TREASURÝ DÉPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE currency, Washington, July 22, '63) WHEREAS, By satisfactory evi-HEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pecusylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a unitonal currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has compiled with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Compiroller of the currency. Go hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid. In Testimony whereof, I hereutu sat my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH MCCULLOCH, Seal of the Compical Compired to the Compical Compired to the Compical Compical



UNIVERSAL

No. 1. Large Family Wringer, \$10,00 No. 2. Medium " " 7,00 No. 2! " " 6,00 No. 3. Small " " 5,00 No. 3. Small

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Nos. 24. and 3 have no Cogs. All others.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families. ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Ageline to hold that he did not think it

riculturist," says of the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. "A child can readily wring out a tubful of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a Crothes Fayari A Time Sayari and a Stayorn Sayari The saying of garneness will alone pay a lurge per centage on it broat. We think the muchine nucli more than "paya for tirelt every year," in the saying of gauments. There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Winger be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of gauments may clog the vollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft sip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break looss from the shaft. Our own is ene of the first make, and it is as good as New after nearly your krars, Company Cog.

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Aug. 12, '63.

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Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the ardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty,

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For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with musicits, and assigned to companies of the First Battelion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lest a famal we make the service of the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provets quarts and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, de. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provest Marabass General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, its.

That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.

That the is fit for the duties, or some of them, field.

3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and descring.
For conlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Euroliment for the district in which the applicant is a resident

mnt is a resident
By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

Captain and Provost Marshal.

Hantingdon, July 8, 1868.

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N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.
Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

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Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting SurAddress, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgenn, Howard Association, No. 2 count amin based adelphia, Fa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRGHILD, Secretary.
Dec. 31, 1862-1y.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STOR of GUTMAN & OO., if you want a gord article clothing. Store room in Long's new building. In the Discount, Huntingder Sept 18, 1857

Y OU will find the Largest and Best







WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.

TERMS, \$1,50 a year in advance.

in the rear and on the left of the first

brigade. Here this also halted but,

like the first, was not permitted to rest. Indeed, about this time the first

brigade, Col. Loomis, unable to bear

the attack of stones heaped upon them,

but to receive such a heavy fire that after a moment the line wavered and

broke, falling back rapidly and in considerable disorder. But no sooner had

it met, in descending the bills the as-cending brigade, than the men rallied as if by magic, and moved up the bill again in admirably good order, and

upon a line with the other troops.-

These also advanced to the protecting

ledge of rocks before mentioned, and here the whole force laid down as be-

It was nearly 2 o'clock when it was discovered that a third brigade—Ran-ne's—was moving up the bill to the as-

sistance of the other troops. This brigade formed on the left and rear of the two others. It was evidently in-

tended, at first, to form line of battle,

echelon on the right, but the circumstances of the falling back of the 1st brigade prevented the carrying out of

this intention. This whole force was

soon in readiness and moved to the at-

But the enemy had not been idle .-Seeing the heavy preparations making for the assault, he was forced to mass

troops upon his right. It now appears that he marched them down the west

slope of the ridge, and formed a line of

battle at right angles to that of our

forces. It was at the very moment that our troops, elated with the chan-

ces of success now presented to them,

were moving forward to the attack,

and had reached to within 25 yards of the enemy's fort, that this flanking

force appeared around the spur of the hill, and began to pour upon our

right flank a most tremendous fire.-

Our forces attempted to change front, but it was to late. After a short and

desperate, but ineffectual, effort, the

line wavered, broke, and retreated in

direction in which lay the brigade

man sent Col. Walcot word to intrench

Gen. Sherman.

himself, and thus ended the assaults by

The Attack by the Centre.

It was now that the weakness o

this was composed of numerous pieces

reached the summit, and that they se-

cured sixty-two iron and brass and

division, on reaching the summit immediately proceeded to occupy the

centre fort, while one of Gen. Palmer's

finding us in possession of the ridge,

Gon. Turchin's brigade, of Baird's

steel proofs of that fact.

rose from its position and advanced

VOL. XIX.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GEN. GRANT'S GREAT SUCCESS

Full Report of the Three Days'

Fighting.

ed Bravery.

