ARTICLE.

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SUBJECT.

Campaigning with Sherman.
The beginning of the War.
Campaigning with Sherman.

After my arrival in Washington with my regiment the first three years organization from Maine, I encamped on Meridien Hill near Columbia College. I was a young colonel and very ambitious to have the best drilled regiment at the front. Senators, which then included Hon. John Sherman, Hon. Henry Wilson and others, representatives, especially those from Maine, and the President and Vice-President, Lincoln & Hamlin, rode out along Fourteenth Street every evening to see the troops which were gathering from the North. None of these neglected to pay me visits. I was quite proud one evening to be introduced to President Lincoln himself, who had been watching my inspection and parade. He very heartily expressed his gratification at the progress we had made in fitting our men for real service. But those who then took special notice of my doings were army officers. General Irvin McDowell, at that time next to General Winfield Scott, was the most prominent. One evening I received a note from him, asking me to select three other regiments besides my own to constitute a brigade. This I did the next day and reported that my brigade would consist of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Maine, and the Second Vermont. This brigade was hardly organized, when McDowell instructed me to move over to Alexandria, Va., and report to General Heintzelman whose headquarters were in that badly paved little city. Heintzelman was to be my division commander.
Generaling with Euphemia

After my return to Washington with my regiment, I learned on Memorial Day that some new organization from Maine, I encamped on Mt. Kisko near Camden College. I was a young student and very interested in politics. I had never seen a regiment at close range before. The President and Vice-President, Lincoln & Hamlin, were among the visitors from the North. Every evening to see the troops march by the Washington at night. I was quite homesick for home, but I was glad to have a chance to see the soldiers as they passed by the White House.

I was very interested in President Lincoln's speeches and very impressed by the progress we had made in filling our Senate. But those who then took special notice of my patience were my family. General Irwin McDowell, at that time next to General Willey Scott, was the most prominent. The evening I received a note from him, excusing me to absent myself from other engagements. The President had to come to me to congratulate a Prussian. And my reports that my picture would soon be at the White House and that picture was ready for publication.

I was very pleased when McDowell introduced me to move over to Alexandria. He then read my report to General Heintzmann whose heathens were so in short supply. They only had little girls.

Heintzmann was to go to my invention. Commander.
William Tecumseh Sherman was passing through a similar series of experiences. He had come straight from Alexandria, La. to Washington, and naturally went to the Senator, his brother, for advice. He was the exact opposite to this brother in most of his characteristics. His brother was quiet in manner and always reticent, while he, usually called Tecumseh, was outspoken and exceedingly impulsive. John was a decided Western Republican, abreast of Lincoln, but not ardent in any anti-slavery expressions; while Tecumseh spoke strongly, in burning words, for the Union; but was very conservative touching State rights and the institution of slavery. His attachment to the old Constitution he expressed in various ways and was never going to leave it while a fragment of it remained. He was astonished that the politicians in Washington when he arrived there were so apathetic, still believing as most of them did, that the storm then upon us would soon be over. John Sherman felt sure of it, that the administration by a little carefulness, by a few judicious measures, would be able to weather the heavy clouds and come out bright and strong in the end. Tecumseh pooh, poohed all this. "Secession," he cried in his loud voice, "is already an accomplished fact; your arsenals are taken; your forts are in the hands of the Secessionists and nothing but active war of the most vigorous kind will put down the opposition."

He was especially indignant that Mr. Lincoln should call out 75,000 men for only three months. It was in this mood that he exclaimed to his brother John and his near friends: "Do you expect to put down this rebellion with a squirt-gun?" John and Tecumseh together went to see the President, to whom Tecumseh expressed himself without reserve. He knew the Southern leaders. He
William Tecumseh Sherman was bearing the funeral of a sister.

We had come especially from Washington, and naturally went to the President, for advice. We saw the exact opposite to this posture in most of the white organizations, white organizations, white organizations, and so on.

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knew what they were planning and he knew how intensely earnest and resolved they were. He blurted his opinions out roughly without picking his words.

While Mr. Lincoln carefully listened to these young men he found Tecumseh too fiery for his use at that time. He told him so, and so turning away, Sherman left the White House vexed and angry.

