killed and forty-five wounded and missing. The loss of enemy was not known.

Major General Banks assumed command of the Department of Annapolis, Md.

12th—The Union troops drove the rebels out of the village of Romney, Va. The enemy lost two killed and one wounded.

The Wheeling Convention again assembled.

13th—The fast and prayer proclamation of Jefferson Davis was observed in all the seceded States.

14th—The railroad bridge across the Potomac river at Harper's Ferry, Va., was blown up and entirely destroyed by the rebel forces stationed there, and a large body of the troops left the place.

Another street fight took place in St. Louis, during which six rebels were killed by the Union soldiers.

15th—The last of the rebel forces left Harper's Ferry, and the place was taken possession of by Union troops.

Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, was taken possession of by Union troops, and the State officers, being all secessionists, fled.

17th—An ordinance was passed unanimously by the Wheeling Virginia Convention, declaring all acts of the Richmond Convention null and deposing the old State officers.

Judge Dunlap, of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, declared the British schooner Tropic Wind a lawful prize, she having been captured by a government vessel in attempting to run the blockade of the Chesapeake bay. He also decided that the blockade of Southern ports proclaimed by the President was lawfully established.

A train of cars containing three companies of Colonel McCook's Ohio regiment was fired into by a masked battery near Vienna, Va. Nine of the party were killed and twelve wounded and missing.

18th—An engagement took place at Booneville, Mo., between the rebel State troops and the government forces under General Lyon, in which the Union soldiers were signally victorious. A great many arms, considerable ammunition and a number of horses and mules were captured. The loss of the government troops were four killed and nine wounded. The rebel loss was fifteen killed and twenty wounded.

A skirmish took place at Edwards' Ferry. Only one Union soldier was killed, while about forty of the enemy were supposed to be killed and wounded.

A detachment of Union forces encountered the rebels at Cole, Mo. Fifteen of the enemy were killed, twenty wounded and thirty were taken prisoners.

19th—The Wheeling Convention passed an ordinance reorganizing the State government.

A party of thirty-five rebels were captured at Liberty, Missouri.

20th—Frank H. Pierpont, of Marion county, was chosen Governor, and Daniel Polsly, of Mason county, elected Lieutenant Governor of Virginia by the Wheeling Union Convention.

22d—The shock of an earthquake was felt at Huntington, Vt.

SUNDAY, 23d—Forty-eight locomotives, valued at four hundred thousand dollars, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, were destroyed at Martinsburg, Va., by the rebels.

24th—A riot occurred in Milwaukee, Wis., caused by the banking houses of that city refusing to receive the bills of certain banks of the State, by which the currency became suddenly very much depreciated. Before the rioters were subdued about twenty persons were injured and six of the banking houses were nearly destroyed.

26th—A skirmish took place at Patterson's creek, Va. The rebels were routed with a loss of thirty killed and wounded. The Union loss was one killed and one wounded.

27th—Major General Banks, commanding the Department of Annapolis, issued a proclamation announcing the arrest and confinement, in Fort McHenry, of George P. Kane, Chief of Police of Baltimore, on a charge of treason, and appointing Colonel Kenley, Provost Marshal.

An engagement took place at Mathias Point, Va., between the gunboats Pawnee and Freeborn and a large number of rebels on shore, during which Captain James H. Ward, Commander of the Chesapeake Bay flotilla, was killed and eight seamen wounded. The loss of the enemy was not known.

The East Tennessee Union Convention met at Knoxville, Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson in the chair. On the fourth day of its session it adopted a declaration of grievances, as against the usurping body which voted that State out of the Union and into the Southern confederacy.

28th—Skirmish at Fall's Church, Va. One Union man was killed and the rebels lost two.

Skirmish at Shooter's Hill, Va. One killed and one wounded on the Union side. Two rebels killed.

SUNDAY, 30th—A brilliant comet suddenly made its appearance in the heavens. It took astronomers, with the rest of the world, entirely by surprise. It was not the expected comet of 1264 and 1556, or any other whose return was anticipated. The train extended over an arc of one hundred and six degrees, from the head of Ursa Major to a point ten degrees beyond Alpha Ophiuchi. The vicinity of the nucleus resembled, in its aspect through the telescope, the famous comet of 1858, showing three or four misty envelopes.

July.

1st—The late members of the Board of Police of Baltimore, Messrs. Charles Howard, William Catchell, Charles Hinks and John W. Davis, were arrested by order of Major General Banks and confined in Fort McHenry.

An engagement took place at Haynesville, Va. The rebel loss was supposed to be heavy.

Skirmish at Farmington, Mo. Five rebels killed.

Engagement at Buckhannon, Va., in which the rebels lost twenty-three killed and wounded and two hundred prisoners.

