With the WESTERN ARMY

Battle of Missionary Ridge.

By GEN. GREEN B. RAUM.

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On the morning of Nov. 25, 1863, the forces of Thomas, Sherman, and Hooker were in close communication; their lines did not actually connect, but their objective was the same, namely, Bragg's army on Missionary Ridge. The morning was cold and raw; during the early hours clouds and mists hung low and obscured objects in the valley and on the high ground.

Orchard Knob was the National headquarters, occupied by Gens. Grant and Thomas, with their staff officers. The sun rose, the sky cleared, and the whole scene was distinctly spread out to view. On the right Lookout Mountain penetrated the sky; upon its mighty peak waved the National standard, while upon its northern slope Hooker's army was bivouacked behind their trenches. Missionary Ridge, the Confederate battle line, was only a mile away. It extended to the northeast, terminating at the South Chickamauga River. This ridge, with steep and rocky sides, rises 400 feet above the plain. Gen. Bragg's headquarters were plainly visible on top of the ridge. The main Confederate force, with extensive works and numerous batteries of artillery, held this great defensive position from Rossville Gap to the railroad tunnel. At the foot of the ridge strong breastworks were occupied by the front line of the Confederate army.

The Army of the Cumberland, with four divisions, occupied the Union center. They held the line which they had wrested from the enemy on the afternoon of Nov. 23. It was now well fortified, and 20 pieces of artillery were in position in the works. Away to the left Sherman's forces could be seen. They occupied the north end of Missionary Ridge, and extended southward along a spur of the ridge to a point almost in front of the railroad tunnel.

On the evening of the 24th Gen. Grant had telegraphed to Washington: "The fight today progresses favorably. Sherman carried the end of Missionary Ridge, and his right is now at the tunnel, and left at Chickamauga Creek. Troops from Lookout Valley carried the point of the mountain, and now hold the eastern slope and point, high up. Hooker reports 2,000 prisoners taken, besides which a small number have fallen into our hands from Missionary Ridge."

On the morning of the 25th President Lincoln replied as follows: "Your dispatches as to fighting on Monday and Tuesday are here. Well done. Many thanks to all. Remember Burnside."

Gen. Halleck telegraphed as follows: "I congratulate you on the success thus far of your plans. I fear that Burnside is hard pressed, and that any further delay may prove fatal. I know that you will do all in your power to relieve him."

Gen. Grant telegraphed to Brig.-Gen. Wilcox, who was in the eastern part of the Tennessee Valley: "Fighting has been going on here for two days; and, as soon as possible, I shall send a force up the valley, sufficient to relieve Burnside, if he holds out. If you can communicate this fact to him, please do so."

These dispatches show the deep anxiety felt by the President and the military authorities at Washington for the safety of Gen. Burnside's forces at Knoxville, and their reliance upon Gen. Grant to afford him relief.

Gen. Grant's plan for the battle of Nov. 25 was for Gen. Sherman to attack Bragg's right flank, threaten his rear, and make the greatest possible demonstration of strength to induce Gen. Bragg to withdraw forces from his center; for Gen. Hooker to move against Gen. Bragg's left flank upon Missionary Ridge at Rossville Gap and force the fighting there, and for Gen. Thomas, with the Army of the Cumberland, to attack and carry Bragg's center at the opportune moment.

At midnight on Nov. 24, he instructed Gen. Sherman to attack the enemy at dawn, giving the information that Thomas would also attack at an early hour. Gen. Hooker was ordered to pursue and intercept, if possible, the Confederate forces which retired from Lookout Mountain during the night. He was to move on the Rossville road, capture Rossville Gap, and operate upon the enemy's left and rear. Gen. Thomas, who was with Gen. Grant on Orchard Knob, was, of course, to receive his orders to attack, when Gen. Grant should decide that the vital moment had arrived.

The Army of the Tennessee was ready for the conflict before the dawn of day. Gen. Sherman and his staff examined the entire line from left to right. He had seized, fortified and now held the north end of Missionary Ridge. His position threatened the right wing of Bragg's army and Chickamauga Station, the base of supplies for the Confederate forces.

Gen. Sherman's position was one of great strength, and it had been well fortified during the night, but his right wing was on a spur of high ground detached from the main ridge. This spur sloped off gradually into the valley before reaching a point opposite the tunnel. There was a deep valley between this spur and the main ridge, through which the tunnel passed.

In studying all the maps, Gen. Sherman had concluded that Missionary Ridge was a continuous hill; but he found himself separated by a deep gorge from the main ridge over the tunnel, which was his chief objective point. The ground he had gained was so important, however, that he could leave nothing to chance, and he fortified the position during the night. This spur is about 1,200 yards north of the tunnel and about 600 yards west of the main ridge, with very steep slopes to the east and west. It is a position of great natural strength, both for offensive and defensive operations.

Maj.-Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne was in immediate command of the troops occupying Tunnel Hill at the time Gen. Sherman's forces reached the scene. It is an interesting fact that on the afternoon of Nov. 23, at the time Gen. Thomas made his attack on Bragg's front line, Gen. Cleburne was at Chickamauga Station embarking his command in cars for the purpose of joining Gen. Longstreet in his attack on Gen. Burnside at Knoxville. Gen. Bragg at once telegraphed Cleburne to stop his movements, to recall all the troops that had been started, and to move up rapidly with his whole force. He encamped for the night behind Missionary Ridge. It was not, however, until 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov. 24 that Gen. Bragg realized the importance of placing a large force at and north of Tunnel Hill to meet any attack that might be made by Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Cleburne was ordered to report with his division at Tunnel Hill, to Gen. Hardee, who would assign him his position. So it happened that the troops of both armies were at the same hour being hurried to this important point.