At once the young man went away to St. Louis and plunged into other business not connected with the army, bitter enough in his feelings and in his talk. He was offered the chief clerkship of the War Department. This he abruptly declined. "Give me something consonant with my age, my experience and my rank in the army". His West Point mate George H. Thomas was already a colonel in the second cavalry, and he did not think it right to accept a position of less prominence than his.

The secession movement, like a great flood kept gaining in volume and in force. New regiments were raised by us and new levies were soon called. Sherman was at last offered and accepted the colonelcy of one of these new regiments in the regular army, namely, the 13th Infantry. He threw up his business, hastened to Washington, received his coveted commission and was sure that he would be sent back to Missouri to fill up the ranks of his new organization; but "No", said General Scott, "I want you here! At present I will make you an inspector on my staff and send you out to look after different portions of my scattered forces". Not a little chagrined and quite disappointed, William Tecumseh Sherman took up with some reluctance the roll of an inspector, and became active aide-de-camp to Gen. Winfield Scott, the man he venerated more than any other in the army. This was the 10th of June, very near the time I was marching my brigade into Virginia. His brother John
know what they were隐瞒ing and he knew you interior correctly and

rescued them were. He pointed the opposite corner away with

picking up were.

White house carefully listened to the young men

he loaned Temporary job thing for the use at this time. He told him

to say no. Nothing was. Shoulder level at the White House Negro and many

to and no continuing saw. Shown left at the White House Negro and many

As once the young men went to the White house and功能ing

into other business not connected with the many other people in

the fee in my mind. We were always the other people

"Gave me some" to him department. The people accordingly. That's in my experience and my mind in the story

He went point made gesture. These were entirely a complete in the

second country and no hold but right to account position of

see. Bridges then the fee.

The Rescued Movement. Like a boat too look coming

in advance and in force. New circumstances were largely by me and new

people were soon called. Brought me at least offered and recognize

the collection of one of these new circumstances to the regular plan.

The July Intrigue. He said in my presence, he

was interested in the crossing. Seeing

Westerson. Rescued the covering command and we were that he

would be sent back to Arkansas to help in the ranks of the New or

examination. Out, "No" said General Scott. "I want you heard of the

sent. I will make you an inspector of my state and may you want to

look after different portion of my secret forces." Not a little

compiling and with this apprehension. Willet and Tempower's effort up

with some reinforcement the roll at an inspector and becoming efficient.

with rise wouldn't come to Gen. Willet. Tempower's the man been venture more than

any offer in the army. There was the job of June, very near the

time I was warning my presence into Arkansas. His foreign job


though a Senator quietly watching events could not help being imbued with the excitement and patriotic feeling which was then current among all loyal men. He asked to be an aide-de-camp to General Patterson with assimilated rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, all this without pay; for compensation of course, he retained his Senatorship. It was not long before we find him, with soldier equipments, with Patterson in the neighborhood of Williamsport, Md., on the Potomac. After his staff appointment the first thing Tecumseh did was to go up there, doubtless with some instructions for Patterson's command. Fitzjohn Porter was Patterson's Adjutant General and George H. Thomas was already, as the senior colonel, commanding a brigade in that vicinity. It interested me greatly when John Sherman's book first saw the light to glance over his pictorial account of what he saw at General Thomas's headquarters. Some large charts taking in what was called the whole field of operation, were spread on the ground; and the three young men, Fitzjohn Porter, Geo. H. Thomas and Wm. Tecumseh Sherman lay prone upon the charts with their heads together planning for the future, and marking out central points and important strategic places such as, Cairo, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta etc., places which they deemed of military importance and which afterwards became so renowned in later campaigning.

On Lincoln's assembling Congress, two brothers returned together to Washington, John went to the Senate, while Tecumseh was directed, as I was, to choose his regiments to form a brigade in Tyler's division. He began this work the 20th of June and was soon on the Virginia side of the Potomac with his regiments encamped in order not far from mine. These regiments were fresh enough but they found their master and leader in this outspoken, impulsive, headstrong
New friends, a senator duties, meeting scenes, and events can't help being imposed.

With the exception of the previous letter, which was clean on General 

Secretary's desk, I was not able to get a telegraphic copy to General 

Secretary with the exception of the telegram. It is, therefore, my 

opinion for communication of course, to the Secretary's office.

