SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

IV.-ADAIRSVILLE.

It is a little wonderful how time condenses history. It diminishes in its proportions like ranges of mountains from which you are reading. Our great conflict is called The War, and to some extent, especially among those concerned in it who are still living, its actors are known and recognized by name; yet a little observation will show that the doings of the leaders have already faded from the public mind. Certainly, new conflicts among the nations will little by little drive ours more and more into obscurity. Eventually something like this will probably be the score of history: From 1861 to 1865 an effort was made by Mr. Davis and others to divide the States and form a Southern Confederacy. War resulted, and the national government, under the leadership of President Lincoln, aided by his general-in-chief, U.S. Grant, after a severe struggle, was victorious. Thus the national Union was maintained.

These thoughts arose on observing the very little compass which our next battle, Adairsville, has secured, even in the report of our beloved chieftain, General Sherman. It is less than a paragraph, namely: "Near Adairsville we again found signs of the rebel army, and of a purpose to fight, and about sunset of that day (the 17th of May, 1864) General Newton's division, in the advance, had a pretty sharp encounter with his rear-guard, but the next morning he was gone."

The General in his "Memoirs" is not quite so brief. He gives the date as the 17th of May, and represents that our head of column encountered the rear-guard of the Confederate army near Adairsville and "towards evening."
He himself was with the advance, and from the highest ground was endeavoring to catch glimpses of his enemy. The General believes that the party grouped about himself drew the fire of an enemy's battery: "a shell passed through the group of staff-officers and burst just beyond, which scattered us promptly."

Event This seems a little meager to us who were there and more immediately engaged. Of course it was not a very general engagement.

It began with Newton's division on our side, and doubtless with Johnston's rear-guard on his side, but considerably more than those two divisions were drawn upon us before the darkness shut down upon us and stopped further proceedings.

By observing the notes of General Johnston, the Confederate commander, we see that the Southern army crossed the Oostanaula about midnight (15th - 16th of May). It then went on to Calhoun, seven miles distant. The 17th it marched eight miles to Adairsville by 8 o'clock A.M.: remained there till next morning. This is the order of events as I believed at the time, and then reported, that Johnston had taken a strong position at Adairsville, had partially intrenched, and that his whole army was present while the action was going on.

Adairsville was a small village situated amid quite extensive cultivated fields, where wheat, corn, and cotton were raised in considerable quantity. The village had at one time numbered perhaps two hundred souls. It had a manufactory of arms, machine-shops, a few stores, and at least one first-class hotel. The ground Johnston had selected from which to hold us in check, and it might to be invite a general action, was a large farm, where the gins and presses showed that cotton was the main product. One writer, where was killed as Robert Moonah, Captain Gonyeham thought, but I do not deem the opinion well founded, that the stubborn fight made by Johnston at Adairsville
To promote our aims, we need to enhance our position and improve our overall performance by strengthening our brand recognition and increasing our visibility. We must also focus on creating a strong presence in key areas such as sales, marketing, and distribution. This will help us to achieve our goals and objectives.

It is essential to ensure that our efforts are aligned with our company's mission and values, and that we are continuously improving our processes and procedures. We should also invest in training and development to ensure that our employees have the knowledge and skills necessary to achieve our objectives.

In addition, we must remain committed to maintaining a high level of customer service and satisfaction. This is crucial to our success, as it helps to build trust and loyalty with our clients.

Finally, we should always be looking for ways to innovate and adapt to changing market conditions. This will help us to stay ahead of the competition and ensure our continued success.
was to guard his artillery and trains that he was obliged to load
upon the cars at the depot. He further knew but two corps
(Hood's and Hardee's) which were deployed and intrenched against
our advance. Probably he obtained this information
from the prisoners which fell into our hands, information not
necessarily complete.

Now that we have located the field of Adairsville with the entire
Confederate force in position, in rear of that town, facing north-
ward, having the infantry and artillery of Hood and Hardee in
place, and, I may add, covered by a strong skirmish line, and also
the reserve corps of Polk in reserve, let us return to General
Sherman's army as it crosses the Oostanaula and see what it did
and what resulted from its

Instantly when my report at Resaca that Newton occupied the en-
emy's abandoned trenches at dawn of the 16th of May reached
Sherman, he ordered pursuit. One division of our cavalry,
under Garrard, had scouted off towards Rome, so now the infantry
division of General Jeff. C. Davis was hurried down the valley,
keeping on the right bank of the river, to support the cavalry,
and, if possible, seize Rome and hold it. Two bridges were al-
ready laid and in good order at Lay's Ferry. Sweeny's division
as we known to have been seen over the river, so that at once McPherson began
his movement,—i.e., to cross the remainder of his command, the
Sixteenth Corps, under Dodge, having the advance, and Logan with
the Fifteenth following closely, and then to move on south-
ward endeavoring to overtake the retreating foe.

