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The Press.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

1864.

OUR CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE CAMPAIGNS.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WHAT EUROPE HAS DONE IN 1864.

THE OLD YEAR'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

The Doings of War, Peace, Art, Science, Discovery, Commerce, Adventure, Enterprise, Diplomacy and Death,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

JANUARY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1864.

A great snow-storm commences in the West; it virtually blockades completely the country. A revolution occurs at Matamoros, Mexico. Juarez takes charge of the city.

Great fire occurs at Yedo, Japan.

The Polish insurrection still in progress.

The King of Denmark and his son meet with a welcome reception at Flensburg on their route to the Danish army at Schleswig.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon makes a New Year's speech, in which he says that he hopes the next year will bring peace and reconciliation to Europe.

SATURDAY, 2.

The military Department of Kansas, including Gen. Smith, created. Major Gen. Curtis assigned to the command.

Gen. Herron assumes command of the United States forces at Matagorda, Texas.

SUNDAY, 3.

The week of prayer appointed by the Evangelical Alliance throughout the world commences.

Archbishop Hughes, Archbishop of New York, dies.

MONDAY, 4.

The trial of the Chesapeake pirates, Collins, Mooney, and Scely, commences before the police magistrates at St. Johns, N. B.

The address to the Emperor Napoleon introduced in the Corps Legislatif of France; expresses the belief that beneficial results may be derived by France and the Chinese and Mexican expeditions, and fully extols the Emperor's scheme for a Congress.

TUESDAY, 5.

The President addresses a short message to Congress advising a reconsideration of the 10 per cent. bounty of $300 to veteran volunteers up to the 5th of January, recommending that the time be extended to February 1st.

General Stoneman appointed to the chief command of the cavalry under General Grant.

Death of General Corcoran.

Guadalajara, Mexico, occupied by 14,000 French troops, under General Bazaine.

The King of Denmark visits the Danish fortifications at Frederickstadt.

WEDNESDAY, 6.

Governor Seymour, of New York, addresses a free message to the Legislature of New York.

Fourteen thousand reserves called out by the King of Denmark to resist the encroachments of the allied German Powers.

THURSDAY, 7.

U. S. Grant, brigadier general of the regular army, promoted to be major general of the regular army, to date from the fall of Vicksburg.

Colonel George H. Thomas, of the regular army, to be major general of volunteers, to date from the battle of Chickamauga.

Major Generals Meade, McPherson, and Sherman, of the regular army, and all major generals of volunteers, promoted to be brigadier generals in the regular army, the appointment of the first to date from the battle of Gettysburg, of the last two from the fall of Vicksburg.

Garibaldi formally resigns his seat in the Italian Parliament.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Judge of the United States District Court and ex-Secretary of the Interior, dies at Indianapolis.

The Danes make active preparations for war. The Northern part of Rendsburg occupied by Danish troops.

FRIDAY, 8.

The Princess of Wales gives birth to a son at Sandringham.

A motion made to expel the Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, for using treasonable language in the Senate, on the 7th instant.

A State Convention, held in Arkansas, prohibits slavery.

SATURDAY, 9.

St. Francisville, La., destroyed by the Union forces, in retaliation for the shooting of the ex-mayor of the rebel gunboat McRae.

SUNDAY, 10.

Hansboro and his guerillas defeated in Loudoun co., Va., by Major Cole.

MONDAY, 11.

The Potomac river frozen over for the first time in four years.

M. Thiers, in the French Chamber of Deputies, speaks strongly in favor of increased liberty in France, and says: "If the Chamber of Deputies does not know how to concede, the country will exact that which it now respectfully requests."

Hon. Brough inaugurated Governor of Ohio at Columbus.

The Union League of Philadelphia hold a meeting in which they endorse the policy of Abraham Lincoln, and recommend him as a proper candidate for the next Presidency.

The battle of Smithfield, Va. The Union troops, under Captain Lee, defeated by the rebels.

TUESDAY, 12.

Sir John Laurentie, the new viceroy of India, arrives at Calcutta.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

Brigadier General Marston makes a raid into Northumberland, Northampton, and Elizabeth cities, Virginia, and captures 25 prisoners, 60 horses, 20 mules, 56 head of cattle, and 103 sheep. Considerable rifle cotton manufactured in Texas.

General Herron sends a portion of the forces across the Rio Grande river to protect the citizens and property of American citizens residing in Matamoras.

General Heintzelman placed in command of the Northern Military Department, comprising the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; with his headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

The Maryland Senate pass a resolution to submit to the people, at an early day, a call for an Emancipation Convention.

The Legislature of Kentucky pass a bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State.

THURSDAY, 14.