I was not long before we found him, with greater experience, with 

Secretary in the neighborhood of Washington. We, on the Secretary.

After the arrival of the Secretary, the letter from Secretary was to go 

to the Secretary, congratulations on Secretary's command. Secretary 

wrote, "I am the Secretary of the President, commanding a division in the Army. 

If interested, please write when John Johnson's, your father, and 

the future to blame over the President's account of what we saw at 

General's headquarters. The large group taking in more 

were called the whole thing of operation, were spread on the grounds; 

and the three young men, Whittier, Porter, and George W. 

Tennessee other than far down the path with their people at the 

preparation for the future, and working on these notes, I think, may 

pointed to make places such as, General, Whittier, and Whittier. 

Tennessee other than far down the path with their people at the 

on the Arkansas, became be among in their camp. and.

On Lincoln's assassination, we went to the Senate, while Tennessee was 

together to Washington. I went on the Senate, while Tennessee went 

on the Arkansas. I was to return with the Secretary's copy to 

after a GAR, and as I was to come on time. The GAR, the Secretary's 

with the GAR, with the Secretary's copy to 

return for far from mine. These GAR, were from another's, influence, Tennessee 

and Tennessee, meet any leaders in Some out together, influence, Tennessee.
young man.

When my brigade passed through Alexandria the veteran soldier and old army commander, General Heintzelman, stood at a street corner within plain sight of the ancient church where Washington was said to have worshipped, a little past the now famous Marshall House where Col. Elsworth had been assassinated. Heintzelman and his staff stood there as I marched along; I saluted him with my sword, but I left my marching regiments at a right-shouldered shift. The General called me back and in his sharp, nasal voice reprimanded me severely for not going past him at a shouldered arms. He said, "And you, a West Point man, in this manner neglect to pay proper respect to your division commander?" I tried to apologize, but he would not accept apology or explanation. My fault a little later would not have been a fault at all, for customs of service changed. The old idea was that a stinging rebuke was wholesome. One thing is sure, such a rebuke makes a deep impression and cannot easily be forgotten. It does not, however, win the heart! Sherman in marching over his brigade was not so reviewed by Heintzelman or Tyler in Alexandria. His men went more directly from the long bridge to the vicinity of Fort Cochran, constructed on the right hand, north of the Theological Seminary. I know that Sherman and I were equally diligent after we had gotten into place in preparing our commands as well as we could for the coming conflict.

There were three brigades in Heintzelman's division, those of Wm. B. Franklin, Orlando B. Wilcox and mine. Mine was in the rear on the march to the front. The evening of the 20th of July,
When my prestige passed through Alexandria the veteran

softer and less worn, my commanding officer, General Reinhardt, spoke of a

street corner within plain sight of the moment church where Wehrm.

intonation was easy to have worehipped a little part the new Roman

Wehrmacht house were got. Myself? dead a German stationed. Reinhardt

was not an actual man as I marched through. I needed him

many and the actual force as an actual soldier with my wound but I left my

marching regiment a light-footed

spirit. The General called me back and to the ears, steady voice

of compartments secret for not. Jerome base him as a

stir. He said, "And you a West Point man? in this manner we need

to by proper Deepest to your opinion Commander." I tried to

explain, but he would not accept explanation or explication.

The only thing for me that a situation makes a deep impression

would come. One thing to earn, such a replace makes a deep impression

and cannot easily be forgotten. It goes not, moreover, in the

Determined is marching over the bridge we went not to recover on

Hentzerman of Tyre in Alexandria. The men want more quickly

from the four bridges to the activity of your Command, concentrated on

the right hand, north of the Theophysics Seminary. I knew that

expression and I wrote secretly different after we had taken into place

in preparing our commands as well as we could for the coming com-

plicated.

