

JOHNSON'S TURKEY IN ASIA PERSTA ARABIA &c.

BY
A. JOHNSON, NEW YORK.

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 50 100 200 300 400

REFERENCE
Capitals *TEHERAN
of Provinces *KONIKH
Principal Towns * Smyrna
Rail Roads



MUSCAT.



TRESBOND.



SMYRNA.



- 11. All the islands adjacent to Port Royal occupied by Union forces, and the work of cotton-picking on the plantations commenced.
- 13. First military execution in the Union army: a deserter named Johnson shot.
- Battle at Camp Alleghany (Milroy v. Johnson): rebels ran away during the night.
- Papinsville, Mo., burned by the Union troops; also, the town of Butler, Bates Co., Mo.
- 15. News from England of the feeling concerning the capture of Mason and Slidell: apprehensions of a war with Great Britain.
- Picket fight at Point of Rocks, Va.
- 16. Platte City, Mo., fired by the rebels, and the principal buildings burned.
- 17. Battle of Mumfordsville, on Green River, Ky.: rebel loss, 83 killed and 50 wounded; Union loss, 10 killed and 17 wounded.
- Seven vessels loaded with stone sunk at the entrance of Savannah Harbor.
- 18. Gen. Pope's forces surprised the enemy's camps near Shawnee Mound and at Milford, Mo., and succeeded in capturing many prisoners and large amounts of stores, ammunition, etc. About 2,500 prisoners were taken in three days.
- 20. Battle of Drainesville, Va., in which the Union troops under Gen. McCall signally defeated the rebels.
- Rebels destroyed about 100 miles of the North Missouri Railroad—from Hudson to Warrentown. All the bridges, wood-piles, water-tanks, ties, rails, and telegraph poles burned.
- 21. All the Charleston insurance companies, except one, broke down and went into liquidation.
- Entrance to Charleston Harbor effectually closed by sinking 17 stone vessels across the channel.
- 22. Surprise of the Union forces near Newmarket Bridge, Va.
- 23. Thirteen rebel prisoners taken by Gen. Pope arrived at St. Louis.
- 24. Bill to assess and increase the duties on tea, coffee, sugar, and molasses passed Congress.
- War Department issued orders suspending the enlistment of cavalry soldiers.
- 25. Christmas Day observed in all the Union camps, such cheer being distributed to the soldiers as was within reach.
- 26. Hon. Alfred Ely returned to Washington from Richmond, where he had been confined as a prisoner since the battle of Bull Run. He was exchanged for Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, late U. S. Minister to France.
- 28. Diplomatic correspondence in relation to the Mason-Slidell affair given to the public. The U. S. Government acceded to the demands of England.
- Affair at Mt. Zion, Mo.: rebels (900) under Dorsey beaten and dispersed by Union troops (500) under Prentiss.
- 29. Skirmish in Adair Co., Ky.
- 30. Banks of New York, Philadelphia, Albany, and Boston suspended specie payments.
- Slidell and Mason delivered to the British Minister.
- 31. The army of the United States at the close of the year was made up as follows:

Volunteers	640,637
Regulars	20,334
Total	660,971

The effective force of the navy, not including vessels on the stocks or unfit for service, was as follows:

Classes.	Sailing Vessels.	No. of Guns.	Steam Vessels.	No. of Guns.
Frigates	6	300	6	222
Sloops	17	342	37	326
Brigs	2	12	—	—
Small side-wheel	—	—	16	56
Iron-clad	—	—	3	18
Gun-boats (new)	—	—	23	92
Gun-boats (purchased)	—	—	79	342
Sloops (purchased)	13	52	—	—
Barks (purchased)	18	28	—	—
Brigs (purchased)	2	4	—	—
Schooners (purchased)	24	49	—	—
Total	82	837	164	1,055

Total: vessels 246 and guns 1,892. Seamen and marines, 22,000.

January, 1862.