The Situation before the Battle.

lescribed of late that any lengthy de-

cluster of peaks, rather isolated from-

each other, but as they run south

Lookout Mountain.

ceeded in strengthening the centre,

the old Army of the Cumberland, by

Howard's corps. Subsequently, how-

ever, this corps joined in the opera-tions on the right, while two brigades

of Stanley's division, 4th corps, and

The operations were to have begun

on Saturday, November 21st, but ow-

ing to the heavy rains, and the partial

the movement was delayed indefinite-

it was determined to reconnoitre his

position in order to develop any retir-

by General Thomas as the reconnoi-

and into line to meet any emergency

to reveal the artillery of the enemy.

General Wood's Reconnoissance.

battle, and the enemy lining the crest

of the hill looking upon the magnifi-

of Fort Wood, under charge of Lieut. Dunwoody of the 12th Wisconsin bat

tery, opened fire, and as if it had been

chosen as the signal for the advance, General Wood's division moved for-

ward. At the same time, the pickets

in his front began skirmishing, and in being reinforced drove those of the

enemy into their rifle-pits along a

knob, half-way between Chattanooga

and Mission Ridge.

creek, and at the base of an isolated

cent array below, the heavy siege guns

A few minutes after one A. M., on

On Monday rumors began to pre-

and Osterbaus' division.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!!!

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863.

mediately engaged. He pushed forward rapidly, driving the enemy before him into their rifle-pits, and began in the forest which enveloped them from view from Fort Wood, a very brisk and rapid fire. The effect of this soon became apparent by the appearance of numerous wounded from the woods. These weeds their way to the woods. These weeds their way to in order to give the disengaged and was far outweighed by the advantafresh centre an opportunity to storm the heights and cut the robels in two. However this may have been intended it was subsequently discovered that the mountain. the enemy, trusting to the natural strength of Lookout had left a small force of two brigades to hold it, and had not weakened their centre to any great extent. In order to take this position, or to compel its reinforce-

Our informant was cut off from Gen.

gagement. It appears, however, that Gen. Hooker, moved up the valley west of Lookout Mountain toward Trenton. The enemy supposed him to be moving to a gap some miles south of the point of Lookout, but having this guarded, apparently did not fear his attack. But after going to the rear of the rebel force, posted on the point about three miles. General tle, facing northward, with Gen. Geary on the front line, his right resting against the palisades which form the cap of Lookout Mountain. These pallines of skirmishers were thrown out, the order given to advance, and in a

short time there began the oddest battle of the war. On the sum nit of the mountain, above the palisades, the rebels had two 64:pounders On the west-slope of the mountain they had no works. On the east, near the point of the mountain, they had a strong line of rifle-pits, with two pieces of artillery. Gen. Hooker came down on the western slope, his heavy skirmish line driving everything before it. The enemy was taken by surprise at being attacked in the mountain cut off and secured several hundred prisoners. These fellows hid in the rocks and bushes and surrendered at discretion. Many of them were unexchanged men taken at Vicksburg, and the question has arisen what is to be done with them. It is evident from their conduct that they have been forced to take up arms a gainst us, and all appear to be conscientious in saying that they supposed they had been exchanged, as

were told: Halting only to secure these, men Hooker continued to push around the mountain, and had obtained a strong foothold on the spur of the point, when he found the enemy in his rifle-pits on the cast slope, prepared to make a more systematic and a stronger defence. He pushed forward, however, continuing his skirmish fighting on a heavy scale. This engagement was kept up very seriously until late in the afternoon, when a charge was made and the enemy driven from his rifle-pits. They were immediately occupied by Geary. But the enemy ral-lied and made a charge for the posses-assistance of General Case, and after a not heavy; and it was soon seen that sion of the works they had just relinquished. They made one desperate effort Geary, out of ammunition, was about being overpowered, when reinforcements arrived under Gen. Carlin. and the 38th Indiana, 2d and 32d Ohio, and other regiments of that fine brigade going in at double quick, the enemy gave up and fell back, under a murderous fire, to hastily constructed works in the rear, and covering the Summertown road Gen. Carlin had