There were three bridges in Hentzerman's Division, three

of Mr. P. Franklin, Orlanda, Winton and mine. Mine was in the

least on the rear to the front... The evening of the 20th of July.
1861, found us within about two miles of the hamlet of Centreville, Va. It had been a weary day for men unused to the harness; the weather was hot; the roads were fairly good; but in that part of Virginia there were many small streams of water running across the roads over which we were advancing. Each stream had small bridges consisting of one or two logs, hewn smooth on the upper face, the bridges being always on one side or the other of the roadway. Every enlisted man wanted to walk over the little bridge. If permitted, this operation would elongate the column several miles. By great diligence on the part of my staff and line officers, I managed to have them tramp through the small streams and to keep the column pretty well closed up. Still I was two hours later than I ought to have been in coming into camp. At last the ground was chosen, and the men were comfortably bivouacked for the night. Great excitement had been running all along down the different columns. It was marvelous how the news was propelled from regiment to regiment; from regiment to regiment; in fact from man to man; we heard firing for the first time when Fairfax Court House was ahead. We heard the noise of skirmishing and some cannon shots as we approached the heights east of Centreville. Rumors came to us of what Tyler had done when he turned off to the left and approached Bull Run. The Mott work of Richardson’s brigade; it ran into the enemy with great boldness and then ran back.

Here Sherman, now in his element, hurrying forward, gave strong support with his leading regiment, and had a few men killed. It was only a skirmish, but it produced a profound effect upon the while of Tyler’s division. Tyler was only to “feel the enemy”, to make a reconnaissance—not to bring on a battle. How could Tyler
In June, I find myself about two miles of the perimeter of the sector, and
we have seen a steady flow of men moving to the perimeter; the
weather was not; the troops were fairly good, but in that part of
Vietnam there were many small attacks on water running, where the
troops over which we were stationed kept in an area near the
concentration of one or two regiments, and then moved to
bridge a point about one mile of the center of the Nakhon.

The operation was to move across the column several miles. I was
told to make no difference on the part of the staff and line offices. I managed to
have them ride through the small area and to keep them moving
well. I was told by General Andrews, the Chief of
Staff, that his orders were to move to regimental in face of enemy.

The little time when prisoners were few and the war was
peaceful, we had a view of the world and the other
Gentlemen were comfortably protected for the night. After
the enemy was gone down the different columns, the war
was over. One day the news came through from village to village; the
people were singing and dancing, and the war was over.

The war was over. The people were singing and dancing, and the
war was over.

Here, the war was over. The people were singing and dancing, and the
war was over.

The war was over. The people were singing and dancing, and the
war was over.

The war was over. The people were singing and dancing, and the
war was over.

The war was over. The people were singing and dancing, and the
war was over.
do all that, with the fighting Richardson ahead and the rash and headstrong Sherman so near?

After my bivouac was arranged and my brigade had become a little rested there was still time for the evening parade. That Saturday night (July 20th, 1861,) I formed four parallel lines on a steep slope, one regiment behind another. As soon as the Chaplain's prayer was over, as Colonel commanding, I addressed the soldiers. Even up to this day old soldiers of that brigade recall to me the talk of that evening. I told them during the slowly fading twilight that we were very soon going into battle together, and I pointed out as well as I could what our General and the country expected of us. The parade was hardly over when I received a note from McDowell to hasten to his camp at Centreville and meet our division leaders and their brigade commanders. Hunter had two; Heintzelman three, and Tyler three. It was at this famous interview that I first saw to recognize him, W. T. Sherman, McDowell took us for instruction in three installments. He spread his charts on the ground and lighted up the face of them as well as he could with short candles, greasy enough and flickering in the wind. He pointed out with a short stick the position of the enemy, and of the routes of march of the three divisions I have named. Dixon Miles, who had the reserves, and his commanders were at that time kept back as far as Fairfax Court-House, so I did not see them. I took a good look at each one of the others. Schenck, Burnside and Franklin impressed me more than any of the rest. For some reason Sherman was very sombre and said but few words that night. Our acquaintance, however, had begun; I had already taken in some of the rougher points
to all that with the|fighting. Restaurant, school, and the lamp and

Headquarters General so neat.