- 1. Mason and Slidell were transferred from Fort Warren to the British gun-boat "Rinaldo" at Provincetown, Mass., bound for England.
- Fort Pickens, Fla., opened fire on the rebel batteries at Pensacola. Firing interchanged through the whole day. A breach was made in Fort Barancas and the town of Warrington set on fire.
- 2. Battle on Port Royal Island, S. C.: a number of rebel batteries destroyed and the rebels driven from the island.
- Fight between the Union gun-boats "Yankee" and "Anacostia" of the Potomac flotilla and the rebel batteries at Cockpit Point.
- Steamer "Ella Warley" ran the blockade into Charleston, S. C.
- 3. Union troops took possession of Big Bethel, Va., the rebels having evacuated the place.
- 4. Huttonsville, Va., attacked by the Union troops, and the rebel stores deposited there destroyed.
- Fight at Bath, Va.: Union troops fell back on Hancock, Md.
- 5. Rebels on opposite side of the Potomac shelled Hancock, Md., but were driven off by the Union artillery.
- 6. Gen. Milroy attacked and routed a party of 400 rebels in Tucker Co., Va. —Rebel encampment of 1,000 men under Poindexter in Howard Co., Mo., attacked and completely routed by 500 Union cavalry under Major Hubbard.
- 7. Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, released from Fort Warren.
- Gun-boat reconnaissance to within two miles of Columbus, Ky.
- Paintville, Ky., captured from the rebels under Humphrey Marshall by the Unionists under Gen. Garfield.
- Rebels at Romney, Va., surprised and routed.
- 8. Rebels, 2,000 strong at Blue's Gap, Va., routed by a detachment of Union forces under Col. Duming, who captured two cannons and all their equipage.
- Rebels in Randolph Co., Mo., routed.
- 9. Slight skirmish at Pohick Run., Va.
- 10. Gen. Garfield overtaking Humphrey Marshall's forces at the forks of Middle Creek, near Prestonburg, Ky., a fight ensued which resulted in the total defeat of the rebels.
- Naval and military expedition left Cairo bound down the Mississippi.
- Union troops evacuated Romney, Va.

- 10. Waldo P. Johnson and Trusten Polk, both of Missouri, expelled from the U. S. Senate as traitors.
- 11. Gun-boat action near Columbus, Ky.
- Bridges of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad burned by the rebels.
- 12. Sloop of war "Pensacola" run past the rebel batteries on the Potomac.
- Expedition consisting of 125 vessels left Fortress Monroe bound south. The expedition took about 15,000 troops in three brigades under Gen. A. E. Burnside. The fleet was commanded by Com. L. M. Goldsborough, U. S. Navy.
- 13. Simon Cameron, U. S. Sec. of War, resigned. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, appointed his successor. Cameron nominated U. S. Minister to Russia vice C. M. Clay resigned.
- 14. Gun-boat reconnaissance to Columbus, Ky.
- 15. Rebel lightship off Wilmington, N. C., burned by the Union blockading force.
- 16. Ohio Legislature passed a law authorizing the banks of the State to suspend specie payments.
- 17. The advance of Burnside's Expedition arrived at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., after meeting with heavy gales.
- Cedar Keys, Fla., captured by the Union forces.
- 18. Reconnaissance up the Tennessee River by the U. S. gun-boat "Conestoga."
- Death of ex-President John Tyler, at Richmond, Va.
- 19. Battle of Mill Spring, Ky. A rebel force 10,000 strong under Gens. G. B. Crittenden and Felix K. Zollicoffer attacked the Union forces (four regiments) under Gen. Thomas. The latter were dreadfully cut up, but after the first and severest engagement they were reinforced by nine regiments and several batteries, and completely routed their antagonists, who were driven back to their intrenchments on the Cumberland River, which they recrossed during the night and retreated in confusion. Gen. Zollicoffer was killed during the fight. The Unionists captured 10 cannon, 100 wagons, 1,200 horses, 1,000 muskets, several boxes of arms, and large quantities of ammunition and subsistence stores, together with a number of boats. Rebel loss: 192 killed, 68 wounded, and 89 prisoners; Union loss: 39 killed and 207 wounded.
- Rebel schooner "Lizzie Weston" captured.
- 20. Order issued for the appointment of commissioners to visit Richmond to provide for the welfare of the Union troops imprisoned at that place.
- Rebel schooner "Wilder" captured in Mobile Bay.
- 21. Gen. McClelland's expedition returned to Cairo from reconnoitering in the vicinity of Columbus, Ky.
- 22. A convention at Great Salt Lake City, Utah Terr., adopted a State Constitution to be submitted to Congress, with a request to be admitted into the Union. The name of the new State to be Desert.
- 23. A second fleet of stone-laden vessels sunk in Charleston Harbor.
- Rebel steamer "Calhoun" captured off the South-West Pass, mouth of the Mississippi.
- 24. Two rebel vessels grounded in an attempt to run the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi. They were burned.
- Twelve rebel officers and 68 privates captured at Bloomfield, Mo.
- 26. Anniversary of the secession of Louisiana: the day celebrated in New Orleans.
- Reconnaissance toward Mumfordsville, Ky.
- Most of the vessels of the Burnside Expedition passed through Hatteras Inlet into Pamlico Sound.
- 27. Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish appointed commissioners to visit Richmond, and look to the comfort of the Union prisoners.
- 28. Gun-boat reconnaissance in the neighborhood of Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, Ga. Engagement between Union and rebel boats—the latter under Com. Tatnall.
- 29. A small Union force surrounded a house near Ocoquan River, Va., where nine Texan rangers were stationed, and in the skirmish which ensued killed the whole nest.
- 30. The "Monitor" launched.
- The answer of Lord Russell to the dispatch of Sec. Seward surrendering Mason and Slidell arrived in this country.
- 31. All the salt-petre in the rebel States ordered to be seized for the government, and fifty cents a pound allowed therefor.