road to the summit of the mountain. eral Thomas at nightfall, that he had taken these works, and could hold his mountain that night. Reforming his line, with Grover on the left, then imposing and threatening attitude, facing toward the valley, between Lockport and Mission Ridge. One of his again to advance, and succeeded in an origades was also sent to Hooker.—
General Howard's corps (11th) was employed during the day in opening communications and forming a junction with Sherman at the mouth of Chickamauga.

This was effected without serious.

This was effected without serious. Chickamauga. 2d Ohio, Col. Anson McCook, was fu-This was effected without serious riously attacked by the enemy's sharpopposition by noon, but the line held shooters. A sharp fight ensued. The by General Howard was allowed to be 2d Ohio boys were eager to be at the

the left; General Samuel Beatty being in reserve. The 8th Kansas did the skirmishing for the entire line, and did skirmishing for the entire line, and did the same that such an attempt that fine regiment. The enemy was, of course, encountered before the first hundred rods had been traversed, and hundred rods hundred rods hundred rods had been traversed, and hundred rods had been traversed, and hundred rods had been traversed, and hundred rods hundred rods upon the men.
About ten minutes past one a se

This position Gen. Hooker held du-While Gen. Sherman proceeded to ring the night. In the morning it was demonstrate upon the rebel right, Gen found the enemy had evacuated the the hill, and formed under a heavy fire, position, and Hooker took possession. Thus the night of Tuesday left us in possession of two strong positions on the flanks of the enemy; but Hooker's success enabled the enemy to concentrate his line, a disadvantage which ges gained. We took two pieces of field artillery, but the enemy succeed-

The Third Dag's Operations. Immediately after taking possession of the mountain, Gen. Hooker moved his column southward by the road on the summit, descending by Mickejack trace (the route taken by Jackson in his campaign against the Cherokees,) to the valley east of the ridge and made the ascent of Mission Ridge at or near the old battle-field of Chickamauga. He then moved northward on top of the ridge, taking in Rossville and geadually driving in the rebel left. He also took position so as to be upon the rear of the line of the enemy in

the valley. These movements occupied him the greater port of the day. Gen. Sherman's Engagement.

In the meantime Gen. Sherman's 15th corps was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel right, under the Kentucky renegades, Buckner and Breckinridge. The hill which was being attacked by Shorman, is the highest peak of Mission Ridge, and though the point about three miles, General not as rough and rugged as Lookout Mountain, is nevertheless very difficult the figure porthward with Gen General of ascent. The hill or hills taken by Gen. Sherman on Tuesday, did not command this (Tunnel) hill; but from Sherman's position, a fine view could cap of Lookout Mountain. These palbe had of the rebel position half a mile distant. The fort built by the rebels stacle to the ascent of the force to the summit. His right resting against over the ramparts with vicious looks. these, his left extended about half way down the mountain. Whittaker and Grove formed the second line, while Osterhaus formed the third. Heavy Tunnel Hill. When on Shorman's right you were west of Tunnel Hill. When you were on Sherman's left you disorder. The enemy pursuing some portions of our troops who fled in the were east of the hill. The centre was so thrown out and retired that, like the wings, it remained at a respectful distance from the enemy who formed the centre, while Sherman formed the arc of the circle. It will be readily which had made the first assault, came upon that brigade and after a few minutes againg were repulsed and pushed into their works. Gen. Sherunderstood from this that making separate attacks from his right and left, General Sherman approached the rebel position on different sides of the hill. So far separated were the two columns that the hill prevented them from seeing each others movements. the rear, and hastily retreated to the They were hence unable to act in con-