After my return we were engaged in my privilege and became a

little rest and then we still time for the evening parade. That

Saturday night (July 28th, 1941) I received your letter tier on a

sudden draft at the regimental another. As soon as the Captain's

speed steps, the regimental band entered. I addressed the officers

and declared war over as Captain commandant. I addressed the entire

crew of the gun on any occasion or point, privileges accord to me the

lawn to the gain of the officers of the ship privileges accord to me the

3rd of July evening. I took from the piano the enemy and in my

front that we were very soon going into battle. The morning, and my

point

get out as well as I could with our General and the country expected

as our hope. The parade was partly over when I received a note from

McDowell to present to the camp of General and meet our division

friends and other privileges commands. Hunter and Tweed Henslax

General in the meantime I hears the others. He does the others on the

information in these entertainments. He desires the others on the

ranks and industries of the face of them as well as he can.

bought

sport equipment, extra shoes, and pockker to the whip. He bought

out with a sport after the position of the enemy, and at the corner

of corner of the three divisions I have named. Dixon Miller, who had

the reserve, and his command were at that time kept back as rear

as Hattera Court House, so I try not to see them. I took a noon tour

at each one of the offices. Bowers, Perry, andFlatbush, my present

took a noon tour. He does not reason. Bowers and Flatbush are very

now. Our conversation, you...

eat, my friend? I had breakfast taken in some of the longer plate.
of the man, but had not yet learned to value him as the ablest one of all those who carefully scrutinized McDowell's charts and plans of operation for the next day's conflict. It was dark, and McDowell's camp lights were dim. Still I observed that Sherman, dressed in a soldier's overcoat with shortish skirts, was tall and straight and of rather slender build, and that he moved about quickly. None of us remained long that night at Centerville. We returned to our bivouacs to prepare as well as we could for the eventful tomorrow. There wasn't much sleep for we began to march at 2:30 A. M.

That famous battle of Bull Run, which ended in our shameful discomfiture, had one good effect. It taught especially the division and brigade commanders some very wholesome lessons, and one was to be careful to let their men have sufficient rest and sleep. My four regiments were held back at the blacksmith's shop till the afternoon, and were then hurried over the long march by the way of Sudly's Ford, where Heintzleman's Division had followed Hunter's early in the morning. More than half of my men had fallen by the way from sheer exhaustion. It was after three before I gained the hill, where a small remainder of Rickitt's battery was found—the battery that I was to support. It was there where Sherman's men had fought the hardest. We saw only the signs of the struggle—carriages broken, horses killed or wounded, and men dead or disabled. The Confederates held the edge of a wood in front and Kirby Smith with his Confederate flankers was closing upon our right, when, after forming in line, firing rapidly, and making a bold effort to advance, I was compelled to retire my brigade to a sheltered spot in order to re-form. But, in going back through a grave, the officers lost all control of their men, and we soon mingled, whether we
would or not, in the retreating panic-stricken throng. Sherman's story of how his brigade participated gives some side-lights bearing upon himself which I like to notice. Sherman was listening and watching by that Bull Run "Stonebridge" (previously destroyed) on the pike. He got a glimpse about ten o'clock of Confederates rapidly moving off to the right. Just to their rear were more - quite a force of them. He made Ayer's Battery open fire upon them, but the smoothbore guns could not reach that far. Waiting like a restless horse at last he was permitted to go over Bull Run. He was ready. He had long since caught sight of a Confederate horseman crossing the deep, ugly Run. He quickly took his brigade to that point and his men waded that stream without disaster. He led them on and up the right bank until he stuck Hunter's advance. There were no regiments on the field that fought more bravely or more persistently than his four. They first defended Rickitt's battery, already in a bad way when they arrived. Again and again you behold the brave and active Sherman here. He communicates with McDowell; he places his regiments one after another in the best chosen places. He rallies them when they give way and remains with them while the bullets of concealed foes from the thickets in his front are cutting them to pieces and the air is hot with bursting shells. Hunter's and Heintzleman's Divisions had gradually faded away, not so much from the force of the opposition as for the want of coherence in themselves. Sherman's was the last, excepting my own brigade, to break up. Mine, as we have seen, had come on the field a little later. Could Sherman's brigade and my own have been united just there where Rickitt's battery perished, the results would have been different. Many and many were the battles we lost in the war from the want of
simultaneous action on the part of our different organizations. I will not attempt to detail fully the retreat, mostly a disorderly rout. Sherman appeared the next day at noon with the majority of his men at the old camp at Fort Cochran; he had lost several officers, among them two regimental commanders and many men in the battle. Those most panic-stricken never halted until they arrived at the camp from which they had marched out so bright and happy a few days before. Sherman found not only his men, but hosts of others, crossing the bridges into Washington. He placed strong guards at the long bridge and at the aqueduct in Georgetown to prevent such desertions, and very soon had his command under better discipline and drill than any other officer. So much so was this the case that the President heard of Col. W. T. Sherman’s tremendous energy and success. One regiment claimed the right to be mustered out because it had served the three months from the date of its first coming into a camp. The government decided, however, that the regiment’s time was not out until three months from its formal muster into the service of the United States. One of the officers in anger disputed this decision, and meeting Colonel Sherman, declared his intention of going straight home. He told Sherman that his business was suffering and that it was his right and his duty to return to New York. Sherman repeated the government’s decision in the premises. The officer defied him. Sherman then told him that if he persisted he would have him shot as he would a dog. Sherman’s fury when angry I saw once or twice. The officer in terror yielded to this relentless injunction and went back to camp.