The rebels were routed at Falling Waters, Va.

2d—General Patterson's division of the Union army crossed the Potomac into Virginia at Williamsport, and a short engagement took place between two of the regiments and three thousand five hundred rebel forces under Colonel Jackson. The enemy, after half an hour's fighting, retreated. The Union loss was three killed and fifteen wounded. The rebel loss was not known, but they left eight dead on the field. They were pursued for about two miles.

The new Legislature of Virginia met and organized at Wheeling, and the new State government was recognized by the United States government.

3d—A company of rebels was captured at Neosho, Mo. Ninety-four prisoners were taken.

4th—Independence Day was celebrated with greater fervor and patriotism than ever before in the Northern States.

The Thirty-seventh Congress assembled in extra session. Eleven seceded States were unrepresented, except three representatives from Virginia, and one Senator from Tennessee. Galusha A. Grow, (rep.) of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker by the following vote:—

Galusha A. Grow	99
Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri	11
John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky	12

Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, was elected Clerk.

5th—The President's Message was delivered to both houses of Congress and telegraphed to New York and published. The President called for four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars to aid in putting down the rebellion in the South.

A scouting party, numbering about 1,100, under command of Colonel Sigel, encountered four or five thousand rebel troops under Governor Jackson, near Carthage, Missouri. A brisk engagement took place, which lasted nearly two hours. Colonel Sigel was forced to retire, but in their retreat they kept up a continual fire from their artillery, and the enemy sustained a loss of between four and five hundred, while the Union loss was only ten killed and forty-three wounded.

8th—A skirmish took place at Bird's Point, Mo., in which the rebels lost three killed and eight wounded.

The rebels were routed at Pearington, Va.

An attack was made on a rebel camp at Florida, Mo., which was broken up.

9th—The new Legislature of Virginia, which held its session in Wheeling, elected John S. Carlile to the United States Senate, in place of R. M. T. Hunter, and Waitman T. Willey in place of James M. Mason.

10th—A portion of General McClellan's forces, stationed near Buckhannon, Va., had a skirmish with the advance guard of General Johnston's command at Laurel Hill, which lasted nearly the entire day. The Fourteenth Ohio and Ninth Indiana regiments were engaged on the one side, and the rebels were supposed to comprise a Georgia regiment. The latter were completely routed by the fire of the artillery, which scattered their cavalry with shell and drove the infantry in disorder into the woods, from which they did not rally, and at dusk McClellan's men withdrew in good order.

General Banks, commander of the Department of Maryland, appointed George R. Dodge Marshal of Police of Baltimore, and removed the military from the streets, which had been stationed there on the appointment of a Provost Marshal.

11th—The Senate of the United States expelled Senators James M. Mason and R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; Thomas L. Clingman and Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina; Louis T. Wigfall and J. W. Hemphill, of Texas; Charles S. Mitchell and William K. Sebastian, of Arkansas, and A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee.

The President of the United States approved the bill remitting or refunding the duties on arms imported by States to be used in suppressing the rebellion.

A battle was fought at Rich Mountain, two miles east of Roaring run, Virginia, where the enemy, numbering about three thousand man, in command of Colonel Pegram, were strongly intrenched. About three o'clock in the morning General Rosecrans, with a portion of the Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth Indiana, and Nineteenth Ohio regiments, belonging to General McClellan's division, after a very difficult march of seven or eight miles, cutting a road through the woods, succeeded in surrounding the enemy at about three o'clock in the afternoon. A desperate fight immediately ensued, lasting about an hour and a half, resulting in a loss of one hundred and thirty-five of the enemy. They retreated precipitately, leaving behind six cannon, a large number of horses, wagons, camp equipage, &c. The loss on the Union side was about twenty killed and forty wounded.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Canada, and in portions of Central and Northern New York.

13th—General McClellan took possession of Beverly, Va. He had in his possession six brass cannon, a large quantity of camp equipage and two hundred tents, all taken from the rebels. Colonel Pegram, in command of six hundred rebel troops, surrendered his whole force.

Skirmish at Newport News, Va. Twelve Union men taken prisoners.

The rebels were routed at Barboursville, Va.

13th—The column under command of General Morris, belonging to General McClellan's division, came up to the retreating rebel forces commanded by General Garnett, near St. George, Va. A sharp conflict ensued, and the secession troops were routed and General Garnett killed. The Union loss was thirteen killed and forty wounded. The enemy's loss was two hundred killed and wounded, and a large number taken prisoners.

John B. Clark, member of the United States House of Representatives from the Third district of Missouri, was expelled from that body by a vote of 94 to 45. He was charged with acts of treason against the government.

15th—The Potomac division of the army of the Union, 40,000 strong, under command of General McDowell, moved from their encampments in and around Washington and Arlington Heights towards Fairfax Court House in Virginia.

