Eulogy
Rev. Mr.
Plymouth Church
Brooklyn
April 24th, 1874

No. 17.
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filed with the present M.S.S.
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Subject
Graves Henry M. Hucum
EULOGY

delivered by Major General O. O. HOWARD, U.S. Army, at the Memorial Exercises in honor of Major General HENRY W. SLOCUM, U. S. V., at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, April 29th 1894.

When solicited by General King, in behalf of G. A. R. men to deliver this address, a double feeling filled my breast. First there was a pulse of joy that I was offered so sacred a duty, and then a sudden depression, because of my want of intimate knowledge of facts that ought to be presented on such an occasion.

Reasonably familiar as a fellow-officer with General Slocum's military career, I have had the privilege of but an occasional glance into the more lengthy and quite as important and incidental civil history. Therefore, with no little hesitancy after reflection, do I undertake the task, entreating you and his loved ones to forgive any apparent lack in this Memorial.

I. EARLY LIFE.

According to the record which is voluminous of the large Slocum connection,

HENRY WARNER SLOCUM

was born at Delphi, N.Y., September 24th 1827. Delphi is a pretty country village in Oneida County, not far from Syracuse. His father Matthew B. Slocum, and his mother who before her marriage was Mary Ostrander of Albany, moved to Delphi from the state capital as
When soliciting the kind of men I'm present for, I find one of the things that impress me most is the pride and discipline that go into the military service, and the sense of duty and honor that are so important in the military. Therefore, with no little hesitation, I accept the task. I undertake the task with every assurance you and the former commandant can afford me to forgive any errors in the report which may have been made.

1st Albany Light Artillery

Henry Warner Stoom

Stoom commandant.

was born at Delphi, N.Y. September 28th, 1868. Delphi is a pretty town in Orange County, not far from Syracuse. His father was Matthew B. Stoom, and his mother was born in Delphi. Before the state capital as

Memorial Exercises in honor of General U.S. V. A. Armstrong Graham, Brookly, April 26th 1898.
early as 1817. Here he settled as a merchant in the village. Henry was the sixth child in a family of eleven; the country store did not bring sufficient profit to do more than to defray the absolutely necessary expenses. The boy, however, had a good Christian home and the privileges of the public school; very soon foreseeing the strain upon his father to care for so many, Henry Warner, resolved to shift for himself. He early developed a thirst for knowledge, and bent his energies to acquire it. As money was necessary for any training beyond that by the public school, he made several successful attempts in earning money. One of them was in using his first gains or savings in purchasing sheep and raising lambs to sell with profit; before he was sixteen, he did what your speaker undertook at the same age. He took charge of a country school. In those days our schools were not systematized, so that the work of every day's instruction was various and prolonged, and the management was by no means easy of accomplishment, yet, there was no better training of the mind and of the character to be found, if it were not pursued too far. As a preparation for Slocum's eventful life, self-control, just dealing, constant patience and unuestioned example - these and other such virtues in the young teacher became a habit; acquired knowledge in fundamental studies became more familiar, permanent and ready for use.
early as 1878. Here we settled as a member of the village. Henry was the sixth child in a family of seven; the community store did not provide sufficient profit to go more than to get by the month.

The only newspaper available. The paper, however, had a good circulation and the privileges of the public school varied soon for seeing

the articles upon the paper to care for so small. Henry Werner, re-

solved to start for Indiana. He early developed a spirit of know-

ledge and part the knowledge of teaching. As money was necessary

for any training beyond that of the public school, he made several

successful attempts to earn money. The offer was in many cases to

help earn or save in purchasing stock and raising lamps to

sell with profit; prepare for us sixteen, he said, what your older

brother at the same age. He took charge of the country school. In

those days, our schools were not metamorphosed, so that the work of

every girl's preparation was various and prolonged, and the manage-

ment was up to no means easy of accomplishment. Yet, there was no

purer training of the mind and of the character to be found. It

were not numerous too far. As a preparation for school's content

we live, self-control, that gradual, constant patience and

development example: these and other such virtues in the home

teacher became a part; academic knowledge in fundamental studies

became more familiar, permanent and ready for use.
A little later, always with a fixed purpose of acquiring an education, we find at Cazenovia, N.Y., a student in the Seminary of the Oncida Conference, paying his expenses by clerical work done mornings and evenings in the city post-office. These earnings were supplemented by winter-teaching in the district schools. Lately one of his pupils, speaking of him as a teacher, showed a scroll designed and executed by him; it was a prize for the best speller. As he pursued his studies, he attended the Normal School at Albany, and then returned to Cazenovia to teach in the public schools of the city.

II. WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

Before this period of his life, the young man had cherished a strong desire to obtain an appointment to a cadetship at West Point; with no special influence to aid him, he had hitherto failed to secure the nomination, when at last to his joy the Hon. Daniel F. Gott, Member of Congress from the Syracuse District tendered him the appointment.