A few miles out, not far from Calhoun, McPherson's skirmishers
encountered the Confederates. A sharp skirmish followed, in
which the Second Brigade, Second Division, of Dodge's Corps, came
under fire. In a few minutes that command had lost fifty-two men,
and among the mortally wounded was Colonel Burke, of the Sixty-sixth Illinois. The colonel died the next day; thus, the record says: "giving the sacrifice of a valuable life to his country."

Confederate Johnston did not delay long in front of McPherson, and yet for sufficient time to cause McPherson to develop his lines, go into position, and get ready for action. The conflict did not come off. Finding the enemy gone from his front the next morning, he continued his movement down the river road to a point, McGuire's Cross Roads, which is about due west of Adairsville and perhaps ten or eleven miles distant.

General Thomas, about the same time as McPherson, a little east of Rome, with the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, took up the direct pursuit. The railroad bridge over the Oostanaula had been partly burned, but a rough floating bridge was quickly made from the timbers and planking at hand. My Corps, the Fourth, led in this pursuit. We also, about as soon as McPherson, began to exchange shots with Johnston's rear-guard, making, during the 16th but slow progress. A Confederate newspaper correspondent speaking of the Southern army, represented that "the Yankees followed our army closely and pressed us all day (this was the 16th), but Stewart's division has kept them at bay so far. This evening there was sharp fighting on our right, but I have not learned what it was caused from. Our present position is around Calhoun, but the chances are that we will continue our retreat to Adairsville to-morrow."

This shows that Confederate Stewart's division constituted Johnston's rear-guard which we were so closely following.

The severe skirmish of the evening was a brief one between Stanley's division and Johnston's line at Calhoun.

Early the next day (the 17th) our column, passing the enemy's empty works at Calhoun, continued the march.
Dear Mr. Smith,

The purpose of this letter is to formally request permission to continue my leave of absence from work. I have been on leave due to a serious medical condition and have been advised by my doctor that I need to extend my absence for an additional month. I understand that this may cause some inconvenience for the company and I sincerely apologize for any difficulties this may cause.

I assure you that I am committed to returning to work as soon as possible and will do everything in my power to ensure a smooth transition back into my role. If there is any issue that arises during my absence, I have arranged for a colleague to act as my substitute and handle any necessary tasks.

I would like to express my gratitude for the support and understanding that has been shown to me during this challenging time. I am confident that with the additional month of leave, I will be able to fully recover and return to work with renewed energy.

Thank you for your understanding and support.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Newton's division on the lead started at half-past five, followed by Stanley's. Newton followed the wagon-road, while Wood a little farther to the right came up abreast along the railroad. Our progress was continually interrupted. Confederate Stewart's rear-guard in its checks and stops engaged all arms of the service.

At intervals this rear-guard at chosen places would put up two or three barricaded lines, barricading with railroad-ties, fence-rails, logs, or poles at hand. These temporary covers were usually put up at the edge of timber, so as to force us to cross an open field in their front, and we would encounter them about every half or three-quarters of a mile. Of course this manoeuvring forced us every time to deploy at least a brigade, and also to send out a flanking force strong enough to take care of itself.

As we neared Adairsville the resistance increased. General Wood kept extending his skirmish line and strengthening it till it abutted against the enemy's main line west of Adairsville.

General Newton did the same, deploying farther and farther to the left, doubling his advance line. It was four o'clock in the afternoon when Newton's men, rushing into a grove of trees, came on from the Confederates with a heavy fire. It was a little later than this when General Sherman came up with his staff and escort and came to the highest ground, was observing the field when he drew the fire of a battery.

I also recall another episode which occurred about this time.

The skirmishing had grown into brisk and rapid firing just as I was approaching General Newton and his staff. A hostile battery of several guns was turned upon the ground. The shells began to burst over our heads at our right and left at close proximity.

One of them disabled the horse of Colonel T.J. Morgan and put Colonel Fullerton, my adjutant-general, almost on his back.
two orderlies' horses were disabled, and another horse belonging to the cavalry company which was attached to headquarters was crippled. Shell slightly wounded Captain Bliss, of General Newton's staff, carrying away the badge of rank from his shoulder. It being now evident, as there was fighting along the front of two divisions, that is, along their skirmish lines, which had been increased and reinforced, evident that the Confederates had made a stand, and were prepared for battle; so I made haste to bring up my reserves for an assault. It always requires time to get an attacking column in readiness for action. When the column was in motion, but as soon as the order was given the column began its vigorous movement, General Thomas said to me that it was to near night to take the offensive. He instructed me further to simply hold my position, and postpone, if possible, any general engagement till daylight the next morning.