A Rhode Island battery and the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Pennsylvania regiments routed six hundred rebel cavalry belonging to General Johnston's command, at Bunker Hill, Va.

16th—The rebel scouts and pickets were driven beyond Fairfax Court House by the Union army.

17th—The Union army continued their march towards Fairfax Court House.

18th—General McDowell, with his forces, arrived at Fairfax Court House. The movement of the army was very slow, on account of numerous obstructions having been placed in their road by the rebels. An engagement took place at Blackburn Ford, Bull run, in which 100 of the enemy were killed and wounded, and the Union loss was forty killed and sixty wounded. Gen. Tyler led the Union troops.

20th—The Union army moved from Fairfax Court House and vicinity towards Manassas Junction.

The rebel Congress assembled at Richmond.

The rebel forces under Henry A. Wise fled from the Valley of the Big Kanawha on the approach of the Union troops.

SUNDAY, 21st—General McDowell's division of the Union army engaged the rebels, under General Beauregard, at Stone Bridge, Bull run, three miles from Manassas Junction, a second time, and after a desperate fight, continuing nearly twelve hours, the government troops retired and fell Back to Arlington Heights. The rebels were estimated at 50,000 when the battle commenced, and the Union forces, consisting of 40,000, would have soon gained a victory, but the rebels being reinforced by General Johnston's division, of 30,000 men, the Union troops were overpowered by numbers and compelled to retreat, with the loss of some of their supplies and portions of three or four batteries. The following is a list of the loss on the side of the Union troops:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	19	64	40
Men	462	947	1,176
Total	481	1,011	1,216
Total loss			2,708

On the side of the rebels the loss was, as nearly as could be ascertained, as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	30	35	—
Men	600	2,200	150
Total	630	2,235	150
Total loss			3,015

The Union army also lost 27 pieces of artillery, 150 boxes small arm cartridges, 87 boxes rifled cannon ammunition, 30 boxes old firearms, 13 wagons loaded with provisions, 3,000 bushels of oats, 2,500 muskets and 3,000 knapsacks and blankets.

22d—General McClellan was assigned to the entire command of the military department of the Potomac, including the city of Washington, superseding Gen. McDowell on one side and Gen. Mansfield on the other.

Prince Napoleon, of France, and his wife Clothilde and suite, arrived at Halifax.

The Missouri State Convention met in Jefferson City.

25th—The Governor of New York issued a proclamation calling for twenty-five thousand additional troops.

A slight skirmish took place at Harrisonville, Va., in which the rebels lost six killed.

26th—The Union troops occupied Forsyth, Missouri, killing five and wounding seven rebels.

27th—Prince Napoleon and suite arrived in New York, on a projected tour of the United States.

29th—Robert Toombs, of Georgia, resigned his position as Secretary of State in Jeff. Davis' Cabinet, and Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was chosen in his place.

The Southern Bank Convention, which held its second session in Richmond, adjourned after advising the rebel government to issue $100,000,000 Treasury notes.

30th—The Missouri State Convention declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State, by a vote of 56 to 25. The seats of the members of the Legislature were also declared vacant. The State officers and a majority of the members of the Legislature were secessionists.

31st—The Missouri Convention elected Hamilton R. Gamble to the office of Governor, Willard P. Hall Lieutenant Governor, and Mordecai Oliver Secretary of State, all Union men.

August.

3d—A battle occurred at Dug Spring, nineteen miles south of Springfield, Missouri, between the Union forces under General Lyon, and the rebel troops under Ben. McCulloch, in which eight of the former were killed and thirty wounded, and forty of the latter were killed and forty-four wounded. General Lyon took eighty stand of arms and fifteen horses and wagons.

Fort Fillmore, in Texas, surrendered by Major Lynde. Seven hundred and fifty United States troops were taken prisoners.

3d—Some of the vessels of the blockading fleet threw a few bombs into Galveston, Texas, killing one and wounding four.

5th—About seventy thousand of the Union troops that had enlisted for three months returned to their homes between the 20th of July and the present date, and were mustered out of the United States service.

A skirmish took place at Point of Rocks, Va. Only one Union soldier was wounded. The rebels lost three killed, five wounded and seven prisoners.

A battle was fought at Athens, Mo., and the rebels were routed, with forty-three killed and wounded.

6th—The special session of the Thirty-seventh Congress adjourned *sine die*, after a sitting of thirty-three days. The action of Congress at this session was confined exclusively to the war and the passage of bills for raising and appropriating money and strengthening the land and sea forces of the country.

8th—The office of the *Democratic Standard*, a secession paper, in Concord, N. H., was cleaned out by a mob and the materials burned in the street.