It was a little later that Mr. Lincoln and several friends came over to the Virginia side in a carriage and went from regiment
administrative section of the part of our attention organization.
will make attempts to Kept in the letter; monthly a
least one page of the camp of the CO and General; for my
committee, and the men in the part.

These men are excellent officers, very intelligent and capable.

The camp from which they have marched out, is perfect and large, a
very fine. Our Command meets with the men, and Paris of officers.
accept the bridge of no WANTING. He pleased among many,
the bridge, and at the entrance in General to prevent such
government and very soon the command under General
and Griffin form an order and direct.

The President's head of the

The government, however, that the

The other officers in charge

the government of the United States. One of the officers in charge
accepted the delegation, and meeting Colonel Sherman, ge
in the service of the United States. He told Sherman that the delegate
meant, the government's head of the delegation, and that it was the

The other officers in charge

permitted to have him shot as a prisoner of war.

When Sherman met me once at Paris, the officer in command

nothing to the delegation's information and went back to camp.

It see a little faster, part of it, and many were interned

came over to the variety site in a caravanserai and went to the regiment.
to regiment of Sherman’s brigade. The Colonel was riding with him from camp to camp. President Lincoln was asked to say a few words to each regiment as he passed. He did so, making four different efforts. He spoke kindly and congratulated the men upon their fine appearance and on their good conduct in the late campaign and battle. They were about to cheer him; Lincoln cautioned them not to do so. Col. Sherman says: "Cheering is not military". Lincoln intimated that if any of them had any grievances that he would be very glad to hear them and would act as far as he could for their relief. Upon this same mutinous officer called after his carriage just as it was starting back from the camp. The officer cried: "Mr. Lincoln, Colonel Sherman said that if I do not do so and so he will have me shot like a dog." Mr. Lincoln, leaning from the side of the carriage, when the officer had come near, said (in a sort of stage whisper) "I know Colonel Sherman well, and I think he would do it." General Sherman in his Memoirs gives this story himself, a little more in detail. That was the time when Mr. Lincoln humorously settled the question of the term of service and sustained Sherman's discipline.

Sherman and Robert Anderson of Sumter fame, were among the first to become Brigadier Generals of Volunteers. Sherman's commission was dated August 10th 1861.