Under the protection of General Herron's forces the American consul at Matamoros, with $2,000,000 of property belonging to American citizens and the United States Government, is brought over the Rio Grande to Brownsville, Texas.

The Cardinal's hat conferred on Bishop Bonnechose.

The Emperor Napoleon responds in a speech announcing liberal sentiments.

FRIDAY, 15.

A resolution passed in the Senate of the State of New York, proposing a change in the State Constitution so as to allow the soldiers to vote, unanimously adopted.

Queen Victoria recognized by the President as vice consul of Italy.

SATURDAY, 16.

The Western Pacific Railroad opened to San Jose, 35 miles from San Francisco, California.

Major General Curtis assumes command of the Department of Kansas.

Austria and Prussia decide on the military occupation of Schleswig in opposition to the Federal Diet.

The Spanish Ministry resign.

SUNDAY, 17.

Samuel Jones, a Union soldier, hanged at Smith's Mills, N. C., by order of the rebel General Pickett, in retaliation for a rebel soldier hanged December 16, 1863, by order of Brigadier General Wild.

The rebels attack under Longstreet advance towards Knoxville, East Tennessee.

MONDAY, 18.

General Butler pronounced an outlaw by the rebel Congress.

A new Spanish Ministry formed, with Lorenzo Arrazala as President.

A sanguinary conflict takes place in the vicinity of Czin Stockan, between the Polish insurgents under Borzach and the Russians.

Denmark rejects the Austro-Prussian ultimatum for the withdrawal of the obnoxious Constitution of November.

TUESDAY, 19.

Andrew G. Curtin reinaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania.

General Sturgis retreats from Strawberry Plains to Knoxville, Tenn., and in the evening crosses the Holston river, with the view of intercepting the rebels at Seviersville.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

The ship Elvira, Captain Andrews, from Calcutta for Boston, with a valuable cargo, founders in the Bay of Bengal. Only three out of twenty-nine of the crew saved.

The Austro-Prussian troops march into Schleswig. Peace made between New Grenada and Equador.

THURSDAY, 21.

The port of Campachy surrenders to the French corvette Magellan.

The United States steamer Lilly Martin captured near Napoleon by guerillas.

The President addresses a note to Lord Lyons, requesting permission from the British Government to pursue hostile Indians into British America, or to restrain them making incursions into the United States from the British Provinces. Lord Lyons promises to refer the matter to his Government.

FRIDAY, 22.

General Schofield ordered to relieve General Foster, in command of the Department of the Ohio.

General Rosecrans assigned to the Department of Missouri.

The inauguration of the officers chosen by the State Convention of Arkansas takes place at Little Rock.

SATURDAY, 23.

Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, accepts the Mexican crown.

The Government of Spain proposes to appoint a Minister to Mexico as soon as it receives official notice of the coronation of Maximilian.

SUNDAY, 24.

Maximilian leaves for Trieste to make preparations for his journey to Mexico.

MONDAY, 25.

Athens captured by the rebel Gen. Forrest.

The President authorized by Congress to confer the rank of lieutenant general, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on any officer in the military service of the United States, distinguished for courage, skill, and ability, and not under the rank of major general, who shall command all the armies in the United States.

The Prussian troops enter Kiel. The Saxons withdraw. Duke Augustenburg's Citizen Guard is also withdrawn.

The National Committee of Rome publish an address to the citizens of Italy, calling upon them to make Rome the capital of Italy.

TUESDAY, 26.

Gen. Wilson, of Gen. Grant's staff, appointed to succeed Gen. Stoneman as Chief of the Cavalry Bureau. Gen. Stoneman assumes command of the cavalry in Gen. Grant's Department.

An expedition sent into Jones and Onslow counties, N. C., routs the rebels, captures twenty-three men, destroys large quantities of provisions, and captures a large number of mules and horses.

Gen. Graham, sent out by Gen. Butler on an expedition on the Peninsula, north of the James, captures a number of the enemy, and a large amount of stores and provisions.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

Gen. Sturgis gains a victory over the rebel cavalry, near the "Fair Gardens," ten miles east of Sevierville, Tennessee; sixty-five rebels killed and wounded, and two steel-rifled guns and over one hundred prisoners captured.

The Ladies' Great National Sanitary Fair inaugurated at Washington.

THURSDAY, 28.

The rebel General Roddy driven by the United States forces to the north side of the Tennessee river; all his trains captured.

General Sherman organizes an important expedition at Memphis.

FRIDAY, 29.

General Rosecrans assumes command of the Department of Missouri.