the top of the hill than they were reimmediate command of Gen. Palmer,
ceived with a tremendous volley of
and consisted of the division of Gen.
ceived with a tremendous volley of
Sheridan and the two brigades of Gen.
"We give the above methods not as vanced rapidly, charging a rifle-pit of the enemy, and after a hand to hand conflict retired in some disorder, leaves of Gens, Baird and Wood's divisions, in the left the storming party consisted conflict retired in some disorder, leaves of Gens, Baird and Wood's divisions, leaves the dead wounded in the left the storming party consisted the storming party consisted of Gens, Baird and Wood's divisions, leaves the storming party consisted the storm ing their dead and wounded inside the under the direct command of Gen. enemy's outer works. But it must gordon Granger. These had been lyuot be supposed that our men fled to
the foot of the hill. No sooner had
of attack. It was three o'clock when they reached the protecting slope of General Grant pronounced that word, the hill which hid them from the view and in five minutes after, the two grand of the enemy than they reformed in columns moved gradually to the attack. good style and laid down under the They were ordered to strike the mounbrow of the hill to await an attack in tain at points about a mile apart, and return. But the enemy did not dare to make the ascent as rapidly as was to attack, but contented himself with consistent with good order. Immedithe repulse he had succeeded in at ately on reaching the summit, the two quite heavy cost to both parties. The forts were to be taken possession of two brigades remained quiet for some and held.
time. At half past 11 General Giles It was a Smith, with his brigade, among which the rebels in the centre displayed itassistance of General Case, and after a not heavy; and it was soon seen that short delay, the whole proceeded to they had but few supports for their armake

A Second Attack. This attack did not differ from the they belched forth grape and canister peen few more desperate encounters them of twelve pieces more. It has men, and poured into them incessantof the troops. In this assault the 37th forward the rest of his regiments, to verely, losing many valuable men and officers.

OU will find the Largest and Best Wood moved with a part of Hazen's brigade on the right and Willich's on brigade on the right and Willich's on the many feet considerably from them.

| Should be described in a magnificent of the Alpha-bet from them were an above to be at the under half way to the summit, where an above the feet of arms, a series of as brilliant gress?

operations as this war has yet witnessed. The result to us can hardly be calculated. The siege of an important stronghold has been raised by the almost complete destruction of the besieging force. The enemy in our immediate front driven to seek safety in flight, the rear of the 'no less iden. immediate front driven to seek safety in flight, the rear of the no less dangerous enemy in front of Gen. Burnside is so exposed that he can only protect himself by retiring. Already the telegraph informs us he is retreating to Dalton. The enemy who but yesterday was offensive, has now been forced to take the defensive. Our communications are intact, and lest communications are intact, and last, but not least, our army has been ena-bled to push forward, and will doubtless soon strike the flying foe.
Our losses are estimated at 500 killed and 2,500 wounded. We have lost

no prisoners.
The losses of the enemy have been mentioned at 2,000 killed and wounded, and 7,000 prisoners. General Grant's latest despatch says we have taken 62 pieces of artillery.

operations as this war has yet witnes-

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor,
To whom all communications on the sub-ject of Education should be addressed.

Teaching the Alphabet.

The following plans of teaching the Alphabet are taken from the educational column of the Bedford Inquirer, edited by "a school-marm. We think they are worthy the notice of our

