FORT SUMTER.

The garrison at Fort Sumter consisted of 64 artillerists, including 9 officers, 15 musicians, and 30 laborers, 109 men in all, commanded by Major Robert Anderson. Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, commanding the rebel troops, commenced the attack on the morning of April 12, 1861. Precious to this time the rebels had taken possession of Fort Moultrie, and had constructed batteries on Morris Island, Cummings Point, and Sullivan Island, and also prepared a powerful floating battery, all of which were employed in the attack on Sumter. On the 13th, Major Anderson agreed to evacuate the Fort, and, on the following morning, he and all his men, none of whom had been killed, were taken on board a Federal vessel and conveyed to New York.

SKIRMISH AT PHILLIPPI, VA.

On the 3d of June, 1861, the 1st Virginia, and parts of the 16th Ohio and 7th Indiana regiments, under Col. Kelly, and the 9th Indiana and 14th Ohio regiments, under Col. Lander, attacked and dispersed a rebel force at Philippi, Virginia, of about 2,000, commanded by Col. Willey. The Federals lost none killed. Col. Kelly was severely wounded.

BIG BETHEL.

Gen. Butler sent Gen. Pierce, with 3,000 New York and Massachusetts Volunteers, to surprise a body of rebels at Little Bethel, Virginia. In the darkness the N. Y. German regiment mistook the Albany regiment for the enemy, and fired upon it, throwing all the Union troops into confusion, and giving the alarm to the enemy, who retreated to Big Bethel. Gen Pierce attacked the latter place on the following day, June 10th, 1861, but was repulsed with a loss of 16 killed and 41 wounded.

VIENNA.

Gen. Schenck was ordered, June 17, 1861, to [illegible] guards along the Alexandria and Hampshire Railroad. He took, for that purpose, the 1st Ohio regiment. He arrived at Vienna with 275 men, the remainder having been stationed at various points along the road. When near Vienna, the train was fired upon by the rebels from a masked battery. Gen. Schenck retreated, with a loss of 8 killed and 12 wounded.

BOONEVILLE.

Gen. Lyon, with 500 men, attacked a rebel camp near Booneville, Missouri, June 17, 1861. The rebels were defeated, with a loss of about 20 killed and 50 wounded. Federal loss was 2 killed and 9 wounded.

FALLING WATER.

On the 2d of July, 1861, Gen. Patterson crossed the Potomac and sent forward a detachment, consisting of the 1st Wisconsin, 11th and 23d Pennsylvania regiments, to engage a corps of Gen. Johnston's division, at Falling Waters, near Hainesville, Virginia, commanded by Gen. Jackson. The rebels were defeated, and fell back on the main body at Bunker Hill. The Federal loss was 3 killed and 10 wounded.

CARTHAGE.

Col. Sigel, with 8 companies of the 3d Missouri, and 7 companies of the 5th Missouri regiments, attacked, on the 5th of July, a rebel force under Generals Price and Rains, near Carthage, Missouri. After a protracted contest, Col. Sigel retreated to Springfield. The Union loss was 13 killed and 31 wounded.

LAUREL HILL.

On the 8th of July, a Federal force, consisting of the 14th Ohio, 7th and 9th Indiana regiments, became engaged with some Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky rebels, near Laurel Hill, Virginia. The rebels were defeated. Federal loss, 2 killed and 6 wounded.

SCARETOWN.

Col. Lowe was ordered to take the 12th Ohio, 2 companies of the 21st Ohio, and the Cleveland Light Artillery, in all about 1,000 men, and proceed up the Kanawha on a reconnoitering expedition. Arriving at Scaretown, Virginia, July 12th, 1861, they were attacked by the rebels and compelled to retreat, with a loss of 9 killed, and 40 wounded and missing.

RICH MOUNTAIN.