My notes here say, "Yet a real engagement was going on, since both parties continued to reinforce the skirmish lines until they (the lines) were tantamount to a line of battle". One battery of artillery drew another into action. Our batteries were quickly brought up, and fired with their usual spirit and vigor. The sun went down upon this noisy, unusual, and bloody conflict, where probably both parties were really disposed to wait till the morning. It was however, nine o'clock at night and very dark before we could disengage, when the rattling musketry, with an occasional boom of a battery, gradually diminished to a fitful and irregular fire of nervous men on the picket-line. The losses, I am sorry to record, in my corps resulting from this affair at Adairsville were at least two hundred killed and wounded.

During the night the Fourteenth Corps came into close support, and McPherson moved from McGuire's so much towards Adairsville as
to connect with Thomas’s right flank. But no general action here! For the next morning at dawn the 18th of May we found that Johnston had made another clean retreat. The reason for it we will find by taking the map and following the movement of Sherman’s left column.

This column was Schofield’s troops reinforced by Hooker’s Twentieth Corps. General Sherman sent this corps to follow Schofield over the ferries across the branches of the Oostanaula above us, because our new bridge at Resaca had not sufficient capacity, and probably to give greater strength to his flanking force.

The left column setting out at the same hour with us was obliged to make a wide detour eastward and to cross two rivers instead of one,—the Conasauga and the Coosawattee.

Schofield laid his bridges at Fite’s and Field’s Crossings.

I believe that Stoneman’s cavalry, including that of Edwin McCook and Kilpatrick on other parts of his command, were able to ford the rivers. As soon as practicable the left formed two columns, Cox’s Corps with Schofield’s cavalry, maintaining the left one on the outer flank, and Hooker’s coming up between my corps and Johnston during the night, by reports from his active cavalry scouts, that Hooker and beyond his right and aiming for Cassville, thus threatening his main crossing of the next river, the Etowah, and that McPherson as we noticed had already turned his position on the other flank, and was resting for the night between McGuire’s Cross-roads and Adairsville; and that a division of cavalry, supported by infantry, was much farther west in the immediate vicinity of Rome, a town still farther south, and that this column was likely to carry the weak forts there by assault, and so swoop up his foundries and important mills.
Surely things were not favorable for a long delay at Adairsville. Certainly, unless the Confederate commander was prepared to take the immediate offensive against Thomas at dawn in the morning, his Confederate army would be before many hours in a bad predicament. No wonder that he drew off before the prospectively fatal day had dawned.

Judging by Confederate accounts, I am inclined to think that there was no reason for no report of losses on the part of the enemy. General Johnston intimates that, as they fought mainly behind breastworks at Resaca, the loss of the Confederates compared with ours was not large.

One who was present remarks: "A rebel regiment was captured by Howard, and a few vagabond pickets were picked up in various places."

Another declares that, besides the wounded, "prisoners (Confederate) at the hour I write, 9 A.M. (16th May), are being brought in by hundreds", and further, the number of prisoners and deserters, including many officers of the line and staff, were in the neighborhood of four thousand at the close of the battle of Adairsville.

All this gave us increased courage and hope.

It should be noticed that our railroad man, Colonel Wright, repairing the railways, putting down new bridges with incredible rapidity. I had hardly left Dalton before his trains with bread, provender, and ammunition, were already in that little town. By the 16th of May, early in the morning, while Skirmishing was still going on with the rear-guard of Johnston across the Costanuala, the scream of our locomotive's whistle was heard behind us at Resaca.

The telegraph was never much delayed. Captain or Major VanDusen repaired the old broken line, and kept us constantly in communication with our depots and with Washington. So that when, on the
morning of the 13th, we were destroying the Georgia State Arsenal at Adairsville, and visiting the wounded that the Confederates had the night before, left behind, and picking up a few stragglers in gray coats, we received word from our commissaries at Resaca that there was now at that sub-depot, at our call, abundance of coffee, hard bread, and bacon.

This was the third battle field between the 10th and the 19th of May which I had passed over. It was indeed inspiring to our men to gain so much ground and make such rapid progress. Though we confess the cost was very great. For our hospitals were fast filling up with poor fellows who could accompany us no farther, and we were leaving our dead at every railroad station.

It is they that have been gathered into that large army which have since filled up the National Cemetery at Chattanooga.

Thus we notice from Tunnel Hill to Adairsville, Sherman, in less than ten days, had experienced pretty hard fighting, but he had also overcome extraordinary natural obstacles which, according to writers in the Southern press, had been relied upon as impregnable against any enemy's approach, supported and defended as they were by the brave hosts of Joe Johnston behind them,—obstacles such as Tunnel Hill, Taylor's Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, and the Oostanaula with its tributaries. True, the Confederate army was not yet much reduced in numbers, yet the spirit of the men, though not broken, was sensibly affected by Johnston's constant retreat.

On our side the officers and men at that period were happy, full of energy and confidence. The "door of Georgia," so much talked of as an impregnable barrier, referred to Dalton and its natural defenses. This "door" was now forced, and was ever after to remain wide open. General Johnston was becoming every day more and more conservative and cautious. He continued to stand ever on
The thing was just starting to fall apart for us, and we knew it.