Gen. Cleburne arrived first. He took possession of Tunnel Hill and hurried a small force across the gulch to seize and hold the high ridge northwest of the tunnel; but Gen. Sherman's forces rushed up the western slope in such numbers that they promptly dislodged the enemy and drove them down the hill to the east, and they rejoined their comrades on Tunnel Hill. They not only dislodged Gen. Cleburne's forces, but brought up their artillery and were soon prepared to hold the ridge against all comers.

Missionary Ridge runs nearly north and south and parallel to the Tennessee River, which is about one and a half miles west of it. It is about one mile from the tunnel, along the ridge to the point overlooking Chickamauga River, which bounds the ridge at the north and flows thence westwardly into the Tennessee River. These two rivers and Missionary Ridge form three sides of a square. The valley between the ridge and the rivers is comparatively level. The railroads leading from Chattanooga to Knoxville and Atlanta pass along this valley and through the tunnel. Wagon roads cross Missionary Ridge at the gap through which the tunnel is constructed.

CONFEDERATE FORCES ON TUNNEL HILL.

When the fight for Tunnel Hill began three divisions of the Confederate army were in position in the immediate neighborhood of the tunnel, Lieut.-Gen. William J. Hardee in command.

As before stated, Gen. Cleburne commanded the defenses of Tunnel Hill.

His division was composed of the following troops:

Brig.-Gen. St. John R. Liddell's Brigade—

"THEY ENCOUNTERED REBEL PICKETS AT CLEVELAND, ATTACKED, AND DROVE THEM IN."

2d and 15th Ark., Maj. E. Warfield; 5th and 13th Ark., Col. John E. Murray; 6th and 7th Ark., Lieut.-Col. Peter Snyder; 8th Ark., Maj. Anderson Watkins; 19th and 24th Ark., Lieut.-Col. A. S. Hutchison.

Brig.-Gen. J. A. Smith's Brigade—6th and 10th Texas and 15th Texas Cav., Col. Roger Q. Mills; 7th Texas, Col. Hiram B. Granbury; 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas Cav., Maj. William Taylor.

Brig.-Gen. Lucius E. Polk's Brigade—1st Ark., Col. John W. Colquitt; 3d and 5th Confederate, Lieut-Col. J. C. Cole; 2d Tenn., Col. William D. Robison; 35th and 48th Tenn., Col. Benjamin J. Hill.

Brig.-Gen. W. P. Lowrey's Brigade—16th Ala., Maj. Frederick A. Ashford; 33d Ala., Col. Samuel Adams; 45th Ala., Lieut.-Col. H. D. Lampley; 32d and 45th Miss., Lieut.-Col. R. Charlton; 15th Miss. Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Daniel Coleman.

Artillery Battalion, Maj. T. R. Hotchkiss—Arkansas Battery (Calvert's), Lieut. Thomas J. Key; Texas Battery, Capt. James P. Douglas; Alabama Battery (Semple's), Lieut. Richard W. Goldthwaite; Mississippi Battery (Swett's), Lieut. H. Shannon.

One of these brigades, however, was detached to another part of the field, under the direct orders of Gen. Bragg.

The division of Brig.-Gen. William H. T. Walker was assigned to a position on Missionary Ridge a short distance south of the tunnel.

His command was composed as follows:

Brig.-Gen. George Maney's Brigade—1st and 27th Tenn., Col. Hume R. Feild; 4th Tenn., Capt. Joseph Bostick; 6th and 9th Tenn., Lieut.-Col. J. W. Buford; 41st Tenn., Col. Robert Farquharson; 50th Tenn., Col. Cyrus A. Sugg; 24th Tenn. Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Frank Maney.

Brig.-Gen. S. R. Gist's Brigade—46th Ga., Lieut.-Col. William A. Daniel; 8th Ga. Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Leroy Napier; 16th S. C., Col. James McCullough; 24th S. C., Col. Clement H. Stevens.

Col. Claudius C. Wilson's Brigade—25th Ga., Col. Claudius C. Wilson; 29th Ga., Col. William J. Young; 30th Ga., Col. Thomas W. Mangham; 26th Ga. Battalion, Maj. John W. Nisbet; 1st Ga. Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Arthur Shaaff.

Artillery Battalion, Maj. Robert Martin—Missouri Battery, Capt. Hiram M. Bledsoe; South Carolina Battery, Capt. T. B. Ferguson; Georgia Battery, Capt. Evan P. Howell.

Maj.-Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, with his division, had withdrawn from Lookout Mountain during the night, and reported to Gen. Hardee for the defense of Tunnel Hill. His division was made up of the following troops:

Brig.-Gen. John C. Brown's Brigade—3d Tenn., Col. Calvin H. Walker; 18th and 26th Tenn., Lieut.-Col. William R. Butler; 32d Tenn., Capt. Thomas D. Deavenport; 45th Tenn. and 23d Tenn. Battalion, Col. Anderson Searcy.

Brig.-Gen. Alfred Cumming's Brigade—34th Ga., Col. J. A. W. Johnson; 36th Ga., Lieut.-Col. Alexander M. Wallace; 39th Ga., Lieut.-Col. J. T. Slaughter.

