing beyond the reach of the fire of the enemy's gunboats, General Sherman encountered the enemy in force; a terrific conflict ensued, lasting five hours. The enemy were driven back beyond two bayous that girt the rear of Vicksburg, and from their intrenched works on the hill, by shells. At night the two armies lay on their arms, with two bayous intervening. At daylight, on Sunday the 28th, a concerted advance by General Sherman's whole force; by sunrise the whole army was engaged, and up to ten o'clock, the musketry and artillery firing was very severe. The enemy in front of Generals Morgan and Smith's divisions were intrenched on a high rising ground. This position was, after a desperate conflict, taken by storm.

The battle was renewed on Monday; our forces took the rifle-pits and main battery, but were afterward repulsed, and lost their ground. Both armies rested during the night. For several days there was skirmishing, during which time the enemy were constantly receiving reinforcements and strengthening their position by every available means. A council of war consisting of the highest officers of the naval and land forces was held, when it was reluctantly decided to re-embark the troops, which was successfully done on Saturday the 3d of Jan., 1863. The Union loss during the several days' fighting, was 550 killed, 1,400 wounded, and 550 missing. The loss of the enemy is not known.

Galveston, Texas.—Early on the morning of Jan. 1st, 1863, the enemy made an attack by land and water on the Union forces; and after a brilliant defence by the small garrison there stationed, it was taken possession of—the U. S. steamer Harriet Lane was captured and the Westfield blown up to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Confederate force under General Magruder was 4,500, while the Union troops were only 450. Union loss, 125 killed. The enemy's loss heavy.

Hunter's Mills, Tenn.—Captain Moore, with 150 men, surprised a camp of the enemy 800 strong, and routed them; the enemy leaving 16 of their slain, 46 prisoners, and a large number of horses, small arms, and ammunition.

Hartsville, Mo.—On the 10th of Jan., 1863, 800 Unionists, under Major Collins, attacked 3,000 of the enemy, and drove them from their position. Union loss, 35 killed and wounded; Confederate loss in killed and wounded, 152.

Springfield, Mo.—On the 11th of Jan., 1863, a large Confederate force attacked this place, and the small number of Union troops defended the town for several hours, when, the enemy losing a large number of their men, rapidly retreated. Union loss, 17 killed, 48 wounded; Confederate loss, 35 killed, wounded not ascertained.

East Tennessee Raid.—A brilliant raid was made into East Tennessee by 1,000 Union Cavalry, under General Carter. Leaving London, Ky., on the 21st Dec., 1862, and returning in ten days; in several sharp skirmishes they killed 28 of the enemy, took 548 prisoners, besides destroying railroad bridges and a great amount of other property.

Rappahannock.—A second attempt to cross the Rappahannock was arranged by General Burnside to be made on the 29th Jan., 1863, but on the previous night a severe rain-storm set in, which rendered the roads impassable for artillery, and the attempt was deferred to a more favorable moment.

Fort Donnellson.—The enemy in great force made an attempt to retake this fort on 3d Feb., 1863, but were repulsed with considerable loss, while our own was very slight.

Port Arkansas, Ark.—This important port was captured on the 11th of Feb., 1863, with 4,800 prisoners; the Union loss was trifling. This was followed on the 20th by the capture of three other Forts on the White River—St. Charles, Duval's Bluffs, and Des Arc.

Springfield, Tenn.—An unfavorable encounter occurred at Springfield, near Nashville; Colonel Coburn with five regiments advanced from Franklin, and after some slight skirmishing on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of March, 1863, was on the 5th assailed by a superior force of the enemy, under Van Dorn, and lost by capture a considerable part of three regiments.

Newbern and Fort Anderson, N. C.—On the 14th of March, 1863, the enemy attempted to retake Newbern; they drove in our pickets between the Neuse and Trent rivers, but were held in check by our cavalry until reinforcements came up, when they fell back. They then attacked Fort Anderson, and after an ineffectual bombardment advanced to the assault; but our gunboats were by this time in position, and after a vigorous contest of three hours the enemy fell back, having suffered severely. Union loss, 1 man killed, and 11 wounded.

Liberty, Tenn.—Colonel A. S. Hall, with a small Union force, was sent out from Murfreesboro on the 18th of March, 1863, in the direction of Liberty, and was attacked on the 20th by a greatly superior force of the enemy, who were driven from the field, with the loss of a number of officers, 28 privates, and 216 wounded and prisoners.