General Palmer, with General Davis' division, makes a successful reconnoissance five miles north of Tunnel Hill, Ga., driving in the enemy's pickets and capturing a company of rebel cavalry, causing the rebels to retreat from Tunnel Hill, with a loss of thirty-two killed and wounded. Union loss, two wounded.

SATURDAY, 30.

An expedition under General Sherman leaves Vicksburg, Miss.

The Union garrison of Petersburg, West Virginia, under Col. Thoburn, evacuate the place in anticipation of an attack of the rebels with a superior force.

Marshal Wrangel summons the Danes to evacuate Schleswig. Gen. De Meza, the Danish commander, refuses; whereupon the Prussians pass the frontier. Shots are exchanged, and the Danes retreat after blowing up the Long Bridge.

The Austrian and Prussian ambassadors leave Copenhagen.

Governor Gamble, of Missouri, dies at St. Louis.

SUNDAY, 31.

The Navajo Indians, New Mexico, defeated by Col. Kit Carson; 23 Indians killed and 150 taken prisoners.

FEBRUARY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

The President orders a new draft for 500,000 men, to serve for three years or during the war, to be made on the 10th of March.

The Allied German cavalry enter Schleswig, through Rendsburg.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, having taken the oath of allegiance, tenders his resignation to the U. S. Senate.

TUESDAY, 2.

The Danish war begins. An engagement, lasting six hours, takes place between the Allied German forces and the Danes at Nussundt. The Germans are repulsed four times. The Prussians lose 100 men, the Austrians 50 men and 30 officers. Danish loss from 150 to 200 killed and missing.

The railroad between Newport and Moorhead City, N. C., destroyed by the rebels, who discover the gunboat Underwriter and attack the United States post at Newport and surround that of Evans' Hill.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

The rebels who destroyed the Patterson-creek bridge yesterday, overtaken and routed by General Averill, and the prisoners recaptured.

The rebels leave Newport News and Evans' Hill, N. C., and retire towards Kinaston.

The U. S. steamer Levi captured and burned by the rebels at Red House, on the Kanawha river, West Virginia.

A cavalry expedition, under Gen. Smith, leaves Memphis for Grenada.

The Danes attacked at Bistore, one mile south of Schleswig, by the Austrians, lose one field-piece, but hold their position.

Marshal Wrangel, of Prussia, issues a proclamation to the Schleswigers, saying that the civil commissioner appointed by Prussia will assume the administration of the Duchy of Schleswig only, and not of Schleswig and Holstein.

THURSDAY, 4.

General Early defeated by Colonel Mulligan, at Moorfield, W. Va.

General Sherman attacks the rebels near Clinton, Miss., and loses 16 killed and 80 wounded.

Opening of Parliament.

FRIDAY, 5.

Porter and Sherman's expedition arrives at Sardalia, on the Yazoo river.

SATURDAY, 6.

An expedition, under Brig. Gen. Wister, attempts to liberate Union prisoners in Richmond, but fails on account of information given to the rebel authorities by deserters from the Union lines.

The Danes evacuate Schleswig and Danewerk, and retire to Flensburg, pursued by the allied German forces.

SUNDAY, 7.

A rebel force of Indians and whites routed at Gainesville, Ala., by Colonel Geo. E. Spencer.

Gen. Sherman's expedition crosses the Big Black river, 15 miles above Vicksburg.

MONDAY, 8.

Gen. Logan leaves Huntsville, Ala., with the 15th Army Corps, to cooperate with Gen. Sherman.

The Danes attacked and defeated by the Prussians at Duppel.

TUESDAY, 9.

The Rigsrad, at Copenhagen, Denmark, votes an address to the Danish army, announcing their determination to prosecute the war energetically.

The Prussians occupy Flensburg and the Austrians Tronsee.

Austria accepts the proposition of Denmark, that a delay of eight weeks shall be allowed for Danish and Austrian ships, with cargoes (captures of war excepted), to leave the harbors of both countries.

Denmark orders that the steamer and New York mail steamers shall not be molested.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

Judge Stewart, of the Admiralty Court at St. Johns, N. B., decides that the Chesapeake and her cargo shall be restored to her owners upon the payment of the legal expenses of the court.

THURSDAY, 11.

The great 20-inch Rodman gun successfully cast at Pittsburg, Pennsa.

One hundred and nine Union officers escape from Libby prison, Richmond.

The Danes evacuate Duppeln and retreat to the strong fortress of Alsen.

FRIDAY, 12.

Ferguson's guerilla band, which destroyed the steamboat Levi on the Kanawha river and took Gen. Scammon prisoner, captured by Gen. Duffy.

The rebel armies in Arkansas, amounting to 14,000 men, under Price, Marmaduke, Cabell, Shelby, Cooper, and Steele, distributed through various parts of the State.