One characteristic of the young man may be here noted. From his earliest childhood he always had this wholesome object in view; that when he had reached one elevation, his eye was steadily fixed upon another, farther in advance. Early companions remember him as a serious persistent student wasting no time, and giving
A little later, I was with a fixed purpose of continuing my education. My father was attending the University of the City of New York. However, I only stayed there for a short time. My grades were not very good, and I decided to transfer to West Point. I was concerned about my academic performance, but I believed that with effort and dedication, I could improve. I visited the university and was impressed by the atmosphere and the facilities. I was determined to pursue my studies and make the most of this opportunity. I was fortunate enough to be accepted into the program and began my studies in earnest. I spent long hours studying and working on my assignments. I was determined to succeed and make the most of this opportunity. I was grateful for the support of my family and friends, who encouraged me to keep going. I was confident that I could achieve my goals and make a difference in the world. I knew that it would not be easy, but I was willing to work hard to achieve my dreams.
himself up to much solid reading. It is not a little thing that he and his future wife, Miss Clara Rice, daughter of a worthy family of Woodstock, N.Y., were at the same Seminary at Cazenovia; then there they became attached to each other. The uplifting influence of such a young woman of noble character and personal charm for this young lad of marked character cannot be estimated; it encouraged, it strengthened, it purified every strong purpose, and made that purpose appear worthy of a double self-denial.

He took his place as a cadet of the Military Academy, July 1st, 1848. It was my good fortune my second year, during Cadet Slocum's first class-year, to room on the floor just below him. Of course there was class-separation, and I was three years his junior, but he treated me with kindness and attention; his individuality especially impressed itself upon me. He expressed himself openly when it cost so much to do so, as an opponent to human slavery. The proslavery sentiment at West Point was so great at that time that it derogated from one's popularity to express, or even to be suspected of abolition sentiments. In spite of the opposition thus awakened and his known attitude against prevailing opinions, Cadet Slocum was nevertheless esteemed by all thoughtful fellow-cadets, resulting in a lasting respect which was only deepened by his subsequent life. Sheridan in his Memoirs, gives this choice test=
and the future with the idea of placing a woman at least of the same station as his own. The Militia from Woodstock, N.Y., were at the same Seminary at Cassonevi; from there they became attached to each other. The military life was at first arranged to suit both. The young men of the Seminary could not be permitted to be exposed to danger, and the young women of the Seminary were not permitted to be exposed to danger either. He took little place as a cadet of the Militia Academy, only last year. It was my first term at the Seminary, the second year's training of the Cadet School's life. After a few weeks, I was a private cadet, and I was chosen as a private cadet, but the next term I was a cadet-observer, and I received the private cadet's attention and friendship in every possible way. He expressed himself honestly to me, he expressed himself honestly to me, and when it cost so much to do so, as an opponent, to human sympathy.

The proposition was not going to end, so great at first time that it grew greater from one's popularity to express or even to be suspected of opposition sentiments. In spite of the opposition some weeks and his known attitude toward prevailing opinions, cattle, sheep, and horses were never driven anywhere by all the military at Cassone. It is a lasting lesson which was only observed by the able and fearless.
mony:—" Good fortune gave me for a room-mate a cadet whose education was more advanced than mine, and whose studious habits and willingness to aid others benefited me immensely. This room-mate was Henry W. Slocum, since so signally distinguished in both military and civil capacities as to win for his name a proud place in the annals of his country."

III. HIS ARMY SERVICE AS LIEUTENANT.

He graduated seventh in a class of forty-three. This grade is itself an evidence of intense application and good conduct combined; for, in his class as is usual at the Academy there were many young men with previous college training and others who had received a special course with the view to the competition there. He received in June 1852, his commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the First Artillery, finishing out that year and nearly all the next (1853) in Florida amid the chronic hostilities of the Seminoles; for the last fighting men of that troublesome tribe were not sent west of the Mississippi till 1857. He then went as did Sherman years before to Fort Moultrie, S. C. Having a brief furlough, he and Miss Rice never veering from their plighted faith, were married at Woodstock N.Y., February 9th 1854; he took his bride to his new station, Ft. Moultrie, near Charleston, and there they had the unusual term of nearly three years. The gay society of the city and the opportunities for boating, hunting and fishing, together with an abundant
Good fortune gave me for a room-mate a gentle whose name
from me more beneficial than mine, and whose sympathy and
willingness to do others benefited us immediately. This room-mate
was Henry W. Stone, since so strictly的女孩化 mentioned in both my
very and civil capacities as to win for his name a place in
the annals of the country.

III. HIS ARMY SERVICE AS IMPORTANT

He graduated seventh in a class of forty-five. This place to
interest an advance of influence upon public and good conduct of
purpose, so far as it is general at the Academy there were many
young men with brilliant college training, and others who had received
and especially comes with the view to the competition there. He had
career in June 1863, his commission as Second Lieutenant in the First
Artillery, taking part first near and nearly on the nest (1863)
in several with the German positions of the Gemmises; for the
best fighting men of their troop some wrote were not sent west of
the Mississippi. He then went as an Ensign at Port Royal to
 Mercedes, near Charleston, having a mere lieutenant, he and Miss Rice
never seeing from their bridge fight, were warned at Woodstock
N.Y. Here was the place to win a reputation. He took his place to
Monticello near Charleston, and there, they had the management of
Monticello near Charleston. The key society of the city and the opportunity
after that position, hunting and training together with an splendid
routine of post exercises usually took up all the time of young officers stationed there. And certainly the climate did not invite an overplus of labor. But all these did not absorb Slocum's time. Study was his pleasure and recreation. In addition to his garrison work he was reading law; during those three years he was under the direction of the Hon. B. C. Presley, who was afterward on the Supreme Bench of South Carolina. Considering Lieutenant Slocum's habits of study and his unremitting diligence, we are not surprised to find him in the fall of 1856, ready to be admitted to the Bar.