Brig.-Gen. E. W. Pettus's Brigade—20th Ala., Capt. John W. Davis; 23d Ala., Lieut.-Col. J. B. Bibb; 30th Ala., Col. Charles M. Shelley; 31st Ala., Col. D. R. Hundley; 46th Ala., Capt. George E. Brewer.

Brig.-Gen. John C. Vaughn's Brigade—3d Tenn. (Provisional Army); 39th Tenn.; 43d Tenn.; 59th Tenn.

Artillery Battalion, Capt. Robert Cobb—Tennessee Battery, Capt. Edmund D. Baxter; Tennessee Battery, Capt. William W. Carnes; Georgia Battery, Capt. Max Van den Corput; Georgia Battery, Capt. John B. Rowan.

THE UNION FORCES.

Strong works had been erected by the Confederates upon high ground, both north and south of the tunnel; the most skillful preparations had been made to resist every attack. Batteries of artillery had been posted at every available point, including a battery immediately over the tunnel.

Gens. Hardee and Cleburne laid out the works, assigned the troops to their positions, and posted the artillery. The Confederate forces stood upon the defensive. They awaited an attack by Gen. Sherman's troops.

The left flank of Gen. Sherman's army held an intrenched position at the extreme north end of Missionary Ridge, occupying two spurs of the ridge. The entire Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Morgan L. Smith, held this part of the line.

The First Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Giles A. Smith, was composed of the following-named regiments:

55th Ill., Col. Oscar Malmborg; 116th Ill., Col. Nathan W. Tupper; 127th Ill., Lieut.-Col. Frank S. Curtiss; 6th Mo., Lieut.-Col. Ira Boutell; 8th Mo., Col. David C. Coleman; 57th Ohio, Col. Samuel R. Mott; 13th U. S., 1st Battalion, Capt. Charles C. Smith.

The Second Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. J. Lightburn, contained the following regiments:

83d Ind., Col. Benjamin J. Spooner; 30th Ohio, Col. Theodore Jones; 37th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Louis von Blessingh; 47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Parry; 54th Ohio, Maj. Robert Williams, jr.; 4th W. Va., Col. James H. Dayton.

This division had three batteries of artillery, namely: 1st Ill. Light Battery A, Capt. Peter P. Wood; 1st Ill. Light Battery B, Capt. Israel P. Rumsey; 1st Ill. Light Battery H., Lieut. Francis De Gress.

Gen. Lightburn was assigned the duty of holding the north end of the intrenched line, leaving Gen. Giles A. Smith's Brigade free to operate with the assaulting column if required.

Gen. Lightburn posted the 37th Ohio on a spur west of the principal ridge. His main line extended southward to connect with the left of the intrenchments occupied by Col. Jesse I. Alexander, commanding the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, then attached to the Fifteenth Corps. This brigade was composed of the following-named regiments: 63d Ill., Col. Joseph B. McCown; 48th Ind., Lieut. Edward J. Wood; 59th Ind., Capt. Wilford H. Welman; 4th Minn., Lieut.-Col. John E. Tourtelotte; 18th Wis., Col. Gabriel Bouck.

Col. Alexander carried his position on the ridge on the afternoon of the 24th by an enthusiastic rush of his brigade up the hill, led by the 4th Minn. as skirmishers. He dragged two guns of the 6th Wis. Battery to the top of the ridge and opened fire upon the enemy on Tunnel Hill. He strongly intrenched his position during the night.

Gen. Corse, with his brigade, had seized a position on the ridge to the right of Alexander, and had fortified it during the night of Nov. 24.

Col. Joseph R. Cockerill occupied the ridge south of Gen. Corse with his Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Corps, which comprised the following-named regiments: 48th Ill., Lieut.-Col. Lucien Greathouse; 97th Ind., Col. Robert F. Catterson; 99th Ind., Col. Alexander Fowler; 53d Ohio, Col. Wells S. Jones; 70th Ohio Maj. William B. Brown.

This brigade had gallantly seized the southern extremity of the detached spur which overlooks the tunnel, had dragged two pieces of artillery to the crest, and had constructed a strong work along their front on the ridge, and extending down the hill to the valley. This work completed the defenses for the high ground.

Gen. Hugh Ewing, commander of the Fourth Division, superintended the laying out of Cockerill's works and took a part in making preparations for the attack upon the enemy. He held the right of the Fifteenth Corps. To Gen. Lightburn, Col. Alexander and Col. Cockerill, with their brigades, was assigned the duty of occupying and holding the intrenched position on these ridges, while other portions of the army operated directly against the enemy. The First Brigade of Gen. Ewing's Division, commanded by Col. John M. Loomis, and composed of the 26th Ill., Lieut.-Col. Robert A. Gilmore; 90th Ill., Col. Timothy O'Meara; 12th Ind., Col. Reuben Williams; 100th Ind., Lieut.-Col. Albert Heath, occupied a position in the valley some distance to the right of Cockerill's works. The Second Brigade of Gen. Ewing's Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. John M. Corse, was composed of the following regiments: 40th Ill., Maj. Hiram W. Hall; 103d Ill., Col. Willard A. Dickerman; 6th Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Miller; 46th Ohio, Col. Charles C. Wolcutt.

One of the regiments of this brigade—the 15th Mich., Lieut.-Col. Austin E. Jaquith—was detached and on duty at Scottsborough, Ala.