The Austro-Prussian forces take possession of Jatrano, Denmark.

SATURDAY, 13.

The entire line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad abandoned by the Union troops.

SUNDAY, 14.

The rebel Colonel Ferguson defeated by Major Gallup in Western Virginia, with a loss of sixty prisoners and a large amount of military stores.

General Sherman's corps, of Sherman's expedition, enters Meridian, Mississippi.

MONDAY, 15.

The whole of Sherman's expedition enters Meridian, Mississippi, from which place expeditions are sent out which destroy 100 miles of track on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and 30,000 feet of bridge; burn the depot and a number of rolling stock on the one leading to Selma. Six thousand negroes follow the expedition on its return to Vicksburg.

The pirate Georgia, lying away from Cherbourg Roads, France, eluding the United States war vessels.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

The United States corvette Housatonic destroyed by a rebel torpedo in Charleston harbor.

General Smith's expedition from Memphis arrives at Pontotoc.

The extensive salt works near St. Marks, Florida, destroyed by an expedition fitted out from the United States steamer Tahoma.

THURSDAY, 18.

The port of Brownsville, Texas, declared open by proclamation of the President.

Sherman's expedition arrives at Quitman, Miss., having torn up the railroad and burned the bridges in his rear.

General Smith's expedition arrives at Okalona, 130 miles southeast of Memphis.

FRIDAY, 19.

General Smith's Expedition marches to Egypt Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where it separates into two columns, both of which destroy a vast amount of rebel property.

The Danes evacuate Holding, in Jutland.

SATURDAY, 20.

The steamship Great Eastern chartered to lay the Atlantic Telegraph cable in May, 1865.

An unsuccessful expedition under General Seymour made to Lake City, Florida; Union loss 800, and 5 guns captured.

The rebel forces under Longstreet having retreated from Strawberry Plains to Bulls Gap, Gen. Schofield occupies the place.

General Smith's expedition advances towards West Point.

SUNDAY, 21.

General A. J. Smith engages the combined rebel forces of Lee, Forrest, Chalmers, and Roddy, at West Point. On account of the superiority of the enemy in numbers, he fails back slowly from West Point, destroying all the trestles on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, several miles of track, and large quantities of cotton.

MONDAY, 22.

A call for a National Union Convention at Baltimore, on the 7th of June.

The steamer Bohemian wrecked near Portland, Me.; 20 lives lost.

Gen. Smith's expedition arrived at New Albany on its return to Memphis.

TUESDAY, 23.

Gen. Grant's army moves from Ringgold towards Tunnel Hill, Ga. The rebels retreat towards Dalton.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

Gen. Grant's army advances to within three miles of Dalton.

The rebel General Longstreet retreats towards Greenville.

THURSDAY, 25.

General Sigel assigned to the command of the Department of Western Virginia.

General Smith's expedition returns safely to Memphis, having destroyed 1,000,000 bushels of corn and many miles of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and also brings in 1,500 mules and horses, 2,000 negroes, and 300 rebel prisoners.

The trial of the four Italians—Greco, Trabuco, Imperatori, and Saglio—accused of a conspiracy to assassinate the French Emperor, commences.

FRIDAY, 26.

The widow of General Harrison dies at North Bend, Ohio.

Both Houses of the Rigsrad, Denmark, adopt an address to the King in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war and the maintenance of the union with Schleswig.

General Sherman's expedition reaches Canton, Miss., on its return to Vicksburg.

SATURDAY, 27.

Denmark refuses to comply with any proposition for a conference with respect to the settlement of the Danish trouble until Schleswig is evacuated by the Austro-Prussian forces.

The rebel Government works on Goose creek, Florida, destroyed by a detachment of marines under the command of Acting Master Weeks. The rebel loss in this expedition and that of the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant, $3,000,000 of property.

SUNDAY, 28.

The English schooner Lily captured by the United States steamer Penobscot, eight miles from Velasco, Texas.

General Kilpatrick starts on a raid towards Richmond.

General Custer makes a successful reconnoissance to Stannardsville, Virginia; 50 rebels, a large number of negroes, 300 horses, and a large quantity of stores captured.

General Sherman reaches Vicksburg in advance of his army, and shortly after leaves for New Orleans to consult with General Banks in regard to the Red River expedition.

MONDAY, 29.

General Kilpatrick's expedition arrives at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia.

Ulysses S. Grant nominated Lieutenant General.

MARCH.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

General Kilpatrick's expedition arrives at Louisa Court House, Va., destroying railroad bridges, etc.

The pirate Florida escapes from Funchal, Madeira.