I had been thinking about our journey, wondering if we could pull it off. It seemed impossible, but we had to try. We couldn’t just give up and let our dreams die.

We had come so far, and we couldn’t let it all fall apart now. We were almost there, but we couldn’t let this be our end. We had to keep going, we had to find a way to make it work.

The journey was hard, but we were determined to see it through. We knew it would be worth it. We couldn’t give up now.
the defensive, while, under Sherman, Thomas, Schofield, McPherson, and their corps commanders, our more numerous men were pressing against his front and to the right and left of his army with Napoleonic boldness. They had thus far experienced hardly a check, as, like heavy waves, these forces were rolling on towards the sea.

Now near Adairsville in a little nook to the right of the road, as we were marching toward Kingston, we caught sight of a group of young ladies standing on the green, they appeared somewhat nervous and excited on our approach.

I accosted the one who was most self-posses and who had stepped out in front of her companions.

Young lady can you tell me who residence this is?

She answered curtly, "it belongs to Captain Howard".

Ah, Captain Howard! that is my name; my name is Howard, perhaps we are connections?

She instantly replied, "we have no relations whatever North, sir? I then asked, is Captain Howard at home?

She replied, "no".

Where might he be?"Captain Howard is with the Confederate Army where he ought to be".

Ah, indeed, I am sorry that one of our name is in the Rebel Army.

Where is that Army?

"I don't know anything about the Confederate movements. I told you sir, that I had no relations North".

Well then the blood of all the Howards does not run in your veins?

At this time turning to a staff-officer and within the hearing of the group of young ladies, I remarked as the sound of skirmishing reached our ears "that house will make an excellent field-hospital". The speaker and her companions were frightened at this and ran to the house and appeared shortly after on the upper porch.
Soon a middle-aged lady came hastily toward me before we had left the premises and besought me not to take her house for a hospital. I replied that I had been treated very cavalierly by the young people, and that my courtesy met only with rebuff.!!

Oh sir, she said "you must not mind those girls, they talk flip-pantly".

Fortunately for the family there was nothing but a slight skirmish in their neighborhood, and the lovely house and other buildings near at hand so prettily encased, beyond the green, in the grove of trees, were not used for the dreaded army purposes.

I have since heard that this Georgia family has remembered my visit, has spoken highly of me, probably more highly than I deserved. Possibly, the prejudice has given way to time and change so that these namesakes of Georgia might now be willing to sever themselves from all connection with the multitudious Howard family.

After leaving this place we proceeded to Kingston, where General Sherman had already established his headquarters and where they were to remain during the few days rest after Johnston's Confederate forces had crossed the Etowah.
IV.--ADAIRSVILLE.

It is a little wonderful how time condenses history. It diminishes in its proportions like ranges of mountains as you recede from them. Our great conflict is still called The War, and to some extent, especially among those concerned in it who are still living, its actors are known and recognized by name; yet a very little observation will show that the doings of the leaders have already faded from the public mind. Certainly, new conflicts among the nations will little by little drive ours more and more into obscurity. Eventually something like this will probably be the record of history: From 1861 to 1865 an effort was made by one Jeff Davis and others to divide the States and form a Southern Confederacy. War resulted, and the national government, under the leadership of President Lincoln, aided by his general-in-chief, U. S. Grant, after a severe struggle, was victorious. Thus the national Union was maintained.

These thoughts arose on my observing the very little compass which our next battle, Adairsville, has secured, even in the report of our beloved chieftain, General Sherman. It is less than a paragraph, namely: "Near Adairsville we again found signs of the rebel army, and of a purpose to fight, and about sunset of that day (the 17th of May, 1864) General Newton's division, in the advance, had a pretty sharp encounter with his rear-guard, but the next morning he was gone".

The General in his "Memoirs" is not quite so brief. He gives the date as the 17th of May, and represents that our head of column encountered the rear-guard of the Confederate army near Adairsville and "towards evening".
He himself was with the advance, and from the highest ground was endeavoring to catch glimpses of his enemy. The General believes that the party grouped about him drew the fire of an enemy's battery: "a shell passed through the group of staff-officers and burst just beyond, which scattered us promptly."

This seems a little meager to us who were there and more immediately engaged. Of course it was not a very general engagement. It began with Newton's division on our side, and doubtless with Johnston's rear-guard on his side, but considerably more than those two divisions were drawn under fire before the darkness shut down upon us and stopped the conflict.

By observing the notes of General Johnston, the Confederate commander, we see that "the Southern army crossed the Oostanaula about midnight (15th-16th of May)." It went to Calhoun, seven miles distant. "The 17th it marched eight miles to Adairsville by 8 o'clock A.M. remained there till next morning?" the 18th. This is, as I believed at the time, and then reported, that Johnston had taken a strong position at Adairsville, had partially intrenched it, and that his whole army was present while the action was going on.