"1st method.—It is a universal custom to arm the novice when first entering school with a Primer, 'New England's,' 'Child's,' 'McGuffey's,'—at least with somebody's, and it does not make any particular difference whose; nor is it necessary for the book to be a Primer, a newspaper would answer a Primer, a newspaper would answer as readily—anything that has printed letters upon it. The teacher will at reconcern that there are fifty-two characters—large and small—before him. The twenty-six large characters, or capitals, as they are called, should in nowise be noticed; they have only a tendency to confuse the hearinger. a tendency to confuse the beginner. We have uniformly set them aside to be learned by the pupil when circumstances throw them in its way. With this deduction, then, there are twenty-six small characters to be taught, to be committed by the pupil. These should be divided off into twenty-six lessons, commencing with a. Any ordinary pupil can commit the Alphabet in twenty-six lessons if care be observed. The teacher will proceed to point out and name the first a which point out and name the first a, which the pupil will name after him; he will then point out another a and the pupil will readily name it, and another, until he has pointed out all on a page, yea, a hundred times, until the pupil will have firmly impressed it upon its memory. At the next lesson review the a and take up the b, or any other letter in the same manner, never leaving a letter until the pupil by the continued repetition has fully impressed it upon its plastic mind. More advanced pupils acquire their lessons in

the same manner by a less number of repetitions. repetitions.
"2d method.—The pupil is furnished with a slate at the option of the teach The teacher takes a position at or. The teacher takes a position at the black-board and arrays, the learn-er or learners before him; he then selects some one of the small characters, say d; he writes it on the surface and names it, the pupil or pupils, as the case may be, repeat it; he writes it again, they recognize the similarity In massing on the right to oppose and name it; he repeats the character Sherman, the enemy had been com- as often as he desires and then beginfrom seeing each others movements.

They were hence unable to act in concert—a fact which may have had something to do with the result of the attacks.

pelled to make the error of the day, ning with the nest enaracter ne names over the whole number written down, Grant, standing on Bald Knob, plainly making them call out d; d, until they saw their movements to the right, and the characters which he has endeavorbrigades of Gens. John W. Corse and come, anticipating as a result of Sher-ed to impress at prior lessons. After Col. Jones, 4th Virginia, from the left of the line. The movement began at of Bragg's forces on his right. Grant should be required to write the char-11 o'clock in the morning and the as- had formed in the valley on either side actor which they are learning upon sault lasted only 10 minutes. No of Bald Knob two strong storming them. Of course, they will not be sooner had our men appeared above parties. The right one was under the able to imitate well at first, but it ac-

> models, but with the hope that others. will completely ventilate the system used in teaching the Alphabet. Our desire is to be practical, nothing more." We will not attempt to improve on

the foregoing plans, but for the sake of variety we will suggest the following, which we have practiced with a great degree of success as well as pleasure: Arrango the class before the black-board, and write the name of some familiar object, as cow-dogent-boy, or such like, and after writing each name, speak of the object, ask questions concerning it, and then refer to some of the peculiarities of the word, and so on, until several have been written; then have the class review them-not naming the letters, but the words,-and after they have become somewhat familiar with the look of each name or word, rub them out, and let the class dictate what you tillery. Gen. Grant soon saw that shall write. Let them know that you for from every point along the ridge are going to deceive them, if you can, not be able to know or name, and you will find that, in a short time, you can't not puzzle them with any word formorly writton. All this time they are acquiring a knowledge of shape or figure, and that too of the name of something which has life or existence, not become a question which will never be settled. It is enough that they mero hieroglyphics which have no meaning but a name.

Before the class retires place at few words of the former lesson or lessons upon the board; let the pupils spend their spare time in writing them on their slates with which each one should

be provided. If this plan is carried out faithfully the small words in common use, not because they can spell them, but from the shape of the words. Children who are taught to read in this way are never stammerors, stopping to spell the words, hesitating and repeating as is so general in many of our schools; While this was going on on the left made a desperate effort to recover but read with ease and elegande.—
a force of one brigade from the right from his disaster, and charged TurThen from experience I have found Then from experience I have found, force posted behind the railroad bank, but dislodged them by an admirably and field down the mountains, seeing executed movement. They then began to ascend the hill, and marched the was over, and at 5 P. M. on Wedther the was over, and at 5 P. M.