The battle of Rich Mountain was fought July 13th, 1861. The rebels, commanded by Col. Pegram, were attacked and defeated by the 8th, 10th and 13th Indiana, and 19th Ohio regiments, under Col. Rosecranz. The Federal loss was 11 killed and 35 wounded.

CARRACK'S FORD.

After the battle at Rich Mountain, the rebel Gen. Garnett retreated from Laurel Hill towards Romney. He was pursued by the 14th Ohio, 7th and 9th Indiana regiments, overtaken at Carrack's Ford, attacked and defeated. The Federal loss was 2 killed and 10 wounded. Gen. Garnett, the rebel commander, was killed.

BULL RUN.

The Army of the Potomac, numbering 45,000 men, under the command of Brig. Gen. McDowell, commenced its advance on Richmond July 17, 1861. The army was formed in five divisions. Gen. Tyler commanded the 1st Division, Col. Hunter the 2d, Col. Heintzelman the 3d, Col. Runyon the 4th, and Col. Miles the 5th. On Sunday, July 21st, they arrived at Manassas, and commenced the attack on the rebel intrenchments. The enemy, according to their own account, numbered about 20,000 men in the beginning of the battle, and were under the command of Gen. Beauregard. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the chances were in favor of the Union troops, when the arrival of Gen. Johnston's reinforcements, turned the scale. The Federal forces were thrown into confusion, and made a disorderly and disgraceful retreat towards Washington. Only about 18,000 of the Federal troops were under fire at Bull Run; of this number 481 were killed, 1,611 wounded, and 1216 missing. The rebels did not pursue, and reaped but few of the advantages of a victory. According to Gen. Beauregard's report, their number on the 18th of July was 17,000. Reinforcements continued to arrive, until the number was increased to 27,000 on the day of the battle. According to the same report the rebel loss was 269 killed and 1483 wounded.

WILSON CREEK.

Gen. Lyon, with 5,000 Missouri, Iowa and Kansas troops, attacked a rebel force of 24,000, according to the Union account, and 10,000, according to the rebel account, at Wilson Creek, 10 miles south of Springfield, Missouri, Aug. 10, 1861. After a hard fight of 6 hours, Gen. Lyon being killed, the Union troops, now commanded by Col. Sigel and Maj. Sturgis, retreated in good order to Springfield. The Federal loss was 223 killed and 1,012 wounded and missing. Gen. McCulloch, commanding the rebel troops, reported 265 rebels killed, and 800 wounded.

CHARLESTON.

Col. Dougherty, with 300 men of the 22d Illinois regiment, attacked, on the 18th of August, 1861, a rebel force at Charleston, Missouri, dispersing them with considerable loss. Federal loss was 1 killed and 6 wounded.

FORT HATTERAS.

On the 26th of August, 1861, the first naval expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe, under the command of Com. Stringham. The land forces were commanded by Gen. Butler. They arrived at Fort Hatteras Aug. 27, and commenced the attack on the next day. Fort Clark surrendered on the 28th, and Fort Hatteras on the 29th of August. The victory was gained without the loss of a single man. The rebel loss was 49 killed, 51 wounded, and 691 prisoners.

CARNIFEX FERRY.

The rebel Gen. Floyd, while occupying an intrenched camp on the Gauley River, near Carnifex Ferry, Virginia, was attacked by Gen. Rosecrans, with a force of 4,500 men, composed of the 8th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 23d and 28th Ohio regiments, on the 10th of September, 1861. Darkness put an end to the fight. During the night Gen Floyd stole away, destroying the bridge over Gauley River, and preventing pursuit. Federal loss was 20 killed and 100 wounded.

LEXINGTON.

While the 1st and 23d Illinois regiments, the 13th Missouri regiment, and 400 Home guards, were encamped at Lexington, Missouri, they were attacked by a superior force, commanded by Gen. Price. After 4 days fighting, Col. Mulligan, who commanded the Union troops, was compelled to surrender, on the 20th of September, 1861. Col. Mulligan's whole force amounted to 2,640 men.