Brentwood, Ky.—On the 24th of March, a Cavalry force of the enemy crossed Harpeth River and attacked our force at Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville, the National troops, numbering 300, soon surrendered. Loss, small on either side.

Milton, Tenn.—On the 20th of March, 1863, a detachment of Union troops, sent out from Murfreesboro, was attacked near Milton by 2,500 men, under the Guerrilla leader, Morgan; the attack was repulsed, the loss of the enemy being given by the prisoners at 28 killed and 210 wounded.

Somerset, Ky.—On the 30th of March, 1863, General Gilmore's forces attacked the enemy, under General Pegram, in a strong position near Somerset, and fought them six hours, dislodging them and driving them over the Cumberland Mountains; night stopped the pursuit. The enemy lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 480; Union loss; 33.

Charleston, S. C.—The long threatened attack was made on the 7th of April 1863, and proved unsuccessful. The attacking vessels were 9 in number. It is estimated that 3,500 shots were fired from the forts and batteries; nearly 500 of them took effect, materially injuring a number of the Union vessels. The batteries of the enemy and the obstructions in the channel presented obstacles too formidable to be overcome.

Bayou Teche, La.—An expedition, under General Banks, left New Orleans for Bayou Teche, to disperse large bodies of the enemy collecting at that point. Sharp engagements took place on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of April, 1863, in all of which the enemy were routed, with heavy loss, among which were nearly 2,000 prisoners.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—On the 26th of April, 1863, a force of 6,500 of the enemy, under the command of General Marmaduke, attacked this important military post which was defended by 2,800 troops, under General McNeal, and after five hours' severe fighting, the enemy were repulsed, with the loss of 78 killed, and 680 wounded and prisoners.

Port Gibson, Miss.—This place was captured on the 1st of May, 1863, by the forces under General Grant, after ten hours' severe fighting, closing with a bayonet charge. Union loss, 88 killed, and 420 wounded. The enemy lost 210 killed, 820 wounded and prisoners.

Chancellorsville, Va.—The army of the Potomac, under General Hooker

crossed the Rappahannock on the 27th and 28th of April, 1863, at some distance above Fredericksburg, the object being apparently to gain the rear of the enemy's strong works, and by threatening his communications with Richmond, compel him either to retreat or to fight outside of his intrenchments. The enemy appeared to have been completely deceived, as to the place where the crossing was to be made, and to have been able to offer no serious opposition, though a number of sharp skirmishes took place at different points. General Lee finding his intrenchments turned, marched out to meet Hooker, leaving a small force behind. The division of our army which had been left, crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and after a desperate conflict took possession of the positions from which we were driven in December last. On the 30th, our troops were in possession of Chancellorsville, ten miles west of Fredericksburg. On Friday, May 1st, there was a severe skirmish at Chancellorsville, with considerable loss on both sides. On Saturday, a desperate battle was fought, Hooker losing some ground. Early on Saturday night, a charge was made upon the Union troops which was repulsed, with great loss to the enemy. The second attack at midnight, was one of the fiercest charges ever made in this country, but the Unionists fought it out without losing ground. At daylight, on Sunday morning, the great battle commenced, which raged till three p. m., when the enemy retired from the field. On Monday, p. m., the fight was renewed by a portion of each army, without any decided advantage being gained by either party, yet attended with severe loss. On Tuesday, there was little fighting, both armies being engaged principally in burying the slain and caring for the wounded. The recent heavy rains having caused a rise in the river which would soon prevent receiving supplies, and General Hooker receiving no intelligence from General Stoneman as to his brilliant success in cutting off the enemy's communications, he prudently determined to recross the river the same night, which was so noiselessly accomplished, that by daylight, on Wednesday morning, the entire army had safely reached the old camping ground. The night was stormy, which prevented the enemy from learning of the movement, until it was too late to do us injury. As the last detachment had crossed, the river had so much swollen that the pontoon bridges would have been useless half an hour longer.

As for the army of the Potomac, to use the proud language of Hooker, in his recent address, it is capable of being the "guardian of its own history, and its own name."

Union loss in killed, wounded, and missing, about 8,500. Confederate loss, about 18,000.

