Address
Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the
Legal League
at
Cincinnati, Ohio
May 11, 1874

No. 8.
Opening no 8 Mrs. Campagna.

Subject
Sherman’s March through the Pantecos & Savannah.
1. Sherman's Campaign Through the Carolinas & Savannah.

Before the movements of our armies thru the Carolinas in the Spring of 1865, the troops were regularly encamped in reasonable proximity to the city of Savannah. The headquarters of army commanders were in the city. General Geary, commanding what was called by the soldiers "the White Star Division," occupied the town in a military way, and became in fact its civil Governor for the time being, after his entry the 21st of December 1864. Geary was a phenomenal civil Governor. His experience in San Francisco as Mayor and also as Governor of Kansas in troubled times, stood him well in hand at this juncture. Probably Savannah had never been better regulated than under his short administration, when you add our armies with their addenda of all sorts to the population that Hardee had left behind on his evacuation, Savannah and vicinity numbered over 100,000 people. The army during those days of occupation, did not forget that those were holidays, and many, even Generals and their imitative staff officers, gave way to considerable hilarity. On New Year's Day we visited each other quite extensively, and though Geary kept the wine cellars closed, causing them to be strongly nailed up, yet when I visited Gen. Frank Blair's quarters, and was shown to the room of feasting, a host of officers around a large, high table arose and showed tearful eyes and some redness of face at my finding such an abundance of wine which had somehow escaped from the cellars. Instantly I felt myself in the wrong place and withdrew, gently closing the door.
I. Relationship of Government to Exogenous Forces in the Ecology of the State

Based on the recognition of the interaction of these external factors in the operation of the State, the concept of a "New Order" has evolved. This concept is based on the idea of a free and independent community that is capable of functioning in a self-organizing manner.

To the city of Government, the concept of a "New Order" is a call to a new approach to the governance of the community. The city is seen as a living organism, with its own dynamics and patterns of behavior. The concept of a "New Order" is a call to the city's leadership to recognize this fact and to work towards a new approach to governance that is more responsive to the needs of the community.

The concept of a "New Order" is not just a call to a new approach to governance, but also a call to a new approach to the economy. The city is seen as a living organism, with its own dynamics and patterns of behavior. The concept of a "New Order" is a call to the city's leadership to recognize this fact and to work towards a new approach to the economy that is more responsive to the needs of the community.

The concept of a "New Order" is not just a call to a new approach to governance and the economy, but also a call to a new approach to the society. The city is seen as a living organism, with its own dynamics and patterns of behavior. The concept of a "New Order" is a call to the city's leadership to recognize this fact and to work towards a new approach to the society that is more responsive to the needs of the community.

The concept of a "New Order" is not just a call to a new approach to governance, the economy, and the society, but also a call to a new approach to the environment. The city is seen as a living organism, with its own dynamics and patterns of behavior. The concept of a "New Order" is a call to the city's leadership to recognize this fact and to work towards a new approach to the environment that is more responsive to the needs of the community.

The concept of a "New Order" is not just a call to a new approach to governance, the economy, the society, and the environment, but also a call to a new approach to the future. The city is seen as a living organism, with its own dynamics and patterns of behavior. The concept of a "New Order" is a call to the city's leadership to recognize this fact and to work towards a new approach to the future that is more responsive to the needs of the community.
Gen. Blair came out, and laughingly remarked, "The boys are having a New Year's blow out." I made my call short; it was during that call that I told Gen. Blair of the new orders that Sherman was devising. General Sherman's orders came to me in various forms, by an orderly, an officer of his staff, verbal and written, but when he could, he loved to drop in upon you pleasantly and say as he did that first day of January, 1865, "Howard, I am going to resume the march for Goldsboro." (The very objective he had pointed out on the chart before we left Atlanta.) He now showed me on his map Poocataligo, and off to the left of it some 3 miles, Robertsville. "I want your head of column to be at Poocataligo by the 15th of this month, and Slocum's to be at Robertsville at the same date. Pray, how are we to get there?" "Well," he replied, "the navy and the quartermaster transports will take your wing by water to Beaufort Island, and thence you go to Poocataligo, crossing from the Island by pontons. Slocum will march up the Savannah and take a convenient place for crossing the river and work his way. What of your trains you cannot get over to Beaufort in time can go by Slocum's route." After a little thought, I said that the time seemed to me too short, but he could count on my being there.

2. Beaufort and Vicinity.

Gen. Howard then gave a brief account of the transfer of six of his grand divisions to Beaufort, S. C. He showed how such a visitation frosted the new Southerners of that Island. Here is where Howard
Get that game on, any movement important. We have to prove
a new team, it's show time. I need to get better, it's not something
can just work on. I have to get better. If we continue that
attitude, General Armament, we can come to do it in various ways.