This brigade was assigned the duty of assaulting the enemy at Tunnel Hill.

The artillery of Gen. Ewing's Division was commanded by Capt. Henry Richardson. The 1st Ill. Light Battery F, Capt. John T. Cheney, and 1st Ill. Light Battery I, Lieut. Josiah H. Burton, were posted at the Tennessee River for the defense of the crossing; the 1st Mo. Light Battery D, commanded by Lieut. Byron M. Callender, was on the field with the division.

The Second and Third Brigades of Gen. John E. Smith's Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, were held in reserve in the valley near the base of the ridge.

I commanded the Second Brigade. It was made up of the 56th Ill., Maj. Pinckney J. Welsh; 17th Iowa, Col. Clark R. Wever; 10th Mo., Col. Francis C. Deimling; 24th Mo., Co. E, Capt. W. W. McCammon; 80th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Pren. Metham.

The Third Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Charles L. Mathies, consisted of the 93d Ill., Col. Holden Putnam; 5th Iowa, Col. Jabez Banbury; 10th Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Paris P. Henderson; 26th Mo., Col. Benjamin D. Dean.

The artillery attached to this division was commanded by Capt. Henry Dillon, a most able and efficient officer. His command consisted of Cogswell's Ill. Battery, Capt. Wm. Cogswell; Wis. Light 6th Battery, Lieut. Samuel F. Clark; Wis. Light 12th Battery, Capt. William Zicherick.

The exigencies of the military situation were such that the First Division of the Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, was operating with Gen. Hooker, having been unable to cross the Tennessee River at Brown's Ferry in time to join the corps in its movement on the night of Nov. 23.

Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, commanding the Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, was, by direction of Gen. Thomas, assigned to duty with Gen. Sherman. This splendid division of veteran troops was composed as follows:

First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. James D. Morgan—10th Ill., Col. John Tillson; 16th Ill., Lieut.-Col. James B. Cahill; 60th Ill., Col. William B. Anderson; 21st Ky., Col. Samuel W. Price; 10th Mich., Lieut.-Col. Christopher J. Dickerson.

One of the regiments of the brigade, namely, the 14th Mich., Col. Henry R. Minzer, was detached and on duty at Columbia, Tenn.

Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. John Beatty commanding—34th Ill., Lieut.-Col. Oscar Van Tassell; 78th Ill., Lieut.-Col. Carter Van Vleck; 3d Ohio, Capt. Leroy S. Bell; 98th Ohio, Maj. James M. Shane; 108th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Carlo Piepho; 113th Ohio, Maj. Lyne S. Sullivant; 121st Ohio, Maj. John Yager.

The Third Brigade, Col. Daniel McCook commanding—85th Ill., Col. Jacob J. Dilworth; 86th Ill., Lieut.-Col. David W. Magee; 110th Ill., Lieut.-Col. E. Hibbard Topping; 125th Ill., Col. Oscar F. Harmon; 52d Ohio, Maj. James T. Holmes.

The artillery attached to Gen. Davis's Division was commanded by Capt. William A. Hotchkiss, and composed of the following companies:

Second Ill. Light Battery I, Lieut. Henry B. Plant; Minn. Light 2d Battery, Lieut. Richard L. Dawley; Wis. Light 5th Battery, Capt. George Q. Gardner.

All of these batteries except that commanded by Lieut. Henry B. Plant, were placed in position to assist, in conjunction with others, in forming an effective defense at the pontoon bridge in the rear of Sherman's troops. Lieut. Plant went forward with the troops against Missionary Ridge. By direction of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Davis posted one of his brigades at the river, one in easy supporting distance of the advance troops, and one about half a mile to the rear. These troops did not participate in the attack upon the Confederate forces on Tunnel Hill; they were held in reserve.

THE BATTLE OPENS.

As the morning dawned on Nov. 25, 1863, the Army of the Tennessee was astir and was soon ready for action. All night long large working parties had been engaged in the erection of earthworks on the ridges occupied by our advance troops.

Gen. Sherman's headquarters were on the isolated ridge at the south end of his line, nearly opposite the tunnel, now known as Sherman Hights. The General was in the saddle at an early hour. He and his staff rode along the line examining the works. When the sun rose the day soon became bright and clear; the temperature of the air was pleasant; in fact, it was an ideal November morning. It could now be clearly seen that the enemy had not been idle during the night. Extensive works had been thrown up on Missionary Ridge. The elevated piece of ground about 250 yards north of the gorge through which the tunnel passes, and now known as Tunnel Hill, was fortified with logs and fresh earth. It was clearly visible from Gen. Sherman's point of view. This work, somewhat in the shape of a letter "V" with the point to the northwest, was full of men. At and near the angle eight pieces of artillery were posted. This work was our objective point. It was the most northern defensive structure for the right wing of the Confederate army. To the south of this work, across the tunnel gorge, and upon a high piece of ground, another strong earthwork, filled with men and artillery, was distinctly seen. In the gorge over the tunnel a battery of four pieces were placed to command the wagon road that crossed the ridge at this point.

Lieut.-Gen. William J. Hardee, in command of the right wing of Bragg's army, was posted at the work south of the tunnel. Maj.-Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne was at Tunnel Hill, and superintended the erection of the works. Gen. Bragg visited Tunnel Hill on the morning of Nov. 24, and again early in the afternoon of Nov. 25.

Gen. Sherman issued his order of battle. The brigades commanded by Cockerill, Alexander and Lightburn were to hold our fortified ridges as the key-point.