A party of rebel troops, under the command of Magruder, set on fire and destroyed the village of Hampton, Va., with the exception of some five or six buildings on the outskirts of the town. The village was situated on James river, and formerly contained about two thousand inhabitants. It numbered among its buildings the Military Academy, Court House, five fine churches, several hotels and quite a number of stores. Five hundred houses in all were destroyed.

The rebels were routed at Lovettsville, Va.

9th—An attack was made on the rebels at Potosi, Mo., and they were defeated with the loss of thirty killed and wounded.

10th—A battle took place at Davis creek, about twelve miles from Springfield, Mo., between five thousand two hundred Union troops, under General Lyon, and fifteen thousand rebels, under Ben. McCulloch and General Price, which lasted about six hours. The rebels were driven from their position, and were forced to burn their baggage and camp equipments to keep them from falling into the hands of the Union forces. During the engagement General Lyon was killed, and the Union loss was two hundred and twenty-three killed, seven hundred and twenty-one wounded and two hundred and ninety-one missing. The loss of the enemy was not known, but was supposed to be nearly double that number. Seventy prisoners and four hundred horses were taken from the enemy, while the Unionists lost five cannon. In view of the large force of the enemy, the Union troops fell back on Springfield during the night, and from thence continued their march towards Rolla. The rebels had been too much disabled to follow.

11th—Twenty-two rebel prisoners were captured at Georgetown, Mo.

12th—The office of the Bangor, Me., *Democrat*, a secession paper, was entirely destroyed by a mob.

13th—Grafton, Va., was occupied by the Union forces. Twenty-one rebels were killed and wounded.

During a skirmish at Mathias Point, Va., the Unionists lost three killed and one wounded.

14th—Martial law was declared in St. Louis by Major General Fremont.

16th—The President of the United States issued a proclamation ordering all commercial intercourse between the North and the seceded States to cease.

The rebel camp at Fredericktown, Mo., was attacked and twelve of the enemy were taken prisoners.

A boat's crew of the Union steamer Resolute was fired on by a rebel battery at Aquia creek, Va. Three were killed and one wounded.

18th—Major General John E. Wool assumed command in Fortress Monroe.

The *Sentinel* newspaper office, in Easton, Pa., was destroyed by a mob for advocating secession principles.

A fight took place at Charlestown, Missouri, in which the Union troops lost one killed and six wounded, and the rebel loss was forty killed and wounded and seventeen prisoners.

A slight skirmish occurred at Lady's Fork, Va. The Unionists lost two killed and two wounded. The rebel loss not known.

19th—The Secretary of War issued an order calling upon the Governors of the Northern States to send immediately to Washington all regiments and parts of regiments in their respective states.

The State Department in Washington issued a notice setting forth that no person would be allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport either from that department or countersigned by the Secretary of State; nor would any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a minister or consul of the United States, or if a foreigner from his own government, countersigned by some minister or consul.

The editor of the Haverhill, Mass., *Democrat*, a secession paper, was taken from his bed at night, tarred and feathered, and rode on a rail, and finally recessed upon signing a document that he would support the Union.

The office of the *Jeffersonian* newspaper, in Westchester, Pa., was broken up by a mob. It was a secession journal.

The *People's Friend* newspaper office, at Covington, Ind., was mobbed and cleaned out on account of its secession proclivities.

20th—A skirmish took place at Hawk's Nest, in the Kanawha Valley, Virginia. Four thousand rebels attacked the barricades of the Eleventh Ohio regiment, and were driven back with the loss of fifty killed. Only two Union men were wounded.

Six hundred troops, under Colonel Dougherty, left Bird's Point and proceeded out to Charlestown, Missouri, attacked twelve hundred rebels at that place, and completely routed them and drove them from the town. The Union troops lost one man killed and six wounded. The rebels lost forty killed and seventeen were taken prisoners.

The Wheeling Convention passed an ordinance erecting a new State, to be called Kanawha, by a vote of fifty to twenty-eight. The boundary as fixed, includes the counties of Logan, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Monongahela, Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Roane, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer, Ritchie, Wood, Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock. A provision was incorporated permitting certain adjoining counties to come in if they should desire, by expression of a majority of their people to do so. The ordinance was to be submitted to a vote of the people.

21st—The Wheeling Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A rain storm in Cincinnati destroyed property to the amount of $100,000. Several persons were drowned.

A skirmish occured at Cross Lanes, Va. Our loss was two killed and seven wounded. The enemy's loss not known.

23d—A large portion of the Cherokee Indians seceded from the United States and joined the Southern confederacy.

24th—The office of the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Farmer* (secession) was destroyed by a mob.

The *Alleghanian*, secession newspaper office, in Cumberland, Md., was entirely destroyed by a party of Union men.