But I can't go to work. I have to go to work, but I have to do it in a way that
gets us to the next level. We have to work on our own.

We have to work on our own, to get better. We have to work on
our own, to get better. We have to work on our own, to get better.

We have to work on our own, to get better. We have to work on
our own, to get better. We have to work on our own, to get better.

We have to work on our own, to get better. We have to work on
our own, to get better. We have to work on our own, to get better.

We have to work on our own, to get better. We have to work on
our own, to get better. We have to work on our own, to get better.

We have to work on our own, to get better. We have to work on
our own, to get better. We have to work on our own, to get better.

We have to work on our own, to get better. We have to work on
our own, to get better. We have to work on our own, to get better.

We have to work on our own, to get better. We have to work on
our own, to get better. We have to work on our own, to get better.

We have to work on our own, to get better. We have to work on
our own, to get better. We have to work on our own, to get better.

We have to work on our own, to get better. We have to work on
our own, to get better. We have to work on our own, to get better.

We have to work on our own, to get better. We have to work on
our own, to get better. We have to work on our own, to get better.

We have to work on our own, to get better. We have to work on
our own, to get better. We have to work on our own, to get better.

We have to work on our own, to get better. We have to work on
our own, to get better. We have to work on our own, to get better.

We have to work on our own, to get better. We have to work on
our own, to get better. We have to work on our own, to get better.

We have to work on our own, to get better. We have to work on
our own, to get better. We have to work on our own, to get better.
saw his first colored school under Gen. Saxton's care. He asked the scholars who was the Saviour of mankind. One bright lad cried out as he held up his hand, "Abah Lincoln, sah, Abah Lincoln."

3. Garden's Corner and Foscotaligo.

The General described the crossing to the mainland over a bridge that had to be pieced out by boats made on the spot. He told an incident of the capture of a fort at Garden's Corner, when a sharp shooter 600 yds away fired upon Captain Bebee and himself, who couldn't be restrained from repeating his shots by the General taking off his hat and saluting him. "Our skirmishers," the General said, "were watching us, and shouted joyously as we ran back under cover of the trees." Secretary Stanton reproved Gen. Howard for such personal reconnoitering when he heard of it. Gen. H. says there are times when the soldiers are greatly helped by feeling that their Generals share their dangers and exposures with them.

Garden's Corner fort fell—and all Hardee's confederated then ran back to the queer fort at Foscotaligo. Our men rushed on so fast and began such a cannonading and fusillade, that the Foscotaligo confederate commander made discretion the better part of valor, and during the night of the 16th spiked his guns and retired.

"The morning of the 18th of January, 1865, I put my feet upon the S.R. track at the Foscotaligo station, and so literally fulfilled my promise of New Year's Day."
4. Sister's Ferry and Robertsville.

The Savannah was so high that Slocomb had great difficulty to cross the river at Sister's Ferry, and it was not till after the first of February that he came up abreast of Howard.

Gen. Howard then gave a few pictures of the struggles thro' the cypress swamps—showed how the cavalry and the four and five infantry columns, miles apart, marched against ever increasing foes. Lieut. Taylor of his staff was struck by his side. By holding the lips of his wound together, Gen. H. was able to save his life till a surgeon came.

4.

5. River's Bridge and Orangeburg.

The story of Col. Swayne's losing his leg at River's Bridge over the Salkehatchee, and how he was able to alleviate his sufferings, and how Swayne's fortitude and Christian sentiments on that occasion, impressed him. "That interview in the Salkehatchee swamp, gave to Alabama a glorious administration in the ensuing years," for Gen. Wager Swayne was Gen. Howard's chosen assistant Commissioner and Commander of Alabama during all the days of reconstruction.

Gen. Howard next showed how the fiery Mower, commanding a Division under Blair, took Orangeburg.

A lady, an old friend of Sherman, complained to him bitterly of one of his generals, who spoke to her severely, and would give her no guard. Howard was with Sherman. "Who was that wicked officer, Madam?" "It was Howard, Sir." Sherman smiled.
The manner of getting a job is quite different for men and women. The employment sector operates in a way similar to that of the military. Men and women are encouraged to pursue and engage in the same activities, but with different expectations and requirements.

A.

The manner of getting a job is quite different for men and women. The employment sector operates in a way similar to that of the military. Men and women are encouraged to pursue and engage in the same activities, but with different expectations and requirements.

B.