WEDNESDAY, 2.

The nomination of Major General Grant to the position of lieutenant general in the army of the United States confirmed by the Senate.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrives safely within Butler's lines, having cut off communication between Richmond and Lee's army.

A great fire occurs in the oil regions, Oil creek, Pa.; from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of oil destroyed.

THURSDAY, 3.

A new postal law passed requiring the free delivery of mail matter by carriers.

FRIDAY, 4.

Gen. Sherman's expedition leaves Canton, Miss., on its return to Vicksburg.

Michael Hahn inaugurated Governor of Louisiana at New Orleans.

The Rev. Thomas Starr King dies at San Francisco, Cal.

SATURDAY, 5.

General Grant arrives at Louisville en route to Washington.

Secretary Chase refuses to be a candidate for the next Presidency.

The Archduke Maximilian arrives at Paris, on his way to Mexico.

A severe earthquake felt in San Francisco, Cal.

The Austrian troops arrive before Duppel, Denmark.

SUNDAY, 6

Twenty-three Union North Carolina volunteers hanged by the rebels, at Kingston, N. C., for desertion.

The U. S. steamer Peterhoff sunk off Wilmington, N. C., in a collision with the U. S. steamer Monticello. The crew saved by the steamer Spaulding.

MONDAY, 7.

The Italian man-of-war Il Re Galantuomo founders at sea, in long. 64 20, lat. 40.40, with 406 persons on board.

The rebel tug Titan burned by the rebels at Freeport, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Union forces.

Rear Admiral Porter assembles a formidable fleet of iron-clads and of light-draught wooden boats at the mouth of the Red river, for co-operation with General Banks' army. A portion of Major General Sherman's forces, under Major General A. J. Smith, rendezvous at the same place.

TUESDAY, 8.

Telegraphic communication established between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon.

General Sherman's expedition returns safely to Vicksburg, Mississippi.

The Prussians advance to Londerskogh, Denmark, driving the Danes back to Frederick, and capturing 150 prisoners.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

A lieutenant general's commission presented to General Grant.

THURSDAY, 10.

General Sigel assumes command of the Department of Western Virginia, with his headquarters at Cumberland, Maryland.

FRIDAY, 11.

The President sends a message to Congress establishing the initial point of the Pacific Railroad on the Missouri river.

SATURDAY, 12.

The reservoir of the water works at Sheffield, England, covering 76 acres, bursts, and more than 200 persons are drowned.

Major Gen. T. Sherman assigned to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, composed of the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Arkansas.

The land and naval forces commanded respectively by Gen. A. J. Smith and Admiral Porter move up the Red river to form a junction with Major Gen. Banks at Alexandria.

SUNDAY, 13.

Indianola, Texas, evacuated by the Union troops.

MONDAY, 14.

Manzanilla and Acapulco, in Mexico, declared in a state of blockade by the French Admiral.

TUESDAY, 15.

A draft for 200,000 more men ordered by the President. Deficiencies to be made up to the 15th of April.

Fort De Russey, on the Red river, captured by General A. J. Smith, with 250 prisoners, 8 heavy guns, 2 field pieces, and all the ammunition of war.

The Prussian ports of Commin, Swinemunde, Nolgast, Griefswalde, Stralsund, and Barth declared by the Danes in a state of blockade.

Duppel, Denmark, vigorously bombarded by the allied German forces.

THURSDAY, 17.

Lieutenant General Grant formally assumes command of the armies of the United States.

The battle occurs between the Danes and Germans at Duppeln. The Tougeberry position is taken from the Danes after a heroic resistance.

FRIDAY, 18.

Brig. Gen. O. Wilcox assigned to the command of the District of the Clinch, in East Tennessee, with his headquarters at Tazewell or Cumberland Gap.

Three Prussian men-of-war attacked the Danish blockading squadron off Griefswalde, Pomerania, but after an engagement of two hours the former retire.

SATURDAY, 19.

The Danish Government agrees to the release of Hanoverian ships under embargo in Danish ports.

MONDAY, 21.

A successful reconnoissance made to Natchitoches, seventy-five miles above Alexandria, La., by the Union forces under Gen. Mower; 4 guns and caissons and 200 prisoners captured.

Major General Schofield assumes command of the Middle Department, with his headquarters at Baltimore.

TUESDAY, 22.

The Earl of Aberdeen dies.

The island of Femern, near the Dutchies of Schleswig and Holstein, blockaded by the Danes.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

The Army of the Potomac reorganized by Gen. Grant and consolidated to three corps under Hancock, Sedgwick, and Warren.

THURSDAY, 24.