Gen. Corse, with as much of his brigade as could operate along the narrow ridge, was to attack from our right center. Gen. Lightburn was to dispatch a regiment from his brigade to co-operate with Gen. Corse. Col. Loomis, with his brigade, strengthened by three regiments of Col. Buschbeck's Brigade of the Twelfth Corps, namely, the 27th Pa., Maj. P. A. McAloon; the 73d Pa., Lieut.-Col. Joseph B. Taft, and the 33d N. J., Col. George W. Mindil, was to move along the west base of Missionary Ridge. My brigade and Matthies' Brigade were in reserve, ready to support Ewing at any point, while Gen. Morgan L. Smith with his First Brigade was to move along the east base of the ridge on the left of Corse's line.

Callender had four of his guns on the hill with Ewing, Dillon two guns with Alexander, and Wood his Napoleon battery with Lightburn, and Lieut. Plant had four pieces near the base of the ridge. These 14 pieces of artillery opened fire upon the enemy's works, and did all they could to clear the hill. The line of battle was formed soon after sunup.

The 40th Ill., supported by the 46th Ohio on our right center, with the 13th Ohio, moved down the face of the hill, known as Sherman's Hights, and up that held by the enemy, known as Tunnel Hill. This line was led by Gen. Corse in person and advanced to within about 80 yards of the Confederate intrenchments, where they found a secondary crest, which they gained and held. Gen. Corse ordered up the reserves to this point, and asked for reinforcements, which were sent him.

Gen. Morgan L. Smith gained ground on the left spur on Missionary Ridge, and Col. Loomis advanced until he reached a point abreast of the tunnel and the railroad embankment. He drew upon his command a heavy fire from the battery over the tunnel and from the Confederate rifle pits. Our artillery kept up their fire, observing every precaution to avoid endangering our own men. Gen. Corse led an assault upon the enemy's works, but failed to carry them; but he held on to his first position, and from this he could not be driven. While the fight was raging furiously about 10 o'clock, Gen. Corse received a severe wound in the leg and was brought off the field.

The command of the brigade devolved upon Col. C. C. Wolcutt, of the 46th Ohio, who performed the duties with ability and courage. He held the position that had been gained and kept up the contest with great spirit. He had no rifle pit for the protection of his brigade and no intrenching tools; his men took such cover as the brow of the hill afforded. For more than two hours they kept up a constant fire upon the enemy, at times silencing their artillery. Col. Loomis encountered heavy opposition in the valley and did not attempt to relieve Wolcutt by a direct movement, but drew as much of the Confederate strength as possible against himself.

My brigade was drawn up at the base of Sherman Hights, just out of the range of the enemy's artillery, but in full view from Missionary Ridge.

I rode out well to the front, to a point from which I could observe every movement on both sides. It is an interesting and exciting spectacle to witness the movements of the troops in a great battle and see the struggle for mastery—the roar of artillery, the rattling of musketry, the impetuous charge, the shouts of the men, the sturdy resistance of the assailed. All this I saw and heard, knowing full well that in a short time my own command would be in the midst of the fray.

At the exact point of time when Gen. Corse made his assault upon the works on Tunnel Hill, three important movements in this great military drama were in progress, led, respectively, by Gen. Howard, Gen. Hooker and Col. Eli Long.

Gen. Howard, commanding the Eleventh Corps, by direction of Gen. Grant withdrew his forces from the left of Thomas's line, and marching rapidly by way of the pontoon bridge, soon reached the rear of Sherman's position.

Gen. Howard reported to Gen. Sherman and received instructions, in pursuance of which he posted the Eleventh Corps on Sherman's left, taking the position of troops that had been pushed farther to the right in support of the main attack along the ridge. The left of the Eleventh Corps rested on Chickamauga Creek near Boyce's Station, its front well covered by a good line of skirmishers. The right rested high up the ridge on a work constructed by the Fifteenth Corps. Three regiments of the Eleventh Corps—a part of Col. Buschbeck's Brigade—were with Gen. Ewing, having been assigned to him temporarily the day before.

The Eleventh Corps had seen great service with the Army of the Potomac. It had fought upon many fields in Virginia, and had won renown at Gettysburg. The corps was part of Gen. Hooker's command, which in seven days was transferred by railroad from the Potomac River to the Tennessee River at Bridgeport.

Two divisions of this corps and five batteries of artillery were present at the battle of Missionary Ridge.

Independent Company, 8th N. Y., commanded by Capt. Anton Brahn, was on duty at Gen. Howard's headquarters.

Second Division, Eleventh Corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Adolph von Steinwehr.

First Brigade, Col. Adolphus Buschbeck—33d N. J., Col. George W. Mindel; 134th N. Y., Lieut.-Col. Allen H. Jackson; 154th N. Y., Col. Patrick H. Jones; 27th Pa., Maj. Peter A. McAloon, Capt. August Riedt; 73d Pa., Lieut.-Col. Joseph B. Taft, Capt. Daniel F. Kelley, Lieut. Samuel D. Miller.

Second Brigade, Col. Orland Smith—33d Mass., Lieut.-Col. Godfrey Rider, jr.; 136th N. Y., Col. James Wood, jr.; 55th Ohio, Col. Charles B. Gambee; 73d Ohio, Maj. Samuel H. Hurst.

Third Division, Maj.-Gen. Carl Schurz.