Grand Gulf, Miss.—was captured by Commodore Porter on the 1st of May, 1863, after a severe bombardment of the place, the enemy, after losing a number of officers and men, destroyed what property they could, and then evacuated the fort. A large number of guns, ammunition, and military stores were captured.

Warrenton Junction, Va.—A sharp cavalry fight occurred near this place on the 4th of May, 1863, resulting in the total rout of the Confederates, who left 20 of their dead on the field, with the loss of 75 of their men as prisoners. Union loss: 3 killed, and 23 wounded.

Alexandria, La.—Rear-Admiral Porter, with his own, and a part of Commodore Farragut's best captured this place and the forts defending the approaches to the city on the 6th of May, 1863. A large amount of ordnance stores were likewise taken.

Clinton, Miss.—General Grant had a severe skirmish with General Brown at Clinton, ten miles from Jackson, on the 6th of May, 1863. The enemy were beaten and driven back toward Jackson with considerable loss.

Raymond, Miss.—On the 12th of May, 1863, a severe battle was fought here continuing six hours. The Unionists, commanded by General Logan, performed feats of superior bravery; he was reinforced at the close of the conflict by General Crocker's division. The Union loss was 87 killed, and 280 wounded. The enemy's loss was nearly twice that number.

Jackson, Miss.—On the 14th of May, 1863, Joe Johnston was defeated in front of Jackson, the capital of the State, and evacuated the place after destroying a large amount of ammunition. Loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, 85; prisoners, 260. Twenty-nine pieces of artillery and other military stores were captured. Union loss in killed and wounded, 182.

Suffolk, Va.—Three severe skirmishes were fought at this point, on the 15th of May, 1863, each time resulting in the repulse of the enemy. Union loss: 8 killed, and 45 wounded. Confederate loss: 44 killed, and 212 wounded.

Baker's Creek, Miss.—One of the severest battles of the South-West took place at Baker's Creek, near Champion Hills on the 16th of May, 1863, in which the enemy, after six hours' severe fighting, were scattered in all directions. Union loss in killed and wounded, 1,180. Confederate loss: killed, 650; wounded, 1,200, and 2,500 prisoners.

Haines' Bluff, Miss.—Admiral Porter reports that Lieutenant Walker, of the gunboat *De Kato*, captured this place on the 18th of May, 1863, who not only drove out the enemy, but secured all their guns, ammunition, camps, and equipage.

Big Black River Bridge, Miss.—A severe battle was fought here (12 miles east of Vicksburg), on the 17th of May, 1863, between the Union forces, under Generals Lawler and McClelland, and the Confederates, under General Pemberton; the contest raged for five hours, when the Unionists, by a bayonet charge, drove the enemy from the field; their loss was 84 killed, wounded not known; prisoners taken, 680, together with 17 cannon. Union loss in killed and wounded, 38. On the 18th, Vicksburg was closely invested by our forces. The enemy have lost 57 pieces of artillery during the recent engagement. There was sharp fighting through the day on the 19th; General Steele won and held the upper bluffs and the upper batteries, and rested his right on the Mississippi.

Yazoo City, Miss.—Admiral Porter reports, under the date of May 21st, that the Yazoo City Navy Yard was captured, and that three powerful steamers were destroyed, and property to the amount of over \$2,000,000 captured.

Vicksburg, Miss.—This city, that has for days been bombarded by the Union forces, under General Grant, at the time of writing, June 1st, as far as it is known, still remains in the possession of the enemy. Several of the battles last described took place as our army was approaching the city, and, perhaps, ought to be included in the siege of the place. The battle of May 18th, was a spirited attack of our forces on a stronghold of the enemy, in which our troops faced the enemy with undaunted courage.

The three days following, witnessed several severe skirmishes, in which many lives were lost on both sides.

On Friday's attack on the fortifications, the battle was very sanguinary; the loss in killed and wounded was very great to both parties. On Saturday, 23d, the attack was not renewed. The fighting on Monday, 25th, lasted from seven a. m. to six p. m. when there was a cessation of hostilities, to bury the dead. General Grant has, step by step, driven the enemy into their interior intrenchments, turning the others against them. Tuesday, May 26th, the battle is renewed this morning; results not ascertained.

June 29th, 1863.—The siege of Vicksburg still continues with unabated vigor.

The information respecting the present confederate raids into the states of Maryland and Pennsylvania is not sufficiently definite to make it a matter of history to warrant its insertion in the present edition of this work, but will be chronicled in the next.