IV. LEAVING THE ARMY AND CIVIL LIFE BEFORE THE WAR.

Some providential things occurred at this time. The 1st Artillery was suddenly ordered to Florida, and his child became very ill; besides, Mrs. Slocum herself was breaking down under the long heats. Florida would make matters worse. Under this pressure, though already having been promoted to a 1st lieutenantcy, Slocum decided to take a step that had long been under consideration. He resigned, moved to Syracuse, and began the practice of law. The frugality of this young officer was astonishing. From great care of his clothing and expenditures, even while a cadet, he had been able to save money and to help his heavily burdened father; from his subsequent savings in the four years of his lieutenantcy he
tontine of part expenses usually took up all the time of house of officers at officers' homes. And yet the climate did not give an opportunity of lapping off all these gid not except bloom's time. Study was the pleasure and recreation. In addition to the extraordinary work he was rendering few getting there was never under the direction of the Hon. B. C. Preston, who was afterward on the Supreme Bench of South Carolina. Contents of the time, 80 room's instead of study and the unsanitary alligence, we are not surprised to find him in the fall of 1865. Ready to be eminently to

I LEAVING THE ARMY AND CIVIL LIFE BEFORE THE WAR.

Some providential times occurring at this time. The late April 18...

and the pilots became very well pleased. We 80 room's pleasantness preserving nowhere where the long dazed. The bulge. Worth and would make matters worse. Under the previous journey already having been promoted to a lat Insurrection. Bloom speeds to take a step that had long been wished for. The desire, money to expenditure, and return the pleasure of law. The insolvency of this young officer was astonishing. From great care of his clothing and expenses, every while a casket he had been kept to save money and to help the necessity providing better.
gathered enough to secure for himself a home in Syracuse and a strip of city lots that he improved, along what is now called "Slocum Avenue". Neither his father having died in 1853, he brought his devoted mother, and built her a house near his own; here for over four years he studied and toiled, but found time meanwhile to be a representative at Albany in 1859, and an instructor of the militia, with the rank of colonel from 1859 to 1861.

V. HIS ANSWER TO MR. LINCOLN'S CALL & SUBSEQUENT WORK.

When Sumter fell, Colonel Slocum said to his tearful wife:

"Clara, I was educated at the expense of my country, and it is my duty to go!" He immediately tendered his services and was given, the 21st of May following, the colonelcy of the 27th New York Volunteers. His regiment was mainly recruited and officered from a College at Lyman; it was composed of excellent men to whom he became greatly attached. With this regiment he went to Washington and to Virginia. Bull Run was his first battle; he formed part of Hunter's division, Porter's brigade, which led the attack the 21st of July 1861. His commander's recorded words are: "Colonel Slocum was wounded while leading his gallant 27th to the charge". It was a severe wound through the thigh, but detained him from the field fifty days only. Meanwhile, August 9th, he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers, and took a brigade in Franklin's Division; when Franklin passed to the command of the corps, Slocum
Excerpted a story that Mrs. Lincoln's call and a subsequent work.

When summer left, Colonel Slocomb came to the Federal Army.

"Of course I was anxious as the experience of my country, and it is my duty to go!" He immediately demanded his services and was taken into the service of the 12th New York Vol.

His regiment was entirely recruited and officersed from College of New York. It was composed of excellent men and according to Virginia but not as the best part; the former part of Hunter's division. Porter's brigade, which led the attack the 2nd of July 1863. His commander, a wounded man, said: "Colonel Slocomb was wounded while leading the assaulting party to the charge." He was recovered, only. Meanwhile, another pair, he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers, and took a place in the 7th New York Division. When Franklin issued to the command of the corps, Slocomb
received the division; and on the peninsula he was often tried under fire. His work appeared at Yorktown, - West Point, - Gainesville, - Glendale and Malvern Hill; in every trial we find commendation. One correspondent says: - "At Charles City Road he held the right of the main line, and though attacked by superior numbers, firmly maintained his ground." Here by the James River, the 4th of July, he received notice of his commission of Major General of Volunteers. The hopelessness and horrors of that peninsular campaign cannot be measured; after each success at great cost, it was "Fall back! Fall back!" It was a veritable progression through the valley of death! Here our friend was earnestly loyal to his commander; to his duty night and day; and to his country. With us all, in the fever of anxiety between hope and fear, he submitted to the will of God, accepting defeat.