First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Hector Tyndale—101st Ill., Col. Charles H. Fox; 45th N. Y., Maj. Charles Koch; 143d N. Y., Col. Horace Broughton; 61st Ohio, Col. Stephen J. McGroarty; 82d Ohio, Lieut.-Col. David Thompson.

Second Brigade, Col. Wladimir Krzyzanowski—58th N. Y., Capt. Michael Esambeaux, 119th N. Y., Col. John T. Lockman; 141st N. Y., Col. William K. Logie; 26th Wis., Capt. Rederick C. Winckler.

Third Brigade, Col. Frederick Hecker—80th Ill., Capt. James Neville; 82d Ill., Lieut.-Col. Edward S. Salomon; 68th N. Y., Lieut.-Col. Albert von Steinhausen, 75th Pa., Maj. August Ledig.

The artillery was commanded by Maj. Thomas W. Osborn—1st N. Y. Light Battery I, Capt. Michael Weidrich; New York Light, 13th Battery, Capt. William Wheeler; 1st Ohio Light Battery K, Lieut. Nicholas Sahm; 1st Ohio Light Battery I, Capt. Herbert Dilger; 4th U. S. Battery G, Lieut. Christopher F. Merkle.

These two last-named batteries were temporarily attached to Gen. Sheridan's Division.

I could not see this movement of Gen. Howard's Corps, but these troops were in full view from Gen. Bragg's headquarters. Reinforcing Gen. Sherman with so large a body of men had an immediate effect upon Gen. Bragg; he sent reinforcements to Gen. Hardee.

I could see these troops in great numbers marching northward toward Tunnel Hill. They were at once placed in position to take part in the defense of the ridge, while the Eleventh Corps, coming to reinforce us, were placed in reserve.

At the same hour Gen. Hooker's column, led by Gen. Osterhaus's Division, moved down the side of Lookout Mountain, and took its way toward Rossville Gap. The fog and mist which had gathered on the mountain had delayed the movement.

Osterhaus soon reached Chattanooga Creek and found that all the bridges had been destroyed. He at once set Capt. Klostermann to work with his Pioneer Corps to repair one of the bridges. A delay of three hours occurred before the wagon bridge was ready, but Gen. Osterhaus passed his infantry over a temporary footbridge and moved forward impetuously.

This division was composed of two brigades and three batteries of artillery.

The First Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Charles R. Woods, was composed of the following regiments: 13th Ill., Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Partridge; 3d Mo., Lieut.-Col. Theodore Meumann; 12th Mo., Col. Hugo Wangelin; 17th Mo., Col. John F. Cramer; 27th Mo., Col. Thomas Curly; 29th Mo., Col. James Peckham; 31st Mo., Lieut.-Col. Samuel P. Simpson; 32d Mo., Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Warmoth; 76th Ohio, Maj. Willard Warner.

Second Brigade, Col. James A. Williamson commanding, was composed of the following-named regiments: 4th Iowa, Lieut.-Col. George Burton; 9th Iowa, Col. David Carskadden; 25th Iowa, Col. Geo. A. Stone; 25th Iowa, Col. Milo Smith; 30th Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Aurelius Roberts; 31st Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah W. Jenkins.

The artillery was commanded by Capt. Henry H. Griffith, and was composed of the following-named batteries: Iowa Light 1st Battery, Lieut. James M. Williams; 2d Mo. Light Battery F, Capt. Clements Landgraeber; Ohio Light 4th Battery, Capt. George Froelich.

These veteran troops had seen much service and were led by able and enterprising officers.

Gen. Osterhaus, the division commander, was one of the most resourceful officers of the army. He was well-versed in the arts of war, and his leadership was always a prophecy of victory. On this occasion he pushed forward to Rossville Gap without his artillery. Brig.-Gen. Woods moved up the ridge on the right of the Gap, while Col. Williamson with four regiments of his brigade ascended Missionary Ridge on the left of the Gap. These troops encountered considerable artillery fire, but executed their orders without delay. The Confederate forces, seeing both of their flanks threatened, hastily evacuated the Gap.

In their hasty retreat they were forced to leave their artillery, besides a number of wagons, ambulances and considerable stores, all of which fell into the hands of Osterhaus. Woods and Williamson brought up the balance of their troops, posted themselves in the Gap and awaited orders. Gen. Osterhaus informed Gen. Hooker of his success.

The third important movement referred to was that of Col. Eli Long, of the 4th Ohio Cav., commanding the Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland.

On the night of Nov. 17, 1863, Col. Long received orders at Woodville, Ala., directing him to report at Chattanooga with his brigade.

On Nov. 22, he reached Brown's Ferry, crossed the Tennessee River to the north side, and marched to a point opposite Chattanooga. The brigade was composed of the following-named troops: 98th Ill. Mounted Inf., Lieut.-Col. Edward Kitchell; 17th Ind. Mounted Inf., Lieut.-Col. Henry Jordan; 2d Ky. Cav., Col. Thomas P. Nicholas; 4th Mich. Cav., Maj. Horace Gray; 1st Ohio Cav., Maj. Thomas J. Patten; 3d Ohio Cav., Col. Charles B. Seidel; 4th Ohio Cav., Maj. George W. Dodd; 10th Ohio Cav., Col. Charles C. Smith.