February, 1862.

- 1. Skirmish near Bowling Green, Ky.
- 2. Cavalry skirmish in Morgan Co., Tenn.
- 3. The privatermen confined in the city jails as pirates having been declared prisoners of war, were removed to Fort Lafayette.
- Rebel steamer "Nashville" ordered to leave Southampton (Engl.) Harbor: the U. S. gun-boat "Tuscarora" starting in pursuit was stopped by the British frigate "Shannon."
- 4. Skirmish on the Potomac near Ocoquan, Va.
- Discussion in the rebel House of Delegates of Virginia on the subject of enrolling free negroes.
- Address published by the rebel commanders appealing to the men whose terms of enlistment were about to expire to rejoin the army.
- 5. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, expelled from the U. S. Senate by a vote of 82 to 14.
- Skirmish near Beaufort, S. C.
- Gen. Thos. F. Meagher took command of the Irish Brigade in McClelland's army.
- British schooner "Mars" captured off Florida.
- 6. Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, taken by the Union Western gun-boat fleet under Com. A. H. Foote. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and his staff taken prisoners. The fort mounted 17 guns. Union loss: 17 killed and 31 wounded. Rebel loss: 19 killed and 8 wounded.
- 7. Cavalry skirmish near Fairfax Court House, Va.
- Harper's Ferry shelled by the Union batteries and a large number of buildings destroyed and burned.
- Romney, Va., occupied by Union troops under Gen. Lander.
- Two rebel transports on the Tennessee River destroyed.
- 7 and 8. Battle of Roanoke Island: the island with all its fortifications captured. Six batteries mounting 46 guns, 3,000 small-arms, and large quantities of supplies fell into the hands of Gen. Burnside. Union loss: 50 killed and 222 wounded. Rebel loss: 13 killed, 39 wounded, and 2,527 prisoners.
- 8. Rebel boats, "Sallie Wood" and "Muscle," captured at Chickasaw, Miss.
- Three rebel steamboats burned at Florence, Ala.
- Gen. Hunter declared martial law throughout the State of Kansas.
- Bridge of the Louisville, Clarksville and Memphis railroads over the Tennessee burned by Union forces.
- 9. Expedition (13 gun-boats) sent up the Pasquotank River toward Elizabeth City, N. C., whither the rebel gun-boats had fled after the battle of Roanoke Island.