CHICAMACOMICO.

On the 4th October, 1861, while about 600 men of the 20th Indiana regiment were encamped at Chicamacomico, on the Coast of North Carolina, they were attacked by a superior rebel force, assisted by several armed vessels. The Indiana troops having no artillery, retreated, leaving their camp in the possession of the enemy. The day before the retreat, the steam tug Fanny, which had on board nearly all of the baggage and provisions of the regiment, had been captured by the rebels.

WILD CAT.

An engagement took place at Wild Cat, Kentucky, on the 21 October, 1861, between the rebels, commanded by Gen. Zollicoffer, and the 17th and 33d Indiana regiments and Col. Garrard's Kentucky regiment, under Gen. Schoepf. The rebels were defeated. Union loss, 10 killed and about 50 wounded.

GREEN BRIER.

Gen. Reynolds left Cheat Mountain on the night of the 24 October, 1861, to make an armed reconnoisance of the enemies position on Green Brier River, 12 miles in advance. His force consisted of Howes's, Loomis's and part of Daum's batteries; the 24th, 25th and 32d Ohio regiments; the 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th Indiana regiments and Bracken's Indiana cavalry; in all about 5,000 men (The Indiana regiments had been reduced by long service and sickness to half regiments.) The enemy's pickets were driven in, a number of rebels killed and wounded, and three cannon captured. Having thoroughly accomplished the object of the expedition, Gen. Reynolds returned to Cheat Mountain. The Federal loss was 8 killed and 32 wounded.

BALL'S BLUFF.

On the 18th October, 1861, Gen. McCall was ordered to make a reconnoissance in the direction of Drainsville. While this was going on, Gen. Mansfield applied Gen. Stone for facts, and desired him to keep a lookout on Leesburg and see if the enemy had left the place, and adding: "Perhaps a slight demonstration on your part would have the effect to move him." Acting under this authority, Gen. Stone proceeded with the avowed purpose of making an armed reconnoissance, or of capturing Leesburg. The command of the right was given to Col. Baker, who crossed at Harrison Island with about 1,900 men. Gen. Stone was to have crossed at Edward's Ferry. The boats provided for crossing at Harrison Island would carry only 120 men an hour, while the facilities for crossing at Edward's Ferry were equally inadequate. Col. Baker having reached the Virginia shore, was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, and after a severe contest, in which Col. Baker was killed, the Federal troops retreated. On reaching the river, the few old boats in which they had crossed swamped; many were drowned and many more taken prisoners. The whole loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was about 900. Gen. Stone failed to come to the assistance of Col. Baker. The management of this affair showed a most criminal neglect in providing the means of crossing, which was the immediate cause of the great loss. Gen. Stone, who commanded, is now confined in Fort Lafayette.

BELMONT.

Gen. Grant, with a force of 2,850, consisting of the 7th Iowa, the 22d, 27th, 29th and 30th Illinois regiments, Taylor's battery and two companies of cavalry, embarked in steamers at Cairo and dropped down the river to within a few miles of Belmont, Missouri, on the night of Nov. 6th, 1861. The following morning the Federal troops landed, and immediately attacked and drove the rebels from their camp, which was destroyed and a quantity of arms taken. Thinking the battle to be won, the troops scattered in search of plunder. In the meantime the rebels sent a force from Columbus, landing it between the Union troops and their boats. It became necessary for them to cut their way through, which was accomplished. The Union loss was 84 killed, 288 wounded, and 235 missing.

PORT ROYAL.

The great naval expedition, consisting of 70 vessels, including transports, left Hampton Roads under sealed orders on the 29th October, 1861. Encountering a severe storm on the Carolina Coast, some vessels were obliged to put back to Fortress Monroe, and some were foundered or driven ashore. On the 3d of November a portion of the fleet arrived at Port Royal, which proved the point of destination. On the 7th, other vessels having arrived, the fleet attacked the rebel forts Beauregard and Walker. The batteries were silenced, the rebels routed, and the National Flag again floated over the soil of South Carolina. The loss of the fleet was 8 killed and 23 wounded.