J. G. Berret, Mayor of Washington city, was arrested on a charge of treason, and conveyed a prisoner to Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor.

The Mayor of Memphis, Tenn., issued a proclamation denouncing the system of impressment which was in practice in that city by regular organized pressgangs who acted under the authority of Major General Polk, late archbishop.

Governor R. H. Gamble, of Missouri, issued a proclamation calling for 42,000 troops to assist in driving the rebels out of that State.

26th—The Seventh Ohio regiment, Colonel Tyler, was surrounded by a rebel army at Summersville, Va., and attacked on both flanks and in the front simultaneously. The men immediately formed for battle and fought bravely, while they saw but little chance of success, the enemy proving too powerful; Colonel Tyler sent forward to the baggage train, which was coming up three miles distant, and turned it back towards Gauley Bridge, which place it reached in safety. The rebel force consisted of three thousand infantry, four hundred cavalry and ten guns. The Union forces scattered after cutting their way through, but soon formed again and fired, but received no reply or pursuit from the enemy. The Union loss was fifteen killed and forty wounded. Rebel loss heavy.

A naval expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe under the command of Flag Officer Stringham, of the navy, and General Butler, of the army, which consisted of the frigates Minnesota and Wabash, the sloop-of-war Pawnee, gunboats Monticello and Harriet Lane, steamers Adelaide and George Peabody, propellers Fanny and Adriatic, with a large number of schooners, barges, &c. The vessels carried over one hundred guns and about nine hundred men.

29th—The naval expedition which left Fortress Monroe on the 26th, after a severe bombardment, captured two forts, known as Fort Hatteras and Fort Clark, at Hatteras Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina. Fort Hatteras mounted twenty thirty-two pounders, and Fort Clark five thirty-two pounders. Eight rebels were killed and twenty-five wounded, while the expedition lost not a man. Forty-five rebel officers and six hundred and sixty-five non-commissioned officers and privates were taken prisoners. One thousand stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition and stores, together with two vessels, one loaded with cotton and the other with coffee, were also taken.

An attack was made on Lexington, Missouri, by two thousand rebels. The place was defended by two hundred and thirty Union men, who were intrenched. The rebels had no artillery, and were repulsed, with the loss of sixty killed.

Twenty-three rebel prisoners were taken at Greytown, Missouri.

30th—A skirmish took place at Ball's Cross Roads, Va. The rebels lost five killed and four wounded.

31st—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Cincinnati and vicinity. The shock was also felt at Louisville, Ky., and other parts of the West. It was also felt in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.

Major General Fremont issued a proclamation declaring martial law throughout the State of Missouri, and also declaring that the property of the rebels in the State should be confiscated, their slaves set free, and themselves, if found guilty by a court martial, shot.

The office of the Carbon (Pa.) *Democrat* was destroyed by a mob.

September.

SUNDAY, 1st—A party of three hundred and fifty rebels made an attack upon the Dent county, Missouri, Home Guard, numbering not over forty or fifty men. Two of the Home Guard were killed and seven wounded. It is supposed that a large number of the enemy were killed and wounded.

There was a fight at Boone Court House, Virginia, resulting in the total rout of the rebels. Less thirty killed and a large number wounded; forty prisoners were also taken. None were killed on the Union side, and but six wounded. Our men burned the town.

A fight took place at Bennett's Mills, Mo., during which the Unionists lost two killed and eight wounded.

2d—The Secretary of the Treasury issued an appeal to the people of the Union for a national loan.

3d—The passenger express train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was thrown into Platte river, the timbers of the bridge across that stream having been burned nearly through by the rebels. Seventeen persons were killed and sixty wounded.

News received of the wreck on the coast of Florida of the privateer Jeff. Davis.

5th—The city of Columbus, Ky., was taken possession of by rebel troops.

6th—The city of Paducah, Ky., was occupied by a strong force of Union troops.

SUNDAY, 8th—General McClellan, commander of the Potomac division of the Union army, made a balloon ascension for the purpose of reconnoitring the rebel forces.

9th—One hundred and fifty-six of the Union prisoners taken by the rebels at Bull run were sent from Richmond to Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor.

10th—A party of secessionists robbed a large store at Linn Creek, Missouri, taking one hundred and ten thousand dollars worth of goods.

The Union troops under General Rosecrans, attacked five thousand rebels under General Floyd, who occupied a strong position at Carnifex Ferry, on the Gauley river, Virginia, and after a severe battle of four hours General Rosecrans recalled his forces in consequence of the darkness. The Union troops laid on their arms all night, and were prepared to renew the engagement on the return of daylight; but in the morning it was found that Gen. Floyd had fled during the night, leaving large quantities of ammunition, arms, camp stores, equipage, and forty-five head of cattle. The Union loss amounted to twenty killed and one hundred wounded. The enemy's loss was not known.