- 9. Brig.-Gen. C. P. Stone arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. The charges against him related principally to the Ball's Bluff disaster.
- 10. Union gun-boats returned from the expedition up the Tennessee. They went up as far as Florence, Ala., and all along the river route were greeted with cheers for the Union. The gun-boats captured three rebel steamers, and six others were burned by the secessionists.
- Naval fight off Elizabeth City, N. C.: all the rebel gun-boats but one captured.
- 11. The great Sawyer gun at Newport News, Va., burst, killing two men and wounding four or five others.
- Elizabeth City, N. C., occupied by the Union forces. It had been fired by the rebels and a great number of buildings destroyed.
- 12. Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River invested by 40,000 Union troops under Grant. There were about 18,000 rebels in the fort.
- Skirmishes between the advance of Gen. Curtis' army and Price's men near Springfield, Mo., and in each the rebels were driven back.
- Union forces took possession of Edenton, N. C.
- A nest of guerrillas at Moorsfield, Va., broken up by the Union troops.
- 13. Attack on Fort Donelson commenced at 7.30 a.m. Battle lasted all day. At night the Union forces were reinforced by 8,000 men and four gun-boats.
- Union forces under Curtis took possession of Springfield, Mo., the rebels having evacuated it during the previous night, leaving in the hospitals 600 sick and wounded.
- The House Treasury Note Bill with the legal tender clause passed the U. S. Senate.
- Plymouth, N. C., occupied by Union troops.
- Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal destroyed by the Union forces.
- 14. Battle of Fort Donelson renewed and continued all day.
- Sec. of War ordered the release of all political prisoners on condition of their taking the oath of allegiance. The President proclaimed a general amnesty to all such as complied.
- Return of Ames and Fish from Richmond. The rebels refused to permit them to enter their lines, but agreed to exchange all the prisoners.
- Cavalry reconnaissance to Blooming Gap, Va. Rebel camp broken up and several rebels killed and wounded.
- 15. Battle of Fort Donelson renewed and continued all day. At night the Union flag floated over the main redoubt, which completely commanded the inner fortifications.
- Bowling Green, Ky., occupied by the Union troops under Gen. Mitchell.
- Naval engagement near Fort Pulaski, Ga.
- 16. Fort Donelson surrendered to the Union forces. During the night Gens. Floyd and Pillow with 5,000 men had escaped, leaving Gens. Buckner and Tilghman with 13,000 men to continue the fight or surrender at discretion. The result was a surrender. Besides the prisoners, there were taken 3,000 horses, 48 field pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,000 small-arms, and an immense amount of stores. Union loss during the three days' fighting: 446 killed, 1,735 wounded, and 150 prisoners. Rebel loss: 237 killed, 1,007 wounded, and 13,300 prisoners.
- 17. Battle of Sugar Creek, Ark.—rebels defeated.
- 18. First regular Congress of the Confederate States of America assembled at Richmond. It was composed of representatives from all the slave-holding States except Maryland and Delaware.
- 19. Rebel government ordered all the Union prisoners of war, numbering about 2,000, to be released.
- Winton, N. C., attacked by the Union gun-boats and burned.
- C. S. Congress at Richmond counted the electoral votes for President and Vice-President which were given unanimously for Jefferson Davis, of Miss., and Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga. The number of votes by the States severally were as follows: Ala. 11, Ark. 6, Fla. 4, Geo. 12, La. 8, Miss. 9, N. Car. 12, S. Car. 8, Tenn. 15, Texas 8, and Virg. 18—total 109.
- 20. Clarksville, Tenn., occupied by the Union forces. The rebels fled on the approach of the gun-boats, but succeeded in destroying the railroad bridge over Cumberland River.
- Bentonville, Ark., occupied by Union troops.
- A thousand rebels, sent to reinforce Fort Donelson, captured on their way down the river.
- Gun-boat reconnaissance up the Ocoquan River.
- 21. Nathaniel P. Gordon, convicted of trading in slaves, hung at New York. This was the first execution for the offense under the laws of the United States.
- Skirmish near Independence, Mo.
- Battle near Fort Craig, N. Mex.: fight lasted all day. Unionists lost 102 killed and 140 wounded. The rebels captured six pieces of artillery.
- 22. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States for six years.
- Martial law proclaimed over West Tennessee.
- Day appointed by President Lincoln for a general movement of the land and naval forces.
- 23. Nashville, Tenn., evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Union forces under Gen. Nelson.
- Gallatin, Tenn., occupied by Union troops under Gen. Buell.
- 24. Fayetteville, Ark., captured by Union troops under Curtis. Part of the town burned by the rebels before evacuating.
- Union army under Banks crossed the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry.
- 25. Telegraph lines taken possession of by the Government. Army news not to be published until authorized.
- Skirmish at Mason's Neck, near Ocoquan, Va.
- Rebels (about this time) driven out of Texas, Dent, and Howell counties, Mo., by the Union cavalry.
- 26. Loan and Treasury Note (legal tender) Bill approved by the President.
- 27. Rebels begin to evacuate Columbus, Ky.
- "Monitor" sailed from New York.
- 28. Rebel steamer "Nashville" ran the blockade at Beaufort, N. C.
- Fast day in the Confederate States.
- Charleston, Va., occupied by Union troops.
- Rebels dispersed at Bird's Point, Mo.: 40 prisoners and six pieces of artillery captured by Union forces.

March, 1862.

- 1. John Minor Botts arrested at Richmond, Va., for treason to the Confederate States.
- Schooner "British Queen" captured while endeavoring to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C.
- 2. Union gun-boats engaged the rebel batteries at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.: rebels repulsed with great slaughter.
- Death of Gen. Fred. W. Lander.
- Brunswick, Ga., captured by the Union forces.
- 3. Columbus, Ky. (the Gibraltar of the Confederacy), occupied by Union troops, the city having been previously evacuated by the rebels.