Adairsville was only a small village amid quite extensive cultivated fields, where wheat, corn, and cotton were raised in considerable quantity. The village had numbered perhaps two hundred souls. It had a manufactory of arms, machine-shops, a few stores, and at least one fair hotel. The ground Johnston had selected from which to hold us in check, and partly to invite a general action, was a large farm, where the gins and presses showed that cotton was the main product. One writer, Captain Conyngham, thinks, but I do not deem the opinion well founded, that the stubborn fight made by Johnston at Adairsville to guard his artillery and trains that he was obliged to load upon the cars...
at the depot. He further gave two corps (Hood's and Hardee's) which were deployed and intrenched against our advance.

Doubtless he obtained this information from the prisoners which fell into our hands. Now that we have located the field of Adairsville with the Confederate army in position, in rear of that town, facing northward, having the infantry and artillery of Hood and Hardee in place, and, I may add, covered by a strong skirmish line, and also the complete corps of Polk in reserve, let us return to General Sherman's army as it crosses the Oostanaula and see what it did and what resulted from its action.

Instantly when my report at Resaca that Newton occupied the enemy's abandoned trenches at dawn of the 16th of May reached General Sherman, he ordered pursuit. One division of our cavalry under Garrard, had scouted off towards Rome, so now the infantry division of General Jeff. C. Davis was hurried down the valley, keeping on the right bank of the river, to support the cavalry, and, if possible, seize Rome and hold it. Two bridges were already in good order at Lay's Ferry. Sweeny's division was across the river, so that at once McPherson began his movement, i.e., to cross the remainder of his command, the Sixteenth Corps, under Dodge, having the advance and Logan with the Fifteenth Corps following closely behind him to move on southwest endeavoring to overtake the retreating foe.

A few miles out, not far from Calhoun, McPherson's skirmishers encountered the Confederates. A sharp skirmish followed, in which the Second Brigade, Second Division, of Dodge's corps, came under fire. In a few minutes that command had lost fifty-two men, and among the mortally wounded was Colonel Burke, of the Sixty-sixth Illinois. The colonel died the next day; thus, the record says, "giving the sacrifice of a valuable life to his country".
Confederate Johnston did not delay long in front of McPherson, and yet for sufficient time to develop his lines, go into position, and get ready for action. The work did not begin off. Finding the enemy gone from his front the next morning, he continued his movement down the river road to a point, McGuire's Cross Roads, about due west of Adairsville and perhaps ten or eleven miles from that town.

General Thomas, with the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, took up the direct pursuit. The railroad bridge had been partly burned, but a rough floating bridge was quickly made from the timbers and planking at hand. My Corps, the Fourth, led in the pursuit. We also, about as soon as McPherson did, began to skirmish with Johnston's rear-guard, making, during the 10th, very slow progress.

A Confederate newspaper correspondent speaking of the Southern army, represented that the Yankees followed our army closely and pressed us all day (this was the 10th), but Stewart's division has kept them at bay so far. This evening there was sharp fighting on our right, but I have not learned what it was caused from. Our present position is around Calhoun, but the chances are that we will continue our retreat to Adairsville to-morrow.

This shows that Confederate Stewart's division constituted Johnston's rear-guard, which we were closely following.

The severe skirmish of the evening was a brief one between Stanley's division and Johnston's line at Calhoun. Early the next day (the 17th) our column, passing the enemy's empty works, continued the march. Newton's division on the lead started at half-past five, followed by Stanley's. Newton followed the wagon-road, while Wood came up abreast along the railroad, a little farther to the right. Our progress was continually interrupted.

Confederate Stewart's rear-guard employed all arms of the service.
At intervals this rear-guard would form two or three barricaded lines, barricading with railroad-ties, fence-rails, logs, or poles at hand. These temporary covers were usually put in the edge of timber, so as to force us to cross an open field in their front, and we would encounter them about every half or three-quarters of a mile. Of course this maneouving forced us to deploy at least a brigade, and also to send out a flanking force strong enough to take care of itself.

As we neared Adairsville the resistance increased. General Wood kept extending his skirmish line and strengthening it till it abutted against the enemy's main line west of Adairsville.

General Newton did the same, developing farther and farther to the left and doubling up his advance line. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when Newton's men, rushing into a grove of trees, developed from the Confederates a heavy fire. It was a little later than this when General Sherman came up with his staff and escort and rode to the highest ground, he drew the fire of a battery.

I also remember a little episode which occurred about this time. The skirmishing had grown into a brisk and rapid firing just as I came up to General Newton and his staff. A hostile battery of several guns was turned upon this ground. The shells began to burst over our heads or at our right and left at very close proximity. One of them disabled the horse of Colonel T. J. Morgan and put Colonel Fullerton, my adjutant-general, also on foot; two orderlies' horses besides were disabled, and another horse belonging to the cavalry company which was attached to headquarters was crippled. The same shell slightly wounded Captain Bliss, of General Newton's staff, carrying away the badge of rank from
As an instruction for transferring power from one to two parallel.