On the morning of Nov. 24, Col. Long, with his brigade, closed up on Gen. Sherman's troops, and held himself in readiness to cross the Tennessee River as soon as the pontoon bridge was completed and the column of infantry had passed over. As soon as Gen. Sherman formed his column and moved out against Missionary Ridge, Col. Long crossed the Tennessee River to the south side and immediately crossed the South Chickamauga to the east side on the pontoon bridge which had been thrown across that stream by Gen. W. F. Smith for that express purpose. Col. Long's orders were to march to Cleveland, Tenn., and to destroy all the enemy's line of communication in that direction.

Col. Long's line of march with his brigade lay parallel with the line of march of Gen. Sherman's column, but on the opposite bank of the South Chickamauga. This cavalry force hurried forward on its mission of destruction and soon came upon Tyner's Station on the railroad leading to Cleveland, where the telegraph line was destroyed, thus cutting Gen. Bragg off from telegraphic communication with the east. Two artillery caissons were captured and destroyed. Col. Long pushed on toward Cleveland, destroying the railroad and telegraph line as he advanced. On the night of Nov. 24 he bivouacked 13 miles from Chattanooga, and sent a party forward to Ooltewah, where a lot of Confederate stores were captured and destroyed. The next morning, Nov. 25, while the main army was converging on Bragg's forces on Missionary Ridge, this enterprising officer pushed forward with his command into the heart of the enemy's country, encountered rebel pickets at Cleveland, attacked and drove them in, and charging the town, drove Col. Woodward, with the 2d Ky (rebel) Cav. out of the place.

(To be continued.)

Favors a Service Pension.

H. B. Ingersall, North Evans, N. Y., thinks that it is time that Congress pass a bill to place upon the rolls all veterans who have reached the age of 65 years, pensioning them at the rate of $12 per month.

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THE BIRDS' KINDERGARTEN

Early Lessons Taught by Bird Parents to Some of Our Best Known Songsters.

GENE STRATTON-PORTER IN OUTING.

There is an attempt on the part of bird parents to teach their babies to accept a fair division of food and eat in turn, but in this they are scarcely successful, for the firstborn has one day the start. Each day counts largely with nestlings, and as the first hatched stands the tallest, is strongest, opens its mouth widest, and squeals loudest, the result is that it is the first fed and usually gets the lion's share. Even after leaving the nest this firstling of the brood continues to demand first and most attention so vociferously that he usually gets it. "Mammy, mammy, don't you see me?" he seems to be crying. "I am your firstborn and your darling. I am the hungriest, and the worms are so small you stay so long getting them, and the rest had all the last ones." So that, no matter for which mouth the little mother really intended the worm, it usually goes down the gullet thrust most persistently in front of her beak, though she tries hard to avoid it and divide evenly, as an impartial mother should. Often the half-starved baby lifts its feeble head and clamors so piteously that, in a pang of mother pity and self-condemnation, she leans over and goes through the motion of dropping a morsel with an empty beak into a little mouth equally as empty.

The first real lesson given young birds in the nest is how to act at the approach of intruders. In case something frightens them, or their parents chirp the danger signal, they are taught to crouch low in the nest, cling to the lining with both feet for dear life, make no sound, and look just as much like a mass of sticks and twigs as possible. So completely are they drilled in this that one's hand may even touch them before they will cry or move. It is only when picked up that they cling with surprising strength, often bringing the lining of the nest with them, and squall to make up for lost time.

The next lesson of young birds is flight. Flight is not altogether a matter of instinct. Many young birds are nervous and timid and have to be taught, and, as a last resort, fairly hustled and driven from the nest. Warblers, flycatchers, and thrushes seem to fly with greater ease and less fear, but members of the sparrow tribe, buntings, finches, and grosbeaks, as well as some of the birds of extreme hights, must have the method of flight illustrated over and over, and still cling to the nest quivering with fear, while their teachers coax, encourage, and almost force them before they gather courage to spread their wings, launch their trembling little bodies into space, and emulate the lessons given them. They may well be excused their hesitation and fears. No doubt it is just cause for extreme misgiving to leave for the first time their sheltered, downy nest, perched often at an extreme hight, and try to believe that if they spread their wings and leap into space they will land safely in the next tree instead of being crushed to death far below. In the case of a well-filled nest, flight is almost sure to be a compulsory matter up to the departure of the baby, and even its leaving is not always voluntary. The first hatched is the strongest and keeps well on top of the weaker nestlings in order to be ready for the greater share of food supplies, and so finds it easy to climb to the edge of the nest. Once it attains the edge it needs only a little jostle by the old ones, only a slight push by the next in size back of it, only a stiff breeze, and it loses balance and in the headlong plunge it must fly or be killed. With the baby of the brood there is a chance for a different situation, and it aptly illustrates what the whole brood would do if they had its opportunities. It so enjoys a monopoly of the nest that it remains there for the greater part of two days, and then cautiously climbs to the edge. There it cries, spreads its wings, and pleads for help; wishes it could fly, and don't see why it can't; settles down and sleeps, and waking repeats the performance over and over until its parents have followed the rest of the family so far afield that it is frequently forgotten. It suffers from hunger to such an extent that it sometimes becomes so excited on hearing its mother's chirp in the vicinity that it leans too far, and like the rest of the brood is compelled to fly in self-preservation after all its hours of dread and waiting. But as a rule the baby has the best chance of any nestling of the brood to stay until it is ready to attempt flight because it feels that it is able to fly.

Simultaneously with the lesson of flight comes training on the selection of suitable perching places, how to hide under leaves and debris if they cannot fly very well, how to select high, dry, secure sleeping places, how many times to turn around, how often to refold the wings, and how to tuck their heads. All the requirements of going to sleep properly are embraced in this lesson.