MUMFORDSVILLE.

A sharp action took place Dec. 17, 1861, near Mumfordsville, Ky, between 414 men belonging to the 32d Indiana (German) regiment and a rebel force under the command of Gen. Hindman. The Germans fought like veterans, maintaining their ground against the superior numbers of the enemy, but at last were compelled to fall back a short distance. The rebels retired from the field and did not pursue. The Union loss was 13 killed and 28 wounded.

MILFORD.

Gen. Pope, with a force of 4,000, made up of the 5th, 18th, 25d and 24th Indiana, the 27th Ohio and the 1st Nebraska regiments, parts of two companies regular cavalry, four companies of the 1st Iowa cavalry and two batteries, while encamped near Warrenton, Missouri, received information that a rebel force of 1,200 or 1,500 were stationed near Milford. Gen. Pope placed his men so as to cut off the retreat of the rebels. The attack was commenced by Col. Davis, Dec. 18, 1861, and after a short contest, the enemy made an unconditional surrender. 1,200 prisoners, a number of horses and wagons, and 1,000 stands of arms were captured.

MILL SPRING.

An important battle was fought Jan. 19, 1862, near Somerset, Ky., between a National force of 3,000 men, composed of parts of the 1st and 2d Tennessee, 4th and 12th Kentucky, 10th Indiana, 2d Minnesota and 9th Ohio regiments, Standard's, Wetmore's and Kinney's batteries, and Wolford's Kentucky cavalry, commanded by Gen. Thomas, and the rebel force estimated at 8,000 under Gen. Zollicoffer. The rebels were defeated, and Gen. Zollicoffer killed. Our loss was 39 killed and 127 wounded.

ROANOKE ISLAND.

The Burnside Expidition sailed from Fortress Monroe Jan. 11, 1862, but owing to the unfavorable weather and unavoidable delays did not reach Roanoke Island until Feb. 7. The attack was commenced that day, and on the following day the six forts on the Island were taken, with about 2,500 prisoners and 40 cannon. The Federal loss was 55 killed and 200 wounded.

FORT HENRY.

Com. Foote, with the gunboats Essex, Carondolet, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Conestoga, Tylor and Lexington, attacked Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, Feb. 6th, 1862. After an hour and a half fighting the rebel commander, Gen. Tilghman, made an unconditional surrender.

FORT DONELSON.

On the 12th of Feb., 1862, Gen. Grant, with a force of about 40,000 men, made up mainly of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa troops, took his position near Fort Donelson. The gunboats, commanded by Com. Foote, arrived the next day and commenced the attack on the 14th. Two of the boats being temporarily disabled, the whole fleet withdrew. The battle was renewed by the land forces, and on the morning of the 16th, Gen. Buckner, who commanded the rebels, made an unconditional surrender. Between 12,000 and 15,000 prisoners, 40 cannon and a large amount of stores were captured. Our loss was killed 321, wounded 1,046 and missing 150.

PEA RIDGE.

The battle of Pea Ridge was fought March 6th, 7th and 8th, 1862. Gen. Curtis' army, about 12,000 strong, was attacked by the rebels, commanded by Generals Price, McCulloch and Van Dorn. The result was a total defeat of the rebels. The Union army was composed of the 3d, 25th, 26th, 36th and 44th Illinois; 1st, 2d, 3d, 9th, 12th, 17th, 24th, 25th and 27th Missouri; 8th, 18th and 22d Indiana; 4th and 9th Iowa regiments; one battalion Illinois cavalry; the 3d Iowa cavalry, Capt. Kauffman's; 1st Missouri, 2d Ohio, 1st and 6th Iowa batteries, and the 1st Missouri light artillery. The Federal loss was about 1,200 killed and wounded.