I have participated in the National Conference on the Problem of Power and I am writing to express my views on the same.

I have been informed that there are some difficulties in transferring power from one to two parallel.

In my opinion, the problem of power transfer is a complex one, requiring careful planning and execution.

I hope that the conference will bring about a solution to this problem.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
his shoulders. It being now evident, as there was fighting along the front of two divisions,—that is, along their skirmish lines, which had been increased and reinforced,—that the Confederates had made a stand and were prepared for battle; I made haste to bring up my reserves for an assault, for it always required time to get an attacking column in readiness. About the time my command began its vigorous movement, General Thomas said to me that it was too near night to take the offensive. He instructed me further to simply hold my position, and postpone, if possible, any general engagement till daylight the next morning.

My notes here say, "Yet a real engagement was going on, since both parties continued to reinforce the skirmish lines until they (the lines) were tantamount to a line of battle." One battery of artillery drew another into action. Our batteries were quickly brought up, and fired with their usual spirit and vigor. The sun went down upon this noisy, infinite, and bloody conflict, where probably both parties were really disposed to wait till the morning. It was nine o'clock at night and very dark before we could disengage, then the rattling musketry, with an occasional boom of a battery, gradually diminished to a fitful and irregular fire of nervous men on the picket-line. The losses in my corps resulting from this affair at Adairsville were at least two hundred killed and wounded.

During the night the Fourteenth Corps came into close support, and McPherson moved from McGuire's so much towards Adairsville as to connect with Thomas's right flanks. The next morning at dawn we found that Johnston had made another clean retreat. The reason for it we will find by taking the map and following the movement of Sherman's left column. It was Schofield's troops reinforced by Hooker's Twentieth Corps.
The importance of pathogen recognition as a means of information flow and decision-making within the immune system is well understood. Recent studies have shown that pathogen recognition can trigger an immune response, leading to the development of adaptive immunity.

In order to understand the role of pathogen recognition in host defense, it is important to consider the molecular mechanisms involved. Pathogen recognition receptors, such as Toll-like receptors (TLRs), detect and respond to a wide range of pathogens, including bacteria, viruses, and fungi.

These receptors are expressed on the surface of immune cells, such as macrophages and dendritic cells, and upon detection of a pathogen, they trigger an intracellular signal transduction pathway that results in the activation of immune cells.

The activation of immune cells leads to the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines, which attract additional immune cells to the site of infection. This process is critical for the effective clearance of pathogens and the maintenance of homeostasis.

Furthermore, the recognition of pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) by TLRs can also trigger the production of adaptive immunity, leading to the development of antibodies specific to the pathogen.

In conclusion, the recognition of pathogen-associated molecular patterns is a critical mechanism for the initiation of adaptive immunity. This process is essential for the effective defense against pathogens and the maintenance of host health.

References:
General Sherman sent this corps to follow Schofield over the ferries across the branches of the Oostanaula above us, because our new bridge at Resaca had sufficient capacity, and probably to give more strength to his flanking force under Schofield.

The column was obliged to make a wide detour eastward and to cross two rivers instead of one,—the Conundrump and the Ooosawattee.

Schofield laid his bridges at Fite's and Field's Crossings.

I believe that Stoneman's cavalry, including that of Edwin McCook and Kilpatrick and other parts of his command, forced the rivers. As soon as practicable the left formed two columns, Cox's corps, with Stoneman's cavalry, maintaining the left flanks, and Hooker coming up between my corps and his.

Johnston found then, during the night, by reports from his active cavalry scouts, that Hooker and Schofield were beyond his right and aiming for Cassville, thus threatening his main crossing of the next river,—the Etowah at Allatoona,—and that McPherson had already turned his position on the other flank, and was resting for the night between McGuire's Cross-Roads and Adairsville; and further, that a division of cavalry, supported by infantry, was in the immediate vicinity of Rome, a town still farther south, and likely to carry the weak forts by assault, and so swoop up his foundries and important mills.

Certainly, unless the Confederate commander was prepared to take the immediate offensive against Thomas at dawn in the morning, his Confederate army would be before many hours in a bad predicament. No wonder that he drew off before the prospectively fatal day had dawned.

Judging by Confederate accounts, I am inclined to think that there had been thus far no report of losses on the part of the enemy.
The position of the international forces in Korea

The position of the international forces in Korea is one of the major challenges faced by the United Nations. The presence of these forces is intended to maintain peace and stability in the region. However, the ongoing conflict has led to tensions and complications, which require careful management and diplomatic efforts.

The United Nations has made significant efforts to resolve the conflict. However, the lack of concrete progress has resulted in an impasse. The international community is calling for a peaceful resolution to end the conflict.