Lieut. Gen. Grant assumes direct command of the Army of the Potomac at Culpeper, Va.

FRIDAY, 25.

Paducah, Ky., captured by the rebels under Forrest.

Death of Admiral Penaud, of France.

Gen. Sherman commences a tour of inspection of the armies under his command in Alabama and Tennessee.

SATURDAY, 26.

The rebels under Forrest evacuate Paducah, Ky.

A successful reconnoissance made to Pontotoc, Miss., made towards Greenville, N. O.; 3 rebels killed, and 7 wounded.

SUNDAY, 27.

Gen. Seymour relieved of his command in Florida, and succeeded by Brig. Gen. Heth.

TUESDAY, 29.

The 1st Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac reviewed by Generals Grant and Meade.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

A Union expedition to Edisto Island, Long View, Arkansas, under Col. Clayton, destroys the pontoon bridge at Long View and 35 wagons containing military equipments, and captures 328 prisoners.

The Danes attempt to carry Duppel by storm, but are repulsed after a five hours engagement.

30 persons, pretending to be principles, under Sheriff Jon S. O'Hair, attack some Union soldiers near Charleston, Ill. A portion of the 54th Illinois Regiment succeed in quelling the outbreak.

THURSDAY, 31.

The Illinois rioters dispersed.

A number of marine disasters occur along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

APRIL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

The United States steamer Maple Leaf destroyed by a rebel torpedo, on her return from Pilatka to Jacksonville, Fla.

The Red River Expedition leaves Alexandria for Shreveport.

SATURDAY, 2.

The rebel Gen. Shelby attacks the rear guard of Gen. Steele's expedition into Kansas, but is repulsed with a loss of 100 killed and wounded. Union loss 44 killed and wounded, and 15 prisoners.

SUNDAY, 3.

Cape Lookout Lighthouse destroyed by the rebels.

Garibaldi lands at Southampton, on a visit to London, England.

Scheffenburg, Denmark, bombarded and burned by the Prussians. 80 women and children killed.

MONDAY, 4.

The Great Fair for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission opened at New York.

The Monroe doctrine unanimously re-asserted by the House of Representatives at Washington.

The iron-clad Harry Darley captured off Galveston, Texas, by the U. S. steamer Sciota.

A gunboat expedition leaves Norfolk for the Chickahominy river.

General Marmaduke, with 4,000 cavalry and five pieces of artillery, attacks the expedition into Kansas, under General Blunt, and is repulsed. After five hours fighting the rebels are repulsed.

TUESDAY, 5.

The Red River Expedition, under General Banks, arrives at Grand Ecore, La.

WEDNESDAY, 6.

The Military Department of the Monongahela, and Pennsylvania consolidated under the command of General Couch.

THURSDAY, 7.

General Steele's Expedition arrives at a point on the Little Missouri River, five miles south of Elkin's Ferry.

The battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, commences between the Union forces, under General Banks, and the rebels, under Richard Taylor. The former are repulsed.

FRIDAY, 8.

Major General Hunter makes a reconnoissance from Martinsburg towards Winchester, during which the rebels under the rebel General Imboden near Winchester, and from 50 to 100 men are lost on both sides.

The second battle of Pleasant Hill, La., fought. The Union forces, under Banks, are successful.

The Prussians recommence the bombardment of Sonderberg.

SATURDAY, 9.

The third day's battle near Pleasant Hill, La., fought. The Union troops are forced to retire to Grand Ecore. Thirty guns and 4,000 prisoners reported captured.

The resolution to expel Alexander Long, Representative from the Cincinnati Congressional District of Ohio from the House of Representatives lost. A resolution censuring Harris for doing the same was carried.

SUNDAY, 10.

Maximilian, archduke of Austria, formally accepts the Mexican crown.

The steamer Red river suddenly falls, leaving ferry transports and gunboats of Banks' Expedition above the raft.

The Duke of Dantzic and Pillan declared in a state of blockade by the Danes.

The rebel ram Albemarle descends the Roanoke river and attacks the United States gunboats lying off Plymouth, N. C., sinking the Smithfield, and seriously injuring the Miami.

The rebel attack on Gray and Wessel repulsed by the Union forces, with the loss of 100 men. Rebel loss 1,000.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

Plymouth, N. C., captured by the rebels under Gen. Hoke. One brigadier general, 1,860 men, all the stores, and 25 pieces of artillery, fall into their hands.

The Emperor Maximilian sails for Mexico.

A great portion of Hickman, Ky., burned by guerillas.

THURSDAY, 21.

Messrs. Wade and Gooch, of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, arrive at Cairo for the purpose of investigating the Fort Pillow massacre.