His division, August 29th 1862, bore its part in the Second Bull Run, and prevented greater disaster, - and South Mountain, September 14th 1862, brought him still more into the public notice. General Franklin's official report says: - "The advance of General Slocum was made with admirable steadiness through a well directed fire from batteries on the mountain *. * *. The line of battle formed, an immediate charge was ordered, and most gallantly executed. The men swept forward with a cheer over the stone wall, dis-
serving the division; and on the boundary we were often trying
under fire. The work appeared at Yorktown, West Point, General
Glendale and Malvern Hill; in every street we found ourselves
one correspondence says: "At Charles City Road we held the right of
the main line, and strong attacks by superior numbers, firmly
maintaining our ground. Here on the James River, the 21st of July
he received notice of the commission of Major General of Volun-
sees the heroism and heroics of the Peninsular campaign can-
not be measured; after each success at great cost it was "Ter-
back! Back! " It was a veritable progression stronger than
valley of death! Here our final lines were necessarily drawn to the
menace; to the duty right and gay; and to the country. With us all
were the powers of anxiety between hope and fear, the ambition to
will of God, securing defeat.

His division, August 27th, 1862, borne in part in the Second

Champion Hill, and the greater Glenties, and South Mountain.

September 14th, 1862, produced him still more into the public notice.

General Franklin's official report says: "The advance of General
Stoopen was made with surprising celerity and speed. After
the line of battle

fire from batteries on the mountains


* * * The men were furnished with a clearer view of the stone wall, the

from the immediate charge was ordered, and most gallantly executed.
the enemy and pursuing him up the mountain-side to the crest of the hill and down the opposite slope. This single charge sustained as it was over a great distance and on a rough ascent of unusual steepness was decisive. The enemy was driven from a position of strength, and allowed no opportunity for even an attempt to rally until the pass was clear and in the possession of our troops."

Again he says:—"Slocum's division had sustained the brunt of the fight."

Gen'l. Slocum

He led Franklin's advance when with fresh troops he reached our bloody field of Antietam, and enabled us to recover and firmly hold much ground that Confederates had taken from us in the first struggle.

VI. The 12th Corps, CHANCELLORSVILLE & GETTYSBURG.

General Slocum's manifest ability, in the middle of October 1862, gave him an army corps, the Twelfth, with which his name is so closely and grandly identified that even in the records to say: "the 12th Corps", is to say: — "General Slocum".

In the Chancellorsville campaign, General Hooker gave him for awhile a large command with which he made that preliminary march far around Lee's left, and planted himself firmly upon Lee's flank. HDL very justly says of him there "Throughout the fight and retreat he showed himself to be a cool, self-poised and prompt commander..."
To the enemy and pursuing him up the mountain-side to the crest of
the hill and down the opposite mountain slope. The single charge
seemed as if it were over a great carriageway and on a long way to
remain steadfastness was needed. The enemy was driven from a point
of resistance, and allowed no opportunity for even an attempt to
retaliatory fire. The repair was always in the possession of our troops.

A great bayonet charge followed, giving an excellent example of the spirit of the

Gen'l. Slocum.

He led Franklin's advance with formal troops, in an orderly
march in front of Antietam, and succeeded in recovering and firmly
holding the field.

Etc.

VI. THE 18th CORPS, CHANCELLORSVILLE AND GETTYSBURG.

General Hooker's advance, while in the middle of our
oper. 1861, seems in every particular, the Weiss with which his name
is so closely and familiarly identified that even in the recollection of
say: "the 18th Corps."

In the Chancellorsville campaign, General Hooker gave him for

worse a large command, with which he made certain preliminary
steps toward peace a fact, and plans his immense plan, "the

Hohenwald, January 1st, 1863; at A. A. A. M. of which I write "throughout the fight and the

Treat the wounded prisoners to be coolly, self-posessed and promptly come

member
that he had always been, and which made him distinguished even in the brilliant group of generals of which he was a member."

It would require the entire history of Gettysburg to fairly portray Slocum's part there. After securing the Cemetery, he and I slept side by side that first weary night at the Cemetery Gate. Together we met Meade, about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 2nd, when he passed through the gateway. With thousands already killed and wounded, the battle-sky did not yet clear, and our solicitudes were intense, still we encouraged our Commander, and showed him the strength and the strength of our lines. My assurance to Meade that the position itself was a good one, and Sickles' ringing words: "it is a good place, General, to fight from, and Slocum's endorsement, brought General Meade's reply substantially: "I am glad to hear you say so gentlemen, for it is now too late to go elsewhere."

The most impressive incident of that great battle to me was General Slocum's battle! I was awakened from my cemetery bed the morning of the 3rd of July 1863 at five A. M. by the startling roar of Slocum's guns. For five anxious hours, with A. S. Williams maneuvering his 12th Corps, Slocum having also some of the 6th Corps and many batteries, commanded the field. That dreadful struggle to our right went on - till Ewell, with Early's and Edward Johnson's large divisions, was forced to give up and abandon
The most impressive incident of that great battle to me was

General Stooam's battle flag was recovered from my cemetery

the morning of the 3rd of July 1863 at five A. M. by the artilly

rout of Stooam's gun. You live everlasting honor with A. William

some nineteen of the 11th Corps, Stooam having also some of the 46th

Confederate and many batteries, commanded the left. That great

struggle to our right went on 'til 7 A.M. with heavy loss on our

side, and 1st Troon's large division, was forced to give up and abandon

the field.
his prize of the night before. That prize was our intrenched line within a stone's throw of the Baltimore pike, and included the trains for our immediate supply. Slocum's resolute insistence, on the 2nd day of July, upon leaving General Green and his brigade, as just a little precaution when General Meade was for the whole 12th Corps on his left, then fast going to pieces, be sent to its rescue two miles way - this insistence followed by Green's marvellous night-battle, and more still Slocum's organized work and engagement of the early morning, in my judgment, prevented Mead's losing the battle of Gettysburg. It was a grand Judgment and action - a step all important and essential to victory.