The bird teachers meet one of their most discouraging times with the next lesson, which is how to forage. Birds that are light and quick of wing take to food hunting almost instinctively, while others, notably sparrows, absolutely refuse to search for food, and sit open-mouthed and squalling when they really appear larger than their overworked little mothers, who become so distracted at their clamor and hunger-cries that they often leave a new nest and brooding and go to forage for their hungry children in order to still their cries. At the mention of the sparrow it is not necessary to let the mind revert to our English sparrow curse. We have 13 other sparrows among our native songsters, all of them dainty, beautiful birds, fair singers, industrious breeders, skilful architects, and valuable destroyers of plant lice, bugs, and worms. These tired little sparrow-mothers make all sorts of efforts to encourage their offspring to become self-supporting. They illustrate the method of darting after flies over and over. They show the young ones how to peer under leaves and search tender stalks for plant lice and bugs. They coax them to the ground and give them object lessons on how to scratch for worms. And there are other youngsters even more helpless than the sparrows. It is nothing uncommon to see robins, larks, blackbirds, crows, and many others feeding young ones that really appear as large as themselves. There are no more beautiful babies in all birdland than young shrikes, but they are extremely slow to become self-supporting.

Another important lesson—for the birds are always immaculate—is the toilet. There are exceptions, but most young birds are carefully groomed before leaving the nest. Their feathers are neatly dressed, the down pulled out, and they go forth to the world quite as beautiful as their excited little parents think them. Several species of small birds carry down from the nests on their heads, but young bellbirds, orioles, cardinal and rose-breaster grosbeaks, shrikes, jays, bobolinks, and many others leave their nests a perfect picture of neatness and beauty.

The next lesson of the toilet is bathing. Here again is a division. A part of the birds take to the water as readily as the really aquatic ones, splashing and sousing with evident enjoyment, and others require lesson after lesson. They stand trembling and shivering with fear of this new element while their instructors repeatedly illustrate how it is done, until at last they lose patience and fairly force them in. In case a young crow refuses to enter the water and bathe properly, it is immediately set upon by its band and picked to death. The bathing lesson ends in a last one on the arts of the toilet—how to dry and pluck the plumage, dress the wing and tail quills, and come forth with no feathers soiled or out of place.

All birds are taught the danger signals: to fly for dear life at the sound of a gun, not because they know what form of danger it is, but because they know from the panic of their elders that it is danger. They are also taught to fear people, snakes, squirrels, and cats. Young birds learn that a cat is their natural enemy at almost their first danger lesson and will fly in a panic of fear, while they pay little if any attention to a dog.

Birdlings are given lessons in playing also: how to play hide and seek among the leaves and branches; how to race from tree to tree on wing; how to drop almost perpendicularly from a tree-top to the ground, and how to dart, curve and float.

There are some species that carry these training lessons so far as the formation of bands after nesting season. The most notable instance of this is to be found in the crow family. They form in companies, and under the leadership of the oldest and wisest have a daily drill almost military in its precision. Each young bird is taught to know every member of its own company and not to attempt attaching itself to any other. They are taught to mass in flying and to scatter and hide at a danger signal. They learn to fly high on still, clear days or when it is policy to be out of gun-range, and skirt the hills and forests when there is a strong wind or the leader is seeking a suitable foraging place.

When the band feeds, the leader must not only attend to his own rations but keep a sharp watch for any form of danger to the whole company and give warning in time for flight. When they have been particularly harassed on account of their depredations the leader frequently chooses a high perch commanding the surrounding country and does nothing but watch. In case a leader fails to report danger and a member of the band is killed, he is immediately set upon by the whole flock and picked to death and a new leader chosen. To such an extent have the crows carried their system of organization and education that their reputation for cunning and wisdom is world-wide and has passed into proverb. Young crows are repeatedly drilled in these lessons until the bleary, blue eyes of the babies have changed into the wise, dark eyes of the elders, and in case any young bird is stubborn or lacking in capability he is immediately killed.

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How Gen. Hampton Lost His Leg.

(New York Tribune.)

Gen. Hampton, who died in Columbia, S. C., last week, was re-elected Governor in 1878, and just after the election he went on a hunting trip in the forests of his native State. He and his companions penetrated to the interior of a big forest, and they separated to remain at certain "stands" while the dogs chased the deer by them. Gov. Hampton dismounted from his mule, tied the animal, and walked several hundred yards away, in order to better see a deer if one came by. He stumbled and fell, and one barrel of his shotgun was accidentally discharged, the entire contents going into his leg at the ankle. He could not walk, and he was separated from his companions. If they did not find him, he would bleed to death or starve. For hours he reclined on the ground and loaded and discharged his gun to attract attention. After hours of waiting his friends found him. They discovered that he selected certain marks on a big tree, and every time he shot he took deliberate aim. In nearly every instance his aim was accurate. He was over 66 years old when this occurred, and many thought he would lose his life, as his leg had to be amputated. His good constitution, however, pulled him through, and he enjoyed many hunts afterward.

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requires physical and mental ability of a high degree to withstand its hard labors. The high tension to which the nervous system is constantly subjected, has a depressing effect, and soon headache, backache, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., develop in severe form. Such was the case of Mail Carrier S. F. Sweinhart, of Huntsville, Ala., he says:

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