The rebel General Beauregard, with a large number of troops, passes through Wilmington, N. C., en route to Richmond.

FRIDAY, 22.

The steamer Idaho collides with a United States gunboat at Paducah, Ky., and is sunk.

Garibaldi leaves London on his return to Caprera.

An expedition under General Burnside sails up the Rappahannock river.

General A. J. Smith, with the 16th Army Corps, leaves Grand Ecore, La., and moves to Natchitoches, to guard the flank of the United States army under Banks, and afterwards cover its retreat.

SATURDAY, 23

The New York Sanitary Fair closes, having realized $1,011,000.

The Governors of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Ohio tender 100,000 hundred days' men to the President to serve in whatever capacity he may elect.

The tercentenary celebration of the birth of Shakspeare takes place in the principal cities of the Northern States.

Major General F. P. Blair, Jr., assigned to the command of the 17th Corps in the Army of the Mississippi.

MONDAY, 25.

The Governor of Indiana issues a proclamation calling for 20,000 volunteers for one hundred days, to serve in whatever capacity the President of the United States may require.

TUESDAY, 26.

The rebel Adair, with 325 troops, driven across the Illinois river above Killequab.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention assembles and organizes at Annapolis.

General Birney makes a raid into Florida.

THURSDAY, 28.

A cavalry expedition, under General Kautz, sets out from Portsmouth, Va.

THURSDAY, 5.

Gen. Kautz's expedition pass through Windsor, Va., on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and tear up the track for a considerable distance.

Gen. Butler moves his army from Newport News to City Point, Va.

Fighting commences between Grant's forces and those of Lee.

Gen. Melanchton Smith engages the rebel ram Albemarle, near Plymouth, N. C., with his gunboats. The action continues from 4 to 7.30 P. M., when darkness intervenes, and the Albemarle retreats up the Roanoke river.

The Army of the Cumberland, under Major General George H. Thomas, secures a strong position at Ringgold, Georgia, and the Army of Tennessee, under General McPherson, at Gordon's Mills, on the Chickamauga, and that of the Ohio, under General Schofield, near Red Clay, on the Georgia line north of Dalton.

General Grant hurls his entire army on Lee at the Wilderness, and drives him three miles; 3,000 of the enemy's rebel troops are captured, 6,000 prisoners left in the hands of the Union forces. The rebel army retreats to Spottsylvania Court House, fifteen miles south of the Rapidan, followed by the Union forces.

The Union forces under General Butler at City Point advance towards Petersburg.

General Sherman assumes command of the Military Division, with his headquarters at Kingston, Georgia.

General Banks arrives at Alexandria, Louisiana.

Gen. Sherman's expedition returns safely to Vicksburg, Mississippi.

The Prussians advance to Londerskogh, Denmark, driving the Danes back to Frederick, and capturing 150 prisoners.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

A lieutenant general's commission presented to General Grant.

THURSDAY, 10.

General Sigel assumes command of the Department of Western Virginia, with his headquarters at Cumberland, Maryland.

FRIDAY, 11.

The President sends a message to Congress establishing the initial point of the Pacific Railroad on the Missouri river.

SATURDAY, 12.

The reservoir of the water works at Sheffield, England, covering 76 acres, bursts, and more than 200 persons are drowned.

Major Gen. T. Sherman assigned to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, composed of the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Arkansas.

The land and naval forces commanded respectively by Gen. A. J. Smith and Admiral Porter move up the Red river to form a junction with Major Gen. Banks at Alexandria.

SUNDAY, 13.

Indianola, Texas, evacuated by the Union troops.

MONDAY, 14.

Manzanilla and Acapulco, in Mexico, declared in a state of blockade by the French Admiral.

TUESDAY, 15.

A draft for 200,000 more men ordered by the President. Deficiencies to be made up to the 15th of April.

Fort De Russey, on the Red river, captured by General A. J. Smith, with 250 prisoners, 8 heavy guns, 2 field pieces, and all the ammunition of war.

The Prussian ports of Comminn, Swinemunde, Nolgast, Griefswalde, Stralsund, and Barth declared by the Danes in a state of blockade.

Duppel, Denmark, vigorously bombarded by the allied German forces.

THURSDAY, 17.

Lieutenant General Grant formally assumes command of the armies of the United States.

The battle occurs between the Danes and Germans at Duppeln. The Tougeberry position is taken from the Danes after a heroic resistance.

FRIDAY, 18.

Brig. Gen. O. Wilcox assigned to the command of the District of the Clinch, in East Tennessee, with his headquarters at Tazewell or Cumberland Gap.

Three Prussian men-of-war attacked the Danish blockading squadron off Griefswalde, Pomerania, but after an engagement of two hours the former retire.