Splendid Generalship and Unsurpassthe woods. These made their way to the ambulance train just in rear of the division, and under cover of the railroad bank, and in twenty minutes af-

the whole of Wood's front became im-

mediately engaged. He pushed for-

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes he following long and interesting acter being wounded, were in the hospital at Chattanooga, having their wounds dressed. The fight in the woods was of but short duration, for Gen. Wood finding the enemy uncovered behind huge rifle-pits, ordered a charge of his whole feat and the terms. count of the battles near Chattanooga, obtained from a highly reliable source: This has been so often and fully scription would be thrown away upon charge of his whole front, and the two brigades of Willich and Hazen, chargthe public at this time. The enemy's brigades of Willich and Fiazen, energing, with a yell, went into the robel works without faltering, and as Wood says, without a straggler. The energy works at the foot of the mountains, Grove's brigades of Stanley's division of the works at the foot of the mountains, Grove's brigades of Stanley's division of the grove's bright and grove's brigades of Stanley's division of the grove's bri line, it is understood pretty generally, was upon the summit of Mission ridge, with a crotchet, detached, upon Lookout Mountain. Mission Ridge is a low range of mountains, not unlike the bills on the Kentucky side of the hills on the Kentucky side of the river from our beautiful "Queen City," save that the furrows of the field and ffers, representing mainly Hindman's

division, and a large portion belonging to the 28th Alabama infantry.

The enemy, finding his line breaking the vineyard here assume the horrible dimensions of the rifle-pit there. This range commences on the north, at the mouth of Chickamauga creek, in a in disorder, opened a fire of artillery from the ridge, to cover their retreat, and for a few moments this was very rigorously maintained. Little or no damage was done, as our troops were now safely behind and on a couple of hills, known on the map as Bald knobs. These were taken possession of by General Hazen's brigade and the right of General Willich, the 15th Chio being the regiment which occupied the most

the isolated peaks mentioned not being occupied. The enemy had such a long important hill of the two. The Reconnoissance thus Ended. advisable to attempt to contest the oc-cupation of the isolated peaks. On General Wood reported, and received the north end of the ridge, and the in reply that he had met with such signal success, and had gained so imright of his line, he had built a strong bastion fort. At a point nearly due east of Chattanooga, and nearly two miles south of the fort mentioned, was portant a point, that it was determined to hold it, and orders were given him to entrench himself. At the same another. These were connected by strong rifle pits, the outlines of which were plainly visible from Chattanooga, time the division of General Sheridan moved forward on his right, to support him, while General Howard's corps but the naked eye could hardly distinmoved on his left, in order to protect guish whether they were men in line of battle, or works. The field-glass, his flank. A small but deep stream lay in General Howard's front, and it however, would bring into bold relief was determined to obtain possession the logs, brush and earth which comof that as a defile to his position. But nosed these rude but strong works. posed these rude but strong works.—
From the fort in the centre, south a mile, ran rifle-pits to another fort; which was the left of the rebel line on the ridge. At the foot of the ridge be the works on his left flank, and these ginning near the second of centre fort, Bragg had constructed a series of were developed as soon as Genl. Howard moved forward and attempted to strong rifle pits, which ran southward, take possession on the creek-it is hugging the mountains, and bore to a point about due east from the base of Lookout mountain to a strong lunette fort, called Fort Bragg. Lookout mountain to a strong later fort, called Fort Bragg.

Here the line changed direction and ran acrosss the valley between Lookout and Mission Ridge to a small but deep stream called Chattanooga creek. deep stream called Chattanooga creek. dely, and after a few moments' fighting on their flank, with a vigorous at the mountain cut off and secured several security of the mountain cut off and secured several security in prisoners. Gen. Hooker met with unexpectedly, and after a few moments' fighting on their flank, with a vigorous at the mountain cut off and secured several security frife-pits on the eastern mountain. But it was not until they had suffered very severely in prisoners. will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. By add allowance same as for affects and men of the United Extent Infantry: except that no premium or boundless for the collater of Lookout, but no defences appear to enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any possions or boundless which may be due for previous services. save upon the slope and summit of selves in entire possession of their first cookout Mountain.