The manner of getting a job is quite different for men and women. The employment sector operates in a way similar to that of the military. Men and women are encouraged to pursue and engage in the same activities, but with different expectations and requirements.

C.

The manner of getting a job is quite different for men and women. The employment sector operates in a way similar to that of the military. Men and women are encouraged to pursue and engage in the same activities, but with different expectations and requirements.

D.

The manner of getting a job is quite different for men and women. The employment sector operates in a way similar to that of the military. Men and women are encouraged to pursue and engage in the same activities, but with different expectations and requirements.

E.

The manner of getting a job is quite different for men and women. The employment sector operates in a way similar to that of the military. Men and women are encouraged to pursue and engage in the same activities, but with different expectations and requirements.
meaningly and promised to have Howard attended to, and granted her petition, on the spot. Gen. Sherman could not have done it himself at the first impatient asking.

Columbia and the Fire.

Next came the approach to the Capitol of S. C. Gen. Slocum and Kilpatrick swung far to the north of that city—Confederate forces and resistance had increased— at the Congaree Creek and swamps— at the Saluda and Broad Rivers that conjoin to make the Big Congaree. When Logan began to reply to Confederate batteries firing from Columbia across the river, Gen. Howard described the gauntlet that the General and staff officers had to run under the incessant artillery fire.

A Herald Correspondent's horse found the pace of Gen. Howard and staff too deliberate for his mettle. He reared and plunged, and finally ran away, carrying the daring correspondent beyond danger.

The burning of Columbia occurred the 17th and 18th of Feb. 1865. Generals Sherman and Howard rode into the city together. The burning was undoubtedly commenced by the Confederates. After our occupation, drunken soldiers, camp followers, and prisoners let loose, set fires during the night. But a hundred to one of our officers and men aided to put out the fires. Many dwellings were preserved from the flames by their efforts. Gen. Howard illustrated this by a story of an officer of his own staff, Lieut.
Next came the approach to the question of the concessions and Protectorates awarded to the rulers of the other states of the Empire.

It was clear that the future of the region would depend on the concessions granted by the European powers to the native rulers. These concessions were significant as they often gave the native rulers control over their territories and resources.

A Native Government's power depended on the basis of their control and their ability to provide order and stability. The native rulers were often seen as proxies for European interests, and their authority was often limited.

The purpose of this document was to outline the terms of the concessions and the responsibilities of the native rulers. It was to be a blueprint for the future of the region and its people.

The concessions would be granted to the native rulers, and they would be responsible for managing the resources of their territories. However, the European powers would retain control over the political and economic affairs of the region.

The native rulers would be expected to maintain order and stability within their territories, and they would be responsible for the well-being of their people. The concessions would be a significant step towards the development of the region, but it would also come with certain responsibilities.
McQueen, of the Headquarter Escort. How grandly Rev. A. Toomer Porter (Confederate chaplin) reciprocated the kindness in saving McQueen's life, and bringing him in a carriage when desperately wounded to Gen. Howard, some 200 miles to Raleigh, N. C.

7. The March Continued.

The 20th of Feb. the march beyond Columbia, N. C. was resumed. The crossing of the Lynch River came soon. How hard that was with the whole country flooded. A slight difficulty between Howard and Logan took place. It was quickly settled. The pioneers and engineers, who had quarreled and caused the row, were made to agree. "We could keep his temper and corduroy under water. Logs would rise and float."

8. Averysboro and Bentonville.

Gen. Slocom's battle of Averysboro the 15th and 16th of March was described. Hardee now had a large force—every step increased the enemy, till near Bentonville, Gen. Jos. E. Johnston had a combined force stronger than either the army of the Tennessee, or the army of Georgia separately, and Wade Hampton and Wheeler had more cavalry than our Kilpatrick. Johnston met Slocom's head of column near Bentonville, whilst Howard was moving off toward Goldsboro, to connect with Terry. A fearful struggle took place. Slocom lost some ground, but by well posting his reserves, he maintained his lines. Howard sent his rear division Hazen's promptly to Slocom's support. Howard's forces then came up of Slocom's commands, and Johnston was beaten. This was the last pitched
battle of the war fought the 19th, 20th, and 21st of March, 1865.

9. An Incident at Raleigh.

An incident of Gen. Grant's visit to Sherman at Raleigh closed Gen. Howard's address. The Seminary girls were at their windows, making faces at Grant's back. He surmised something funny, and turned on his heel, and showed them his genial, smiling face. Their heads went back and out of sight quickly enough.

Many of such rebellious young women have married Yankee soldiers, now and their sons and daughters love the stars and stripes.

Headings of an address delivered at Cincinnati, Ohio

May 1894