In conclusion, the position of the international forces in Korea is crucial for maintaining peace and stability in the region. The ongoing conflict requires diplomatic efforts and the involvement of the international community to achieve a lasting solution.

The United Nations continues to work towards a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Korea.

---

The importance of peace and stability in the region cannot be overstated. The ongoing conflict has had a significant impact on the lives of the people in the region. The United Nations is working towards a peaceful resolution to end the conflict.

The conflict in Korea has resulted in significant human suffering. The United Nations is working to provide humanitarian aid to those affected by the conflict.

In conclusion, the situation in Korea is a matter of great concern to the international community. The United Nations is working tirelessly to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

The United Nations continues to advocate for a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Korea.
General Johnston intimates that, as they fought mainly behind breastworks at Resaca, the loss of the Confederates compared with ours was not large.

One who was present remarks thus: "A rebel regiment was captured by Howard, and a few vagabond pickets were picked up in various places."

Another declares that, besides the wounded, "prisoners (Confederates) at the hour I write, 9 A.M. (16th May), are being brought in by hundreds," and further, the number of prisoners and deserters, including many officers of the line and staff, were in the neighborhood of four thousand at the close of the battle of Adairsville.

It should be noticed that our railroad man, Colonel Wright, repaired the railways, putting down new bridges with incredible rapidity. I had hardly left Dalton before his trains with bread, provender, and ammunition, were already in that little town.

By the 16th of May, early in the morning, while skirmishing was still going on with the rear-guard of the enemy across the Coosa, the scream of our locomotive's whistle was heard behind us at Resaca.

The telegraph was never much delayed. Captain or Major VanDusen repaired the old line, and kept us constantly in communication with our depots and with Washington. So that when, on the morning of the 18th, we were destroying the Georgia State Arsenal at Adairsville, and visiting the wounded that the Confederates had left behind the night before, and picking up a few stragglers in gray coats, we received word from our commissaries at Resaca that there was now at that sub-depot, at our call, abundance of coffee, hard bread, and bacon.

This was the third battle field between the 10th and the 19th of May which I had passed over. It was indeed inspiring to our
men to gain so much ground and make such rapid progress.

Though we confess the cost was very great. For our hospitals were fast filling up with poor fellows who could accompany us no farther, and we were leaving our dead at every railway station.

It is they that have been gathered into that large army which have since filled up the National Cemetery at Chattanooga.

Thus we notice from Tunnel Hill to Adairsville, Sherman, in less that ten days, had experienced pretty hard fighting, but he had overcome extraordinary natural obstacles which, according to writers in the Southern press, had been relied upon as impregnable against any enemy’s approach, supported and defended as they were by the brave hosts of Joe Johnston behind them,- obstacles such as Tunnel Hill, Taylor’s Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, and the Oostanaula with its tributaries. True, the Confederate army was not yet much reduced in numbers, yet the spirit of the men, though not broken, was sensibly affected by Johnston’s constant retreat.

On our side, the officers and men were happy, full of energy and confidence. The “door of Georgia”, so much talked of as an impregnable barrier, referred to Dalton and its natural defenses. This “door” was now forced, and was ever after to remain wide open. General Johnston was becoming every day more and more conservative and cautious, and was ever on the defensive, while, under Sherman, Thomas, Schofield, McPherson, and their corps commanders, our more numerous men were pressing against his front and to the right and left of his army with Napoleonic boldness, hardly a check, as like heavy waves, these forces were rolling on towards the sea.
How do you know when you have made a mistake? Can you identify the correct course of action?

Just as in life, in your work, mistakes happen. It's important to learn from them and adjust your approach accordingly.

Identifying the cause of the mistake is crucial. By understanding what went wrong, you can avoid making the same error in the future.

Once you've identified the cause, you can implement a plan to prevent a repeat. This could involve training, changes in process, or additional checks.

It's also important to reflect on the situation. What could you have done differently? How can you prevent similar mistakes in the future?

By addressing the root cause of the mistake and making changes to prevent it, you can improve your performance and continue to grow and learn.
General Johnston was becoming every day more and more conservative and cautious. He continued to stand ever on the defensive, while, under Sherman, Thomas, Schofield, McPherson, and their corps commanders, our more numerous men were pressing against his front and to the right and left of his army with Napoleonic boldness. They had thus far experienced hardly a check, as, like heavy waves, these forces were rolling on towards the sea.

Now near Adairsville in a little nook to the right of the road, as we were marching toward Kingston, we caught sight of a group of young ladies standing on the green, they appeared somewhat nervous and excited on our approach. I accosted the one who was most self-possessed and who had stepped out in front of her companions. Young lady can you tell me whose residence this is? She answered curtly, it belongs to Captain Howard. Ah, Captain Howard! that is my name; my name is Howard, perhaps we are connections? she instantly replied, "we have no relations whatever North, sir."