Two of the Mississippi gunboats attacked and silenced a rebel battery at Lucas Bend, and disabled two boats belonging to the secessionists.

11th—A reconnoiting party, numbering about two thousand men, from General McClellan's division, were attacked by a party of rebels near Lewinsville, Virginia. A skirmish ensued, and the rebels were driven back. Seven of the Union troops were killed and nine wounded. The loss of the rebels was not known.

The President wrote a letter to General Fremont, requesting him to modify the clause in relation to slaves in his proclamation so as to conform with the act of Congress confiscating the property of rebels.

A number of fine vessels were captured by the Union fleet at Hatteras Inlet.

A battle took place at Elk Water, Virginia. The Unionists were victorious, sustaining a loss of only six killed and four wounded, while the rebel loss was twenty-eight killed and fourteen wounded.

During a slight skirmish at Stewart's Hill, Virginia, the rebels lost twelve killed and wounded.

12th—Colonel John A. Washington, the former proprietor of Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, was killed near Elk Water, Virginia, while reconnoitring. Colonel Washington was in the rebel army.

The Provost Marshal of St. Louis issued a proclamation manumitting two slaves, the property of a secessionist in that city, in accordance with the proclamation of General Fremont.

A number of the rebel forces advanced upon the Union works of Great Mountain Summit, Virginia, but were repulsed after considerable skirmishing.

A party under Lieutenant Shipley, from Fort Pickens, succeeded in burning and totally destroying the United States floating dry dock at the Pensacola Navy Yard, which was in the possession of the rebels. The work was accomplished in the night. The dry dock cost the government over a million of dollars. It was the intention of the rebels to sink it in the channel in order to obstruct the entrance to the harbor.

13th—About one thousand rebels attacked Booneville, Missouri, which was defended by a small body of the Home Guard. The rebels were repulsed, with the loss of twelve killed and thirty wounded. The guard lost one man killed and four wounded.

Thirteen members of the Maryland Legislature, two editors of secession newspapers, one member of Congress, and the gubernatorial candidate of the secession party, were arrested in Baltimore.

Twenty sailors and sixty-five marines, manning three barges from the United States ship Colorado, lying off Pensacola, during the night fired and destroyed a privateer schooner called the Judith, lying off Pensacola Navy Yard. The expedition lost three men killed and fifteen wounded.

14th—During the performance of Shakspeare's play of the "Tempest" in the Continental theatre in Philadelphia the clothes of one of the ballet girls took fire, and in her fright she ran around and communicated the fire to thirteen other girls, all of whom were shockingly burned. Nine of them died soon after from the result of their injuries.

A skirmish took place near Shepardstown, Va., in which the rebels lost four killed and six wounded.

15th—Four hundred and fifty rebels attacked the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, near Darnestown, Md., and were repulsed, with the loss of eight or ten killed. The Union loss was but one killed.

16th—Ship Island, lying near the coast of Mississippi, in the Gulf of Mexico, was evacuated by the rebels and occupied by Union forces.

The rebel encampment known as Camp Talbot, in Missouri, was captured by Union troops, and the rebels scattered in disorder, with the loss of fifty killed and wounded and five prisoners.

The rebels under General Price commenced the bombardment of the city of Lexington, Missouri.

17th—A train of cars on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, containing a portion of the Nineteenth Illinois regiment of soldiers, broke through a bridge near Huron, Indiana. Twenty-six of the soldiers were killed and one hundred and twelve wounded.

Part of an Iowa regiment fell in with about 4,000 rebels at Blue Mills Landing, Missouri, and a sharp skirmish ensued. The Iowa troops were forced to retire; but, being reinforced, preparations were made for another attack, and the rebels retreated. The Union loss was twelve killed, eighty-five wounded and six missing.

The Legislature of Maryland was to have met at Frederick; but, owing to the arrests of a number of the secession members and the officers of both houses, there was no meeting.

A skirmish took place at Mariatown, Missouri. The rebels lost seven killed.

18th—Fifteen secession members of the Maryland Legislature, including the Speaker of the House, together with all the officers and clerks, were arrested in Frederick, where the Legislature was to have convened. They were sent to Fortress Monroe.

The banks of New Orleans suspended specie payments.

The South or seceded States were flooded "about these days" with shinplasters of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, issued by city and town corporations, banks and individuals. Specie being very scarce, the shinplasters were used as a substitute.

A slight skirmish took place near Barboursville, Ky. No loss on either side.

Skirmish near Columbus, Ky., during which the rebels lost six killed and four wounded.

20th—General Robert Anderson took command of the Union forces in Kentucky.