General Slocum's Gettysburg letter to General Meade, in the interest of his corps commander, General A. S. Williams, a letter demanding the correction of Mead's first report, is about the best literary production of the War. The whole letter is a key to General Slocum's character,- strong, clear, incisive and absolutely truthful. That letter has become the history of Gettysburg from Culp's Hill to McAllister's Mill; to appreciate it fully one must know that rocky, rough, woody region which will ever be a rival of the jagged Round Tops and the death-dealing Devil's Den. But for Slocum the waters of the Rebellion would have passed around the heights, and the "High-water mark" would not have been found on that Cemetery crest.
The prize of the right position. That prize was our immediate line within a stone's throw of the Peninsula. Thus, and including the present for an immediate supply of Wool's reserve importance, on the day of July, now becoming General Cronyn and the whole as just a little precaution near General Meade since in the whole 1st Corps. He felt the need going to pe cent to be removed from the reserve, two miles away—the importance following on the men's night-patrol and more still Wool's importance, a serious work and engagement of the early morning in my judgment, preventing Wool's joining the battle at Gettysburg. It was a grand judgment and section a step still important and essential to victory.

General Wool, a Gettysburg letter to General Meade, to the
interest of the corps commanders, General A. E. Williams, a letter indicating the conclusion of Wool's first report, to report the part
in Wool's capabilities, acting, often, indicates and especially
important. That letter has become the history of Gettysburg from
out of Hill to McAllister's Mill! To suppose is fully one want
know that rocky, rocky, wooly region where Hill ever be a twist
of the most round Top and Gettys-gleven Dead's Den. But for
Wool's the waters of the Repparion would have been strong the
peril, and the high-water mark "would not have been taken on
that Cemetery Court."
VII. RE-INFORCING THE CUMBERLAND ARMY & THE VICKSBURG
DISTRICT.

Rosecrans' disaster at Chickamauga took Slocum's corps and mine in September 1863, from the Rappahannock to Tennessee. Soon after arrival there, General Slocum was detached, and sent to command the district of Vicksburg. The General's operations there in successive expeditions to break up bridges and railways and repel raids, so as to effectually obstruct the communications across the Mississippi, were necessary to Sherman's Georgia operations. Once Sherman in his fervor indicated that Slocum was "to expect no military Grant favors from himself or General", unless he succeeded in the tasks assigned him. Slocum had been greatly embarrassed by his junior, Canby, commanding a department contiguous to his district. In reply to Sherman, Slocum's words tell the whole story; he says: "I have refrained from writing \*\*\* because I felt reluctant to thrust upon you at a time like this any subject calculated in any manner to increase your care or anxiety. I prefer to submit to having my junior in rank take up his headquarters within my district, and issue orders to me \*\*\*. I have just written to General Canby that I cannot send the 2000 men required by him. If I fail to accomplish what you suggest, I am in the language of your dispatch 'to expect no military favors from yourself, or Genl. Grant' \*\*\*.

Without any particular desire to secure favors from yourself or
DISTRICT

ROBERTSON, 

G 

in September 1862, from the Republican to Tennessee, soon after 

since the arrival of Yorktown. The General's operations there in success 

were expected to press up picks and leaves, and report timely 

so as to effectively operate the communications across the Mississippi. 

Within two hours of Sherman's operations, someSherman's operations, some 

men in the rear of the enemy, that Slocomb was "to expect no militarily 

traversing from Robertson's General" unless he succeeded in the task. 

sustained my slope and been greatly surprised by the Zouaves. In June 

commanding a department, contending to his advantage. In July, 

ploy to Sherman's Slocomb's orders fell the whole army. He says: 

have existing ... write me ... because I felt reluctant to 

thirty days you are at a time like this to support gallant in any 

ment to increase your care of my health. I prefer to adopt to have 

my position in rank my department and my privileges within my command. 

and issue orders to me * * * I have just written to General Grant. 

that I cannot send the 2000 men more needed by him. If I fail to see 

reporting what you suggest, I am in the position of your apologies. 

"to expect no militarily moves from your part, or Grant, Gent."

Without any previous notice to receive favors from your part, or
any other person, I shall continue in the faithful discharge of my duty". This letter brought from the ardent Sherman a quick apology and an avowment that all he, Sherman, desired was to impress upon him the great importance of the work committed to his charge. He then declared his complete confidence in Slocum.

VIII. THE 20th CORPS & ATLANTA.

The death of General McPherson at Atlanta, the 22nd July 1864, caused many changes. General Hooker, because not assigned to McPherson's vacancy left the field, and Slocum was brought to Atlanta to replace him in command of the 20th Army Corps. When, a little later we all swung off upon Hood's communications, south of Atlanta—Crossing of the Chattahoochee. As soon as the sound of the final explosions following Hood's departure from the city, reached Slocum's ears, he interpreted them instantly, and pushed forward, the intervening six miles, and took possession of the citadel of Georgia. It was Slocum's dispatch to his watchful and watchful commander, thirty miles away, which inspired Sherman's brief proclamation that soon rang in the nooks and corners of the world, and gave hope to all lovers of liberty, viz:—

"Atlanta is ours, and fairly won!"