ISLAND No. 10.

The naval expedition, consisting of 8 gunboats and 8 mortar boats, under Com. Foote, arrived at Island 10, March 16th, and commenced the attack on the rebel fortifications at that place. A few days before, the enemy being attacked by Gen. Pope at New Madrid, had abandoned that place and retired to the Island. After a siege of nearly four weeks, the Island was captured April 7th. About 1,000 prisoners, 100 cannon, 5,000 stand of arms, 2,000 hogsheads of sugar and a great quantity of clothing, were the fruits of the victory. The Federals did not loose a single man.

WINCHESTER.

Early on Sunday morning, March 23d, 1862, the rebels, commanded by Gen Jackson, made an attack on the Union troops near Winchester, Virginia. The Federal force was made up of the 5th, 7th, 8th, 29th and 69th Ohio, 7th, 13th and 14th Indiana; 84th and 110th Pennsylvania; 1st Virginia and 28th New York regiments; the 1st Ohio, the 29th Pennsylvania, the 5th Connecticut and the 2d Wisconsin batteries, commanded by Col. Kimball. The battle lasted the whole day, ending at nightfall in the defeat of the rebels, who retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the battlefield. The Union loss was 182 killed, 540 wounded and 56 missing.

PITTSBURGH LANDING.

The bloodiest battle of the war thus far, though not the most important in its results, was fought April 6th and 7th, 1862, near Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee. Gen. Grant's army of about 38,000 men was attacked on Sunday morning, April 6th, by a superior force of rebels commanded by Gen. Beauregard. The Federal troops were driven from their camp and forced back towards the Tennessee river, where, being assisted by the gunboats, they were enabled to hold their position until reinforced. During the night Generals Wallace and Buell arrived with fresh troops. The battle was renewed on Monday morning, and continued until evening, when the rebels retreated to their fortifications at Corinth. Federal loss was 1,735 killed, 7,882 wounded and 3,956 missing.

FORT JACKSON.

On the 18th of April the Federal fleet, under the command of Farragut and Porter, commenced an attack on Fort Jackson. After six days bombardment, a portion of the fleet passed the fort and took possession of New Orleans. The surrender of the city was followed by the surrender of the forts below, and the destruction of the rebel vessels on the river and lake. The Federal loss was 35 killed and 123 wounded.

WILLIAMSBURGH.

A severe contest took place May 5th between the rebels and a portion of Gen. McClellan's army, commanded by Generals Hooker and Hancock, resulting in the defeat of the rebels, who abandoned their position in the night and retreated towards Richmond. Federal loss was between 200 and 300 killed and about 600 wounded.

NORFOLK.

The Federal forces took possession of Norfolk, Virginia, on May 10th, the rebels having abandoned it without firing a gun. The result of this movement, in conjunction with the attack on the rebel batteries, was the destruction of the famous vessel, the Merrimac, and the capture of a number of guns and a large amount of ammunition.

DATE OF SECESSION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

South Carolina seceded	December 20, 1860
Mississippi "	January 9, 1861
Alabama "	" 11, "
Florida "	" 11, "
Georgia "	" 19, "
Louisiana "	" 26, "
Texas "	February 1, "
Virginia "	April 17, "
Arkansas "	May 6, "
North Carolina "	" 13, "

The Tennessee Legislature passed an Ordinance of Secession May 6th, which was voted on by the people June 8th.

VOTE ON THE SECESSION QUESTION IN KENTUCKY.

	UNION.	DISUNION.
1st District,	6,225	7,988
2d "	9,274	3,368
3d "	10,392	3,113
4th "	10,344	2,469
5th "	8,247	2,719
6th "	8,101	229
7th "	11,035	2,892
8th "	8,272	5,706
9th "	11,236	3,720
10th "	8,373	4,526
	92,493	36,700

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THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP.

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