There was on the part of Mr. Lincoln some hesitation in promoting Colonel George H. Thomas. Anderson, to command what eventually became the Army of the Cumberland, earnestly requested for his division commanders, Sherman and Thomas. Anderson and Sherman went together to the White House and interviewed the President about Thomas. Rumors came to Mr. Lincoln's ears that Thomas had at one time sought a Southern Military School and had sympathized with
The Coloneys were living with him to represent of Examiners' Pledge. President Lincoln was selfish to say a few words. President Lincoln was speaking to say a few words. He said, "I'm making your different alterations. He spoke kindly and comforted the men when their lives appeared and on their good conduct at the Iast examinations and passes. Their were meant to open, Mr. Lincoln continued them not to go on. Col. Emerson says: "I'll try to act militarily." Lincoln immediately got it all of them and any exemption that he would be very glad to hear from and would not as far as to come for their letter. He then the same military officers called after the carriage that "Mr. Lincoln." The carriage came back from the camp. The officers cried: "I'll try to get Mr. Lincoln's blessing from the side of the car. Because the officers had come near, and I think he would go if it were necessary. The officers did not go, and he will have none like a go." Mr. Lincoln! Remembering from the side of the car. Emerson said that if he were to go and on he will have none like a go. I know Coloney Emerson well, and I think he would go if it were necessary. There was the time when Mr. Lincoln immediately set back the duration of the term of service, and extra 250,000 men. Emerson and Robert Anderson at Summer Lake were more. The letter to become Bishop. Generals of Volunteers' Emancipation were asked August 1862. There was on the part of Mr. Lincoln some hesitation in promoting Coloney Generals H. Thomas. Agreement to command with eventually becomes the Army of the Commonwealth, extraordinary increased for the gratification of the Commonwealth. Emerson and Thomas. Agreement went together to the White House and introduced the President, "Mr. Lincoln, remember Mr. Lincoln" three times. The three men were once together a Governor's Militia School and had sympathized with
with Jeff Davis, when he was given a Major's commission in the Second Cavalry along with Joseph E. Johnston and Robert E. Lee. Mr. Lincoln frankly told this to Anderson and Sherman. Robert Anderson himself a southern man cried out with vehemence: "Why Mr. Lincoln, Thomas is loyal; I will vouch for his loyalty with my life!" Sherman was equally sympathetic. "Old Tom disloyal to the Government, absurd! absurd! He never drew a disloyal breath since he was born."

Anderson's petition was granted so that he had Thomas and Sherman to sustain him in his onerous work gathering volunteers from all over the west and shaping them into an army to watch along the Ohio River and be ready to meet the Secession forces when they came, or to prevent the swarming of our foes of Kentucky from Covington to Paducah—from Louisville to Nashville. It was a great and difficult task that General Anderson undertook and it was not long before he was broken down and too ill to bear the burden of such anxious and unremitting labor. He then (Oct. 8th, 1861) transferred the command of that important department to Sherman.

Sherman, like every man who is a genius, had corresponding to the most prominent features of his mind abeyances where his abilities were not noticeable. One of these was a singular dislike to newspaper correspondents. Grant would simply shut his lips and be silent; but Sherman would get impatient and often deal out to them vehement invectives. Sometimes his flashes of anger would reach out to bother his innocent staff or other friends.

He had not been long in command at Louisville, Ky. in the fall of 1861, trying while looking southward to cover his wide front with not to exceed 20,000 men, when he was visited by the Hon. Simon Cameron, who was accompanied by members of his War
with tell Davis, when he was given a warrant, a commission in the Sec-

and4averyorton with Joseph A. Thompson and Robert E. Lee. Mr.

incoln's final days to Andrew and Emerson. Robert Ahdleren

and unanimous of a Southern army act out with vengeance: "Why not Lincoln?

written to test for the Tarantol with my little "Grape-

own fairly and to prevent the entering of our line of Kentucky to Corinth to

American's petition was nothing on that he had shown and

applied to straiten in the American war Department to

all over the meet and supply them into an army to march along the

Ocmulgee River may be ready to meet the Secession forces when they come.

American's petition to understand it is seen there. We are not now to bear

not feel that General Alexander Murrays and it we not been before he

was broken down into it to hear the purpose of such effort and

undermining the press. He then (Oct. 8th, 1861) transferred the com-

way of first important department to Sherman.

Sherman, like every man who is a commander, had correspondents

the most prominent leaders of the many speeches were the

apparitions were not noticeable. One of these was a senator who

great many simply many of the

her. To newspaper correspondents, "Get Sherman, money is important and often get

what may be effective? Put Sherman, money is important and often get

sometimes the hazards of other commanding officers in the army. He had not been found to command at Longville. He is the

tell of talk, trying without looking so far to see what

took with us to excess of 20,000 men, when we were able by the

now, Sherman, General, who was secretary of the Senate of the Wet
office (for he was still Mr. Lincoln’s Secretary of War) and followed by a reasonable number of newspaper correspondents; some of the latter afterwards became editors and historians. Mr. Cameron visited the General at his Louisville office; where he endeavored to explain to the Honorable Secretary the situation, the uncertain condition of Kentucky as to loyalty, the sure approach of a Confederate army larger than his own, the want of drill and discipline of his whole present force, and the terrible consequences soon to come if that part of our strategic field was longer neglected.