About three thousand Union troops, under Colonel James A. Mulligan, intrenched at Lexington, Mo., were attacked on Monday, the 16th, by twenty-five thousand rebel troops, commanded by General Price. After five days' fighting the Union forces were surrounded, and, their supply of water having been cut off, they were forced to capitulate. The Union loss was thirty-nine killed and 120 wounded. The loss on the rebel side was about 1,400 killed and wounded.

A skirmish took place at Tuscumbia, Mo. A number of rebel prisoners were taken.

21st—General Lane's command surprised a superior force of rebels at Papinsville, Mo., and after a severe fight routed them, losing seventeen killed and a large number wounded. The rebels lost forty killed, one hundred prisoners, and all their tents, wagons and supplies.

22d—Four rebels were killed during a skirmish at Ellicott's Mills, Ky.

24th—Five hundred of the Fourth Ohio regiment, with one piece of artillery, and the Ringgold Cavalry, seventy-five in number, under Col. Cantwell, and four hundred of the Eighth Ohio regiment, Col. Harte, made an advance from New Creek toward Romney, Va. They drove the enemy, seven hundred strong, out of Mechanicsville Gap, and, advancing on Romney, stormed the town, causing the enemy, whose force numbered one thousand four hundred infantry and cavalry, to retreat to the mountains, with a loss of about thirty-five killed and a large number wounded. Our loss amounted to three killed and ten wounded.

25th—A skirmish took place near Chapmansville, Va., during which the Union men lost four killed and eight wounded. The rebels lost twenty killed and wounded and forty-seven prisoners.

26th—In accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, this day was observed as a national fast day.

Four rebels were killed and five taken prisoners in an affair at Lucas Bend, Ky.

27th—General Fremont, with an expedition embracing twelve or fifteen thousand men, left St. Louis in fifteen steamers, bound up the Missouri river.

28th—All the rebel forces retired from their positions along the Potomac in front of Washington, and the Union troops again occupied Munson's and Upton's hill and Fall's Church village.

Two advance bodies of the Union troops came into collision by mistaking each other for the enemy, near Fall's Church, Virginia. An attack was made and answered, and before the error was discovered ten were killed and about twenty wounded.

SUNDAY, 29th—The Union troops lost seven killed and fifteen wounded in an affair with the enemy at Fall's Church, Va.

30th—The defensive works in the vicinity of Washington were named as follows:—

The work south of Hunting creek, "Fort Lyon."
That on Shuter's Hill, "Fort Ellsworth."
That to the left of the Seminary, "Fort Worth."
That in front of Blenker's brigade, "Fort Blenker."
That in front of Lee's house, "Fort Ward."
That near the mouth of Four Mile creek, "Fort Scott."
That on Richardson's Hill, "Fort Richardson."
That heretofore known as Fort Albany, "Fort Albany."
That near the end of Long Bridge, "Fort Runyon."
The work next on the right of Fort Albany, "Fort Craig."
The work next on the right of Fort Craig, "Fort Tillinghast."
The work next on the right of Fort Tillinghast, "Fort Ramsay."
The work next on the right of Fort Ramsay, "Fort Woodbury."
That next on the right of Fort Woodbury, "Fort DeKalb."
The work in rear of Fort Corcoran, and near the canal, "Fort Haggerty."
That heretofore known as Fort Corcoran, "Fort Corcoran."
That to the north of Fort Corcoran, "Fort Bennett."
That south of Chain Bridge, on the height, "Fort Ethan Allen."
That near the Chain Bridge, on the Leesburg road, "Fort Marcy."
That on the cliff north of the Chain Bridge, "Battery Martin Scott."
That on the height near the reservoir, "Battery Vermont."
That near Georgetown, "Battery Cameron."
That on the left of Tennallytown, "Fort Gaines."
That at Tennallytown, "Fort Pennsylvania."
That at Emory's chapel, "Fort Massachusetts."
That near the camp of the Second Rhode Island regiment, "Fort Slocum."
That on Prospect Hill, near Bladensburg, "Fort Lincoln."
That next on the left of Fort Lincoln, "Fort Saratoga."
That next on the left of Fort Saratoga, "Fort Bunker Hill."
That on the right of Gen. Sickles' camp, "Fort Stanton."
That on the right of Fort Stanton, "Fort Carroll."
That on the left towards Bladensburg, "Fort Greble."

October.

1st—The government transport propeller Fanny was captured between Hatteras Inlet and Chicamacomico, North Carolina. With her were taken thirty-one men belonging to the Thirtieth Indiana regiment, and stores and ammunition valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. She was taken by two rebel steamers.

The rebel camp at Charleston, Mo., was captured by Union troops and forty secessionists taken prisoners.