Sherman's strong confidence in Slocum was evinced again when he turned the whole army in pursuit of the raiding Confederate
my other person. I am continuing in the tailoring business of my

goodman. The letter prompt from the regiment seems a quick

appointment and an environment that will do, Sir, is hereby sent to me

please show him the greatest importance of the work committed to his

care. Here is where we can gain the confidence in Sloom.

VIII. THE 80TH CORPS. A.T.L.A.N.T.A.

The death of General McCleland, Assistant, the 26th July, 1864,

Stovum's Department Commanded. Cause many changes. General Hooker

was succeeded by General's decision, left the field, and

peace was not ensuing to uniform a decision fell the fight. and

Stovum's was proposed to Albert to replace him in command of the

80th Army Corps. When a little later we will know all about Stovum's

command. Stovum's decided to follow the Chaffee misses. As

soon as the sound of the first explosion followed Stovum's escape, the interpreter then in

the city, retrieved Stovum's escape, the information six miles, and took

activity, and brought forward the information six miles, and took

possession of the city of Georgia. It was Stovum's decision to

the war. and was made a commander, thirty miles away, which in

spite Sherman's partial proclamation that soon there in the books my

comrades of the war, had never gone to so many of the people, viz:

"Alas! me heart's and heart's now!"

Sherman is strong confidence in Stovum we are going again with

we humble the whole army in behalf of the living Confederate
Commander, who was already assailing Alttona, capturing posts within sound of Dalton and saucily threatening Chattanooga. Slocum with his 20th Corps was left to defend and keep our great prize, Atlanta whose winning had cost precious life and treasure in more than a hundred days of hard fighting. Slocum's success, meeting the Army's return, amply justified his selection.

IX. MARCH TO THE SEA & THROUGH THE CAROLINAS.

In the numerous articles concerning General Slocum, published since his decease, I have noticed this statement: "Gen'l. Slocum is best known by his connection with the March to the Sea".

This may be so, though it was not, according to his judgment, his most important service. However, I would derogate nothing from the fame of that brilliant campaign. General Sherman gave to me, for what was termed the right wing, The Army of the Tennessee, i.e. the two Field Corps of that Army - the 15th & 17th, (38,000.)

He gave to General Slocum for the left wing, The Army of Georgia, consisting of two Corps, - the 14th & 20th (30,000.)

To Kilpatrick he assigned the Cavalry, numbering 5000, making our operating force 65,000 men. Sherman, according to his habit gave us, who were his army commanders, as much independent action as he could. I threatened Macon, and fought the battle of Griswoldville, while Slocum Captured Midlegsville, the capital of
IX.

March to the Sea & Through the Carolinas.

In the meanwhile conclude concurrence General Schoom, publishing since the cessation I have noticed the statement: "Gen. I. Schoom

in part known by his commission with the Mass to the Sea.

This may be so, though it was not recognized to his advantage.

Thrust upon me the commission with the right wing, The Army of the Tennessee, The

two Field Corps of General Grant - the 12th & 11th, 38,000.

He gave to General Schoom for the left wing, The Army of Geo.

Hes concluded the commission of two corps - the 11th & 20th (30,000)

To Kitchin for leading the column, numbering 30,000, making

an operating force of 50,000 men. Sherman, conciliating to the part

of General Grant, who were his staff commanders, as much immediate action

as the enemy's movements required, and fought the battle of

Manhattan, White Scream, Georgia, Atlanta, the capital of
Georgia. Then I came abreast of Slocum, but we were still ten miles apart. Besides the cavalry, we had habitually five columns simultaneously in motion and substantially parallel, making a swath of from thirty to forty miles in breadth. After I took Fort McAllister, and by the Ogeechee River connected with Dalghren's fleet, Slocum had been persistently threatening Hardee's only line of retreat. He at last frightened Hardee out, and entered Savannah, in ample time for Sherman to make that city and what it contained a "Christmas present to the Nation".

Again starting northward in January 1865, I took my wing over by water to Beaufort Island, fought my way to Pocotaligo, while with labors beyond description, Slocum crossed the Savannah River at Sister's ferry, when that river was at high-water, and struggled through swamps to Robertsville, South Carolina; now our wings were abreast again. Then, who could describe our fights with ever increasing foes, with the lagoons, the forests, and the almost impassable streams, every mile costing us human life, across the Salkehatchee, the Congaree Creek and its marshes, the Saluda, the Broad and on above and beyond Columbia.

At last again

Slocum met Hardee, who now had a large force at Averysboro. Kilpatrick's cavalry was with him; he breasted Hardee's field-works, turned his position with cavalry, gave him a hard battle and
Then I came upon Bloom, but we were still ten
miles apart. Before the cavalry, we had partially the command
simultaneously in motion and spontaneously combined, making a
similarly powerful to forty miles in procession. After I took your
safety off from him, I found that I was part of a
McIntyre, and by the Ogeechee River connected with Detrione's
fleet. Bloom had been partially the Ogeechee River, a only fine
of reason. He set forth into the Harlem out of the eternal Sherman
in some time for Sherman to make that city, and what it contained
in a "Crisis" present to the Nation.