SATURDAY, 19.

The Danish Government agrees the release of Hanoverian ships under embargo in Danish ports.

MONDAY, 21.

A successful reconnoissance made to Natchitoches, seventy-five miles above Alexandria, La., by the Union forces under Gen. Mower; 4 guns and caissons and 200 prisoners captured.

Major General Schofield assumes command of the Middle Department, with his headquarters at Baltimore.

TUESDAY, 22.

The Earl of Aberdeen dies.

The island of Femern, near the Dutchies of Schleswig and Holstein, blockaded by the Danes.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

The Army of the Potomac reorganized by Gen. Grant and consolidated to three corps under Hancock, Sedgwick, and Warren.

THURSDAY, 24.

Lieut. Gen. Grant assumes direct command of the Army of the Potomac at Culpeper, Va.

FRIDAY, 25.

Paducah, Ky., captured by the rebels under Forrest.

Death of Admiral Penaud, of France.

Gen. Sherman commences a tour of inspection of the armies under his command in Alabama and Tennessee.

SATURDAY, 26.

The rebels under Forrest evacuate Paducah, Ky.

A successful reconnoissance made to Pontotoc, Miss., made towards Greenville, N. O.; 3 rebels killed, and 7 wounded.

SUNDAY, 27.

Gen. Seymour relieved of his command in Florida, and succeeded by Brig. Gen. Heth.

TUESDAY, 29.

The 1st Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac reviewed by Generals Grant and Meade.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

A Union expedition to Edisto Island, Long View, Arkansas, under Col. Clayton, destroys the pontoon bridge at Long View and 35 wagons containing military equipments, and captures 328 prisoners.

The Danes attempt to carry Duppel by storm, but are repulsed after a five hours engagement.

30 persons, pretending to be principles, under Sheriff Jon S. O'Hair, attack some Union soldiers near Charleston, Ill. A portion of the 54th Illinois Regiment succeed in quelling the outbreak.

THURSDAY, 31.

The Illinois rioters dispersed.

A number of marine disasters occur along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

APRIL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

The United States steamer Maple Leaf destroyed by a rebel torpedo, on her return from Pilatka to Jacksonville, Fla.

The Red River Expedition leaves Alexandria for Shreveport.

SATURDAY, 2.

The rebel Gen. Shelby attacks the rear guard of Gen. Steele's expedition into Kansas, but is repulsed with a loss of 100 killed and wounded. Union loss 44 killed and wounded, and 15 prisoners.

SUNDAY, 3.

Cape Lookout Lighthouse destroyed by the rebels.

Garibaldi lands at Southampton, on a visit to London, England.

Scheffenburg, Denmark, bombarded and burned by the Prussians. 80 women and children killed.

MONDAY, 4.

The Great Fair for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission opened at New York.

The Monroe doctrine unanimously re-asserted by the House of Representatives at Washington.

The iron-clad Harry Darley captured off Galveston, Texas, by the U. S. steamer Sciota.

A gunboat expedition leaves Norfolk for the Chickahominy river.

General Marmaduke, with 4,000 cavalry and five pieces of artillery, attacks the expedition into Kansas, under General Blunt, and is repulsed. After five hours fighting the rebels are repulsed.

TUESDAY, 5.

The Red River Expedition, under General Banks, arrives at Grand Ecore, La.

WEDNESDAY, 6.

The Military Department of the Monongahela, and Pennsylvania consolidated under the command of General Couch.

THURSDAY, 7.

General Steele's Expedition arrives at a point on the Little Missouri River, five miles south of Elkin's Ferry.

The battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, commences between the Union forces, under General Banks, and the rebels, under Richard Taylor. The former are repulsed.

FRIDAY, 8.

Major General Hunter makes a reconnoissance from Martinsburg towards Winchester, during which the rebels under the rebel General Imboden near Winchester, and from 50 to 100 men are lost on both sides.

The second battle of Pleasant Hill, La., fought. The Union forces, under Banks, are successful.

The Prussians recommence the bombardment of Sonderberg.

SATURDAY, 9.

The third day's battle near Pleasant Hill, La., fought. The Union troops are forced to retire to Grand Ecore. Thirty guns and 4,000 prisoners reported captured.

The resolution to expel Alexander Long, Representative from the Cincinnati Congressional District of Ohio from the House of Representatives lost. A resolution censuring Harris for doing the same was carried.

SUNDAY, 10.

Maximilian, archduke of Austria, formally accepts the Mexican crown.

The steamer Red river suddenly falls, leaving ferry transports and gunboats of Banks' Expedition above the raft.

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