I then asked, is Captain Howard at home? she replied, "no". Where might he be? Captain Howard is with the Confederate Army where he ought to be. Ah, indeed, I am sorry that one of our name is in the Rebel Army. Where is that Army? "I don't know anything about the Confederate movements. I told you six, that we had no relations North." Well then the blood of all the Howards does not run in your veins.

At this time turning to a staff-officer and within the hearing of the group of young ladies I remarked as the sound of skirmishing reached our ears "that house will make an excellent field-hospital". The speaker and her companions were frightened at this and ran to the house and appeared shortly after on the upper porch. Soon an middleaged lady came hastily toward me before we had left the premises and besought me not to take her house for a hospital, I replied that I had been treated very cavalierly.
Special attention was paid to each one of you, and each one received special attention. The training is excellent, and the conditions are ideal for the development of your talents. The instructors are thorough and experienced, and they are constantly watching over your progress.

As a result of this training, I believe that each one of you will be able to develop your full potential. You will be able to use your talents and abilities to the fullest extent possible, and you will be able to contribute to the success of our organization.

I have no doubt that you will all be successful, and I look forward to seeing your progress and growth. You are all talented and capable, and I have no doubt that you will all be able to make a significant contribution to our organization.

Thank you for your hard work and dedication. You have shown that you are capable of doing great things, and I am confident that you will continue to do so in the future.
by the young people, and that my courtesy met only with rebuff.
Oh sir, she said you must not mind those girls they talk flip-
pantly. Fortunately for the family there was nothing but a slight
skirmish in their neighborhood, and the lovely house and other
buildings near at hand so prettily esconced. Beyond the green,
in the grove of trees, were not used for the dreaded army pur-
poses. I have since heard that this Georgia family has remembered
my visit, has spoken highly of me, probably more highly than I
deserved. Possibly, the prejudice has given way to time and
change so that these namesakes of Georgia might not now be will-
ing to sever themselves from all connection with the multitudious
Howard family.
After leaving this place we proceeded to Kingston, where General
Sherman had already established his headquarters and where they
were to remain during the few days rest after Johnston's Confed-
erate forces had crossed the Etowah.
At this time turning to a staff officer and within the hearing of the group of young ladies I remarked as the sound of cornishing reached our ears "that house will make an excellent field hospital." The speaker and his companions were delighted at this and ran to the house and appeared shortly after on the upper porch. Soon an old middle aged lady came hastily to speak to me before we had left the premises and besought me not to take her house for a hospital. I replied that I had been treated very cavalierly by the young people and that my country met only with refusal. Oh sir, she said, you mustn't mind those girls; they talk flippantly. Fortunately for the family there was nothing but a slight skirmish in their neighborhood, and the lovely house and other buildings near it were prettily escourt beyond the
General Johnston was becoming every day more and more conservative and cautious. He continued to stand ever on the defensive, while, under Sherman, Thomas, Schofield, McPherson, and their corps commanders, our more numerous men were pressing against his front and to the right and left of his army with Napoleonic boldness. They had thus far experienced hardly a check, as, like heavy waves, these forces were rolling on towards the sea.

Now near Adairsville to the right of the road, as we were marching toward Kinston we caught sight of a group of young ladies on the porch they were somewhat nervous and excited on our approach. I accosted the one who was most self-possessed and who had stepped out in front of her companions. I thought, "Young lady can you tell me whose residence this is?" She answered curtly it belongs to Cap. Howard. My name is Howard. Ah, Lord, Cap Howard, that is my name; my name is Howard. Perhaps we are relations whatever, North rim?"

I then asked, "Is Cap. Howard at home?" She replied, "No. Whose might the be?" Capt. Brown is with the Confederate Army where he ought to be. Oh, indeed, I am sorry that one of our name is in the Rebel Army. Where is that Army? I don't know anything about the Confederate movements. I told you there are no relations South. Well then, in your veins..."
and among the mortally wounded was Colonel Burke, of the Sixty-sixth Illinois. The Colonel died the next day; thus, the record says, "giving the sacrifice of a valuable life to his country". Confederate Johnston did not delay long in front of McPherson, and yet for sufficient time to cause McPherson to develop his lines, go into position, and get ready for action. The combat did not come off. Finding the enemy gone from his front the next morning, he continued his movement down the river road to a point, McGuire's Cross Roads, which is about due west of Adairsville and perhaps ten or eleven miles from that town.

General Thomas
any growth the country's economic and educational potential. The country's growth is not yet apparent. The economic potential of the country is enormous, and yet the country's development is not yet evident. The country is in a position and has the potential to grow. Yet, the country's unique potential is not yet apparent. The country's economic growth is not yet apparent. The country's unique potential is not yet apparent.

Governmental masses, masses who have been denied their rights, seek to assert their right to have their voices heard. The country's economic potential is not yet apparent. The country’s unique potential is not yet apparent.