Gen. O. O. Howard's Review
of Gen. Horne's Life of
Gen. Geo. H. Thomas
Mr. M. will not come to New York.

Mr. M.'s account will not diminish.

Mr. M. is not expected to come.

He is not going to New York.

Mr. M. is a man of courage.

He is a man of principle.

He is a man of integrity.

He is a man of honor.

He is a man of integrity.

He is a man of courage.

He is a man of principle.
... And when we consider the intimate personal relationship of the author and subject of his history, we begin the reading with a feeling of ordinary satisfaction.

There is a little disappointment in the first chapter. One wants to know more of the boyhood of Squire Than Hirst furnishes. The first twenty years of his life were spent in a quiet home, subject to the moulding influence of a refined family; with external associations - this is good; but we want more... The author says that some is not known of the early life of the man, and it was left untold.

There is the feeling that it implies...
At Cominco Bluffs.
A little room & sea
And in a letter to secure any
New country for his home, he might
Now make more known of them.
Early days for the benefit of the
Growing reading you the news would
The much influenced for good by
An account of it.
At any rate we trust that the
Intensifies in the bitterness of an insalubrious
His family with some day
Subside in the face of
Just notes a record and
Weekly by we may make a
Completed biography of his heroic
Character.
From the time of his entrance
Of the military service until the
Breaking out of the war, the
Sketch is full of incident interest.
4. The New Major Shewitt's attitude toward General Summigs. This injury by a railway accident being the occasion of his seeking to leave the army for duty that he could perform should his trying against disability end, with the utility of the written declaration made and a sworn again afford convincing proof that General Summigs was constant in his patriotic devotion to the nation. The author's justification in his proofs is his head, and Mr. Underhill will agree with he who in purely political but with no justification for the malicious, unfounded charge that General Thomas ever intended to join the rebellion.
On the first major battle where we met there was at that of
Harpers Ferry, Va. "Shenandoah"
Jackson and Gen. W. H. Thomas
both having been participating
on opposite sides. Jackson
was defending his native state.
Thomas was volunteering to help
suppress an insurrection in
which Virginia had asserted
a leadership.
It would be gratifying to the
reviewer to follow in this "military"
step by step, but the allusion
space will not admit of
anything so elaborate.
The battles, Perryville, Stones River,
Cedar Mountain, Bull Run, etc.
Nashville are graphically described. All obscurity is relieved by the earlier and by evening and the coming of the

earth. In fact, all points of view contribute fear of too much repetition. The fact that General Thomas played

is clearly set forth and the first skirmish at Logan's Cross Roads to his eventual victory

at Nashville.

But all the way through Nan Taylor makes you feel that he never

can get out of his mind his

soulful

strangulation that

"justice was not been done him."


"And this is therefore not of a book which has been given written to put well-defined reasons for this belief.

Never one is not surprised to find men in confusion as the result of the Battle of Shiloh. That General Rosecrans was projecting a disastrous retreat which Thomas, due to sense, prevented withstood.

The main action of that "the crisis," in the center was so distinct that its mastery brought General Thomas this year brights into cordant relief, as having saved the Army."
Again at Chickamauga from
the beginning to the end of that
campaign. The conflict between
McClung and Thomas is much to the
disadvantage of the former.

When we come to Chattanooga
it is Grant and Sherman that
fall under heavy criticism.

For example: General Grant pre-announced
his plan of battle setting. Misfortune
through bad Sherman's delay in
attacking the enemy's flank, which
his delay resulted from defect of
plan or default of execution. It is

The matter is
that Gen. Thomas was 

now obviated which humilitating
Mr. Van Horn who has familiarity
familiarity with plans of battle. I think has him forgotten
one of faction's suspicions.

But no plan can provide
with certainty for that which
is uncertain always — The
character and the issue of
the first conflict.

Want accommodation himself
to change my circumstances.
It adds nothing to Thomas clear
and record to disparage Grant.

Again, "The March to the
Sea" conducted by Sherman
loses all its military value
under the pen of Van Horn
because to his mind Sherman
shadows the reputation of
of Thomas. According to Van from that
The part General Schofield is
made to play in the final
operations from Columbia to
Nashville will attract attention.
His delay from 9-12 a.m. the
when he received Thomas’ order
to withdraw from Columbia till
8 P.M. of the same day came
near ruining his army near Murfreesboro. — His
subsequent delay at the battle
of Nashville (Dec. 15th) caused
Gen. Thomas to remark,
"The battle must be fought
of men and killed."
The most startling paper
is General Thomas’"
Homer answer to an article
that he sent to General
Schofield which appeared in
the New York Tribune.

This answered he was
writing and not quite
complete when the
Angel of Death came

To his relief.

The last words of the hero
made credit to General
Schofield for the "indignant
truth" of Franklin.

Mr. Van Buren printed
Chapter summarizing the
character & characteristics.
General Thomas was kind and generous. He never claimed anything for himself, what belonged to others, and his friends urged him to take advantage of his position. He never needed to this for him.
The life of

May Lind
Rev. W. Lawson

Thomas Boston Town, USA