A century after the war in January 1887, I took my wife over
protesting northward in January 1887, I took my wife to the Roatan for a
longer way to Potosi; white
with Indian passing construction. Bloom crossed the Savannah River
at Skidmore, on the river we are not water, and strikes
the Saugatuck as "the Savannah," South Carolina; now our wings were
then. They were part of our fight with every new
at a line with the Savannah, the forested, and the slowest
beach's streams every mile continue to human life, across the 37th
constitute the Catoosa Creek, and its warehouse, the statute of the Brake
and no slope and paying off

I don't think it's reasonable with him, he presented his face's Time-

Stonewall was with him, he presented Hodge's Time-

works' tunned his position with cavalry, gave him a good battle and
forced him to retreat. This was on the 16th day of March 1865. In his report Sherman somehow enjoyed showing the ease and quickness with which such a battle was fought and won - and so General Slocum and his command received too little notice for this marked success.

Again a little later, at Bentonville, almost for the first time Slocum and I were moving by divergent routes. General Joseph E. Johnston, with his quick and almost instinctive apprehension of the case, struck Slocum, separated from me, a heavy blow. But Slocum was too able and too wary for him, and so losing but little ground was able to hold on. I turned my rear division (Hazen's) promptly to his support, and the next day we were again with all hands side by side fighting Joe Johnston, the toughest confederate of them all. My command was already clinging to Johnston's left side, and seizing his communications, while Slocum was pressing his front without stint; when General Sherman called us off. Possibly the Angel of the Covenant whispered to our Commander, as he did afterward to Grant when he wrote: "Let us have peace." Our leader said: "There has been fighting enough!" General Johnston was glad to get away. Again here again, for some policy known only to himself, our beloved Sherman made short work of us in his report for this sizeable battle of the great War. General Slocum received Sherman's thanks in these concise terms:- "He, Johnston, attacked
General Slocum in position from three P.M. on the 19th of March 1865 till dark; but was everywhere repulsed, and lost heavily. And my own praise I have not seen. Johnston quickly retreated; then in a few days after that last battle when we had taken Goldsboro and Raleigh, Johnston surrendered.

X. HOMeward BOUND.

We then turned our faces toward Washington. No doubt Slocum was as happy as I was to find the war over, and to be able to join again his much loved family. It was a long, hard war — and we may say without flattery that for the unity of the republic there was a debt due to General Henry W. Slocum that was never paid; but the nearest approach to payment came in the growing recognition of his grand part in the drama during his last days, and I hope he may be cognizant to-night of the tender love which his sorrowing comrades and all worthy citizens bear him.

XI. CIVIC CAREER.

As intimated in the outset, other friends are better prepared to set forth General Slocum's civic career. As lawyer, legislator for the state, treasurer for the county before the war, he was able and honest; and as was the case with so many of our successful leaders, needed those five years intercourse with all sorts of men to bring him into complete sympathy with our citizen soldiery. When the war ended, Slocum gave up the army, and took up his
General Strohm on position from 8 P.M. on the 17th of March.

Gen. Gruber: put was everywhere reported and last reported:

And my own peace I have not seen. Information directly received;

then in a few days after the last battle when we had taken Gould's

pore and Repton's Information confirmed.

X. HOMeward Bound.

We were turning our faces towards Washington. No guard.

station was as happy as I was to find the war over, and to be able to join

senior in the young family. I was a young father then, and we may

say without flattery that for the merit of the republic there was

a gap due to General Henry W. Strohm that was never filled; but the

nearest approach to payment came in the glowing recognition of his

career and the warmest appreciation of all your sacrifices.

and every worthy citizen ever made.

X. G. CARR.ER.

As intimate in the highest honor, their friends, the better prepared

to see forth General Strohm’s giving career. As loyal defender

for the cause, treasurer for the county, before the war, he was able

and ready, and as was the ease with so many of our citizens,

the success and future those five years intercourse with all sorts

of men to bring him into complete sympathy with our citizen soldiers

17th. When the war ended Strohm came to the strain, and took up his

life.
residence in Brooklyn, and entered again upon the practice of law, and except during his term in Congress, he steadily pursued his profession till his business enlarged and he engaged with others in specific enterprizes of magnitude. In business, as his associates all aver, he was marked by adherence to the strictest rules of business integrity. And as his son-in-law feelingly said after he had left us: "Who can fill these places of trust as he did?"

His public addresses, generally extemporaneous, and his conversations on public or business topics were much alike. He thrilled his hearers, and inspired them with a sense of his sincerity. All pronounced him eloquent.

In his periodical contests, for, whether he desired them or not, they must to one of his prominence, his course to lookers on was unusual and often misunderstood. Concerning this course a party-friend wrote: "He did nothing to stimulate" his selection for office. "He did much to bring effort to naught. He had been a republican before the war. In the war he was politically nothing. At the close of the war, promotion waited on republican soldiers. He coolly became a democrat. ********. "He could have had the republican nomination for Secretary of State, but elected to become a democrat for causes that took political pacification and not personal success into account" ********. "He always thereafter remained a democrat, but reserved the often used right to oppose
In a period of conflict for, whether he desired them or not, they would go one of his prominence. The conclusion he arrived at was: "He is nothing to stimulate, his selection for the office of the war. In the war, he was politically prominent. He was a Democrat. He could have the nomination. He has been a Democrat. He has been a Democrat for Secretary of State, but elected to his own nomination for Governor. He is a Democrat. But, nevertheless, the offer near right to office..."
unfit candidates, oppressive organizations and their despotic policy within the party" "Twice the governorship-nomination could have been his by stooping to the mud".