Gen. Grant's line was shorter—being portion of Bald Knob. The positions the interior line—very strongly defen-ded in the centre, and hence with re-inforcements arriving under Hooker defensive position, awaiting operations and Sherman, he was enabled, by the on the flanks. During the night, Capt time his plans matured, to detach two time his plans matured, to detach two Bridge's battery of artillery was mov-large forces to attack the enemy's left ed from Fort Wood to the summit of and right flanks, in order to keep his Bald Knob, and this position it retainline extended and consequently weaked during the remainder of the operaened, while at the same time he suctions.

The Second Day's Operations. During the night of Monday, Genl. Sherman succeeded in reaching his position on the north side of the river, opposite the mouth of Chickamauga one brigade of Johnston's division, 14th creek, proparatory to crossing at day-corps, were sent to aid Hooker, who light in the morning. Col. Stanley, was assaulting Lookout with Geary's 18th Ohio, had the boats in order for crossing, the steamer Dunbar being moved during the night to the same point. At daylight Sherman . began crossing his three divisions under Ewdestruction of the pontoon bridge upon ing, M. L. and J. C. Smith, and that which Sherman was to have crossed, of General Davis. This latter division holding itself in readiness to act as a reserve to the 15th corps, finished vail that the enemy were retiring, and crossing at 1 A. M-, and had no sooner done so, and taken position in the tetes du pont built by Sherman, than the ing disposition on his part. Brigadier latter moved to the attack of the ene-General Wood's division was selected my's supposed position on the north my's supposed position on the north end of Mission Ridge. This movement tring force, and the whole army in | was made slowly and without opposi-Chattanooga was ordered under arms tion. The hill was taken possession of by three o'clock in the afternoon .which might arise, and also to demou- As the enemy contented himself with strate in various directions, in order firing a few shells at us from Tunnel but made no serious opposition to the occupation of the position. Gen. Sherman entrenched his position and prepared for an attack at an early Monday, the troops all being in line of hour the ensuing morning. The ene my, on observing this heavy force on his right flank, went vigorously to strengthening his position.

On the Centre. The centre was held during Tuesday by Gens. Granger, Palmer and Howard. General Granger remained qui et, only occasionally opening from Bridge's battery on the rebel centre. General Palmer remained quiet in an

At the same time the enemy opened with artillery from the ridge, revealing three batteries in the centre of their line, but none of the guns of sufficient calibre to reach Fort Wood. As Gen. Wood advanced, however, he soon got under the fire of these guns, and suf-

first in movement or result, but it was at the heavy columns, now so rapidly more desperate and was persisted in advancing. But this did not serve to much longer, the final retirement of our men not taking place until half-part twelve are boundaries the bear twelve as the server to the bear twelve as the server to the bear twelve as the server twelve the bear twelve to the bear twelve twelv past twelve, an hour having thus been consumed in the assault. There have lost at Chickamauga, and interest on come up about dusk, and his repulse in the war, than was this engagement of the enemy, left us in possession of of an hour, and it speaks volumes in their works and the entire field. We praise of the men engaged, that, at its had only to push on about 500 yards ond, though much broken, they rallied to get possession of the Summerstown at the slope of the hill and held the ond to the summit of the mountain.
General Hooker sent word to General Thomas at nightfall, that he had pieces of light artillery to bear on our be bad already gained, Hooker deter- did great execution. Generals Carse left. Gen. Turchin had not yet got- time, be able to name at first sight, all mined to push on and endeavor to get and Giles Smith were severely wounpossession of the summit or cap of the mountain that night. Reforming his cot, of the 46th Ohio, took command by the enemy. He hastily pushed Wood's brigade, Carlin on the centre, Ohio and 6th lows suffered very set the support of those engaged with an then Whittaker with two regiments verely, losing many valuable men and overwhelming force, for the enemy,