3d—General Reynolds made a reconnoissance in force from his position at Cheat Mountain, and met the rebel force under General Lee at Greenbrier, Virginia, and drove them from the ground. The skirmish lasted only one hour. The Union force was about five thousand, and their loss ten killed and eleven wounded. The enemy's loss was supposed to be between three and four hundred. Thirteen rebel prisoners were captured, and a large number of cattle and horses were taken.

A Union reconnoitring party met a large body of the enemy at Buffalo Hill, Ky., and an engagement took place. Our loss was ten killed and ten wounded, and the rebels lost fifty killed and wounded.

5th—An Indiana regiment which was encamped at Chicamacomico, on the coast of North Carolina, was surrounded and attacked by an army of rebels, when the United States gunboat Monticello, lying at Hatteras Inlet, went to their relief; she opened fire with shot and shell upon the enemy, routing and scattering them in all directions, and effectually covered the retreat of the Union soldiers. The slaughter among the rebels was terrific.

7th—General W. T. Sherman assumed command of the Union forces in Kentucky, relieving General Robert Anderson, whose health would not admit of his entering on active operations.

9th—A division of the Union troops on the Potomac advanced to and occupied Lewinsville, Va.

Dr. Hayes, of the Polar expedition, arrived at Halifax, N. S., in the ship United States. Two had died—namely, August Sonntag, the astronomer, and Gideon Caruthers. Dr. Hayes reached Smith's Straits on the 26th of August last year, but could not penetrate the strait with his vessel either last season or this. He wintered at Port Foulke, near Cape Alexander, and with dog and sledge reached latitude 81 degrees 35 minutes on May 18 this year.

All the banks in Pittsburg, Pa., resumed specie payments.

About one thousand five hundred rebels, before daylight, surprised and attacked the Zouave Union camp on Santa Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens. Before a proper defence could be made the camp was burned; but the Union men soon rallied and drove the rebels to their boats. The Union loss was fourteen killed, twenty-nine wounded, and twenty-four missing. The rebel loss was three hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and thirty-three prisoners.

11th—An expedition under Lieutenant Harrell, in three small boats from the steamer Union, went into Quantico creek, Va., under the cover of night, and burned a rebel schooner, which was done without the loss of a man.

12th—An attack was made by a rebel gunboat fleet and fire ships, from New Orleans, on the Union blockading squadron at the entrances of the Mississippi river. The rebel vessels were beaten off and their iron-clad turtle considerably damaged. There was no loss of men on either side.

Twelve Zouaves, belonging to a New York regiment, were captured by the rebels near Newport News, Va.

SUNDAY, 13th—A battle took place near Lebanon, Missouri, between detachments of Union and rebel troops. The enemy were completely routed, sustaining a loss of twenty-seven killed, twelve wounded and thirty-six prisoners. The Union loss was only one man killed.

14th—A circular was sent from the State Department at Washington, to all the Governors of the States on the seaboard and the lakes, recommending that the ports and harbors be put immediately in a state of defence.

A battalion of cavalry, under Major Clark Wright, captured the town of Linn Creek, Missouri, and took a company of rebels prisoners, numbering thirty-seven.

15th—The NEW YORK HERALD of this date contained thirty-five columns of advertisements.

An attack was made by Union troops upon the rebels at Frederick, Missouri, which resulted in the enemy being defeated with great loss.

16th—The rebel batteries on the Potomac showed themselves, and were ascertained to be formidable. Every vessel passing was liable to be sunk. The United States steamer Pawnee, in going down the river, received seven shots, but was not seriously damaged.

The Union troops recaptured the city of Lexington, Mo., the main body of the rebels having previously evacuated the place.

An engagement took place between one thousand Union troops, under General Geary, and over two thousand rebels, on Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry, Va. The rebels were repulsed with considerable loss. The Union troops captured from the enemy a thirty-two pounder cannon. Our loss was but seven killed and wounded, and the rebel loss was supposed to be one hundred and fifty.

A battle took place near Pilot Knob, Mo. The rebels were routed with the loss of thirty-six killed and wounded. The Union loss was one killed and ten wounded.

17th—The rebel army retired to Fairfax Court House, and also from Leesburg, Va.

Lieutenant Kirby, with fifteen men of Major Wright's battalion, had a fight with forty-five rebels, near Linn creek, Mo., killing five of them and wounding about a dozen.

18th—The Pacific telegraph line was completed in its western course to Salt Lake City, and Brigham Young, the Mormon chief, sent a congratulatory despatch to the President of the United States.

19th—Colonel Morgan, with two hundred and twenty Union men, of the Eighteenth Missouri, and two pieces of artillery, had a fight with some four hundred rebels, in Big Hurricane Creek, Carroll county, Missouri, killing fourteen, taking eight prisoners and putting the rest to flight. Colonel Morgan had fourteen wounded and two mortally.

21st—A Union fleet consisting of twenty steamers