Oh, no, Slocum would not do that, not even when the Presidency was the apparent prize $!

"He would not flatter Neptune for his trident, "Or Jove for his power to thunder"!

I was in Brooklyn at the house of a strong republican about the time Slocum was running for Congress. This friend talked to me about him, and my friend said "I will vote for him." All parties gave Slocum votes on account of his fearless uprightness. Without regard to his subsequent popularity, in the case of propositions to unduly increase the pension list, he squarely took the conservative side; he believed that thus all the veterans would preserve their high esteem among the people, and that the self-denial and sacrifice, on the part of all who had means, was as essential and patriotic as that of 1861.

XII. HIS HOME, FAMILY & BENEVOLENCE.

One of his sons emphasizes to me the help he always extended to his children. He remarks:"All I have and am I owe to my father!" He preferred to be at home evenings, reading or working at his library-desk. He enjoyed games with members of his household.

His help to sustain the Churches, and always keeping for his family
with conditions, opposition, resistance, and their ideological pop-

ity within the party. This opposition-noncompliance might

could have been free of stooping to the mind.

Of no Bloom would not go there, nor even when the President

wea the superintendent price of

"He wants not better Necessity for his President"

"Or any for his power to舒服者,"

I was in Patricia at the home of a strong् Republican spot

the time Bloom was running for Congress. This friend told me

ear Bloom votes on account of his reputation for bravery. With-

not regard with the supercomputer monopoly, in the case of his plan.

"I will vote for him."

"I will vote for him."

not to sufficiently increase the portion that he distinctly took the

consequences are: he believes that since all the veterans would

preservation their high esteem among the people, and that the self-

essential and material, on the part of all who had means, was as

011. HIS HOME, FAMILY A BRINING.

One of the main composites to meet the help he strives to pro-

to his advantage. He remarks: "All I have and am I owe to my father"

He prefers that he be at home among his relatives and the

renewable. He opposes enemies with weapons of his homemaking.

His help to sustain the children, and specially keeping for his family
a church-pew, has various gifts to benevolent societies and Christian Missions; his devoting days and weeks to the care of the old soldiers' Home at Bath, N.Y., without renumeration; and his almost daily opening his purse to needy veterans, all of these things come to light little by little, and demonstrate the unostentatious goodness of Slocum's heart. Once he came to me when I was trying to buy an edifice for the "Camp Memorial Church and Mission of New York", and without my solicitation put into my hands a liberal contribution toward the object. At another time when a friend's religiousness was criticized in his presence, he remarked: "He likes to do that Christian work; why shouldn't he?"

Come now, comrades, whatever be our convictions as to the higher plains and privileges of the Christian soul, let us try to be as truthful, as honest, as modest, as faithful to wife and children and home, as honorable in politics, as charitable in daily life, as useful in citizenship, as straightforward and upright in business, and as devoted to duty and to country, and as prepared when the needs arrive to lay all, even life, on the altar of sacrifice, as Our Companion and Comrade, HENRY WARNER SLOCUM,

whose body with deep sorrow at God's call, we have laid away in yonder cemetery. He himself, dear friends, is with McClellan and
a companion in the various duties of parentage and society, and
Christian Missions; the beneficent age and week to the care of the
old solitaries, home at Beth, N.Y., without remuneration; and she is
enough of Scorn's a poet. Once he came to me when I was praying.
Eloquence was attributed to his presence; he remarked: "He likes to
come now, his words are never at odds with conviction. As to the
higher plans and privileges of the Christian soul, let us try to
be as important as parents, as modest as beggars, as patient to write,
and our lives as worthy of citizenship, as patriotic as partizans in
life, as wearied in citizenship, as astute in war and diplomacy.
Eloquence and art are devoted to good, and to country, and as
honorable perseverance, and devoted to good, and to country, and as
who are poor and God's gift, or God's gift, to the poor, to the
worth, and the country, and as the poor, and the country, and as
HUNTER WARRER SUMER
whose body with God's body, or God's care, we have fast essays in
village communities. He promises, dear friends, in with M全国各地和
and Sherman, and our Great Compassionate Saviour, who gave himself for men.

No human merit can purchase salvation. Slocum's sins of omission and commission are between him and his Infinite Judge.

But we know that the All Merciful now has him in his holy keeping.

So farewell, my friend, till we follow thee to the Land of Promise.

Olive Otis Howard
Major General,
U. S. Army.

Governor's Island, N. Y. City,
April 26th 1894.
No human merit can procure salvation. Stow a site of crime for men. For men in the infinite judge, sin and salvation are between him and the infinite judge. But we know that the All-Merciful now sees him in his holy keeping.

So farewell, my friend. I'll we follow thee to the land of Promise.

[Signature]

Metz General

U. S. Army

Governor's Island, N. Y. City

April 28th, 1904