The last interview between the Secretary and Sherman occurred at the famous Galt-house in one of the larger rooms of that hospitable hotel. Mr. Cameron had with him that morning about the ablest newspaper man in the country. Several army officers were also there. At first all were seated near a table, with large topographical charts upon them. Mr. Cameron asked very properly, innocent of any intended offense: "General Sherman, as you complain of having too few men to meet and defeat the enemy, how many men do you estimate as necessary?" Sherman rose and began to walk the floor, with his head bent forward as was his custom when thinking deeply.

"Why, man alive, how can you ask me such a question? We must have 50,000 now. And we'll need 200,000 men to clear this part of the general field of operations and break through the enemy's line of defense."

"Ah, General Sherman, you are beside yourself!"

"Look here, Mr. Cameron," he cried out after more walking, more impatience and wilder looks, as he peered into the face
Office (1) for we were still Mr. Macfie's Secretary of War (and for some time by a recommendation of newspaper correspondece) was Mr. Cameron. Mr. Cameron was the Secretary of the General of the Confederate States, and Mr. Cameron endeavored to explain to the Honorable Secretary the situation.

The uncertainty of the situation of Kentucky as to loyalty — the mere supposition that a Confederate army larger than our own — the want of skill and ability of the whole Confederate force, and the fact that the Confederate cause was to come if that part of our state that held the office was less important.

The fact that between the Secretary and Engineer occurred at the rear of the house in one of the larger rooms of the Confederate General's house, with the President, and the Secretary of State, and Mr. Cameron was present. Mr. Cameron seemed very Yokon.

There is no occasion of any importance to the government, for the President and the Secretary of State to meet and get their arms ready to work the tools, with his head gear hanging, as was his custom when thinking carefully.

"Why, my dear, you can see me such a demotion. We must have 50,000 men. And we'll need 12,000 men to offer this part of the General field of operations and break through the enemy's line of resistance."

"If General Seward, you are not pleased, you are not."
of the venerable statesman. "Look here! Two southern armies will be upon us in a few days. Albert Sidney Johnston's from Nashville and Zollicoffer's from Cumberland Gap. With our present force it would be sheer madness to attempt to cross Green River; and yet hesitation would be as fatal!

Cameron did not see things as Sherman did. Some men never can see things at a distance, but do get some glimpses of coming events; Sherman's mind, now as ever, moved in lightning flashes. He saw what was near and what was far.

"War," he said, "is upon you and you have scarcely 20,000 men to meet at least 60,000. The country will go to the dogs. Better put some other man in my place."

Then it was that all the people around him began to say "Sherman, poor fellow, is crazy."

The military correspondent wrote a full account of all this to the Cincinnati Commercial. An editorial proclaimed Sherman's insanity. It is such a settler of things that I quote a few words.

"The painful intelligence reaches us in such form that we are not at liberty to discredit it, that General W. T. Sherman late Commander of the Department of the Cumberland is insane."--He has, of course, been relieved altogether from command. The harsh criticisms which have been lavished upon this gentleman, provoked by his strange conduct, will now give way to feelings of the deepest sympathy for him in his great chlamity." And yet General Sherman at that time was more thoroughly sane than the Secretary of War, his critics, whether politicians or army officers.
Two important points about the general's recommendations will appear to a few years. After the Shangai-Johnson's from the headquarters and the companion's from the commanding officer. With our present force and materials at our command, it is highly probable that the enemy's attempt to cross Green River may be averted by our forces in the vicinity.

Event participation would be an asset.

Garrisoning the not very suitable site of the above-ground site never can mean anything good. The key of some lingering at Shangai-Johnson's may not be our only route.

How new will we service and what new will be the new 50,000 men to meet at least 50,000. The country will go to the war. Better but some other man in my place.

Then in war that all the people along the river to east.

"Sherman, my fellow, is correct.

The military department's work is still accountable to the commanding general. An official's recognition of the Department of the Commanding General is not expressed. The fact that our confidence in the Confederate government has been rekindled under our command;

We have already been encouraged with our rise to the position of a leader of opinion that I desire to make a better of change that I desire a new war.

The present intelligence renders as it may long since we are not to expect to achieve it. The general's E.P. -ranks, Commander of the Department of the Commanding General is not expressed. He feels of course, been relieved altogether from command. He has, of course, been relieved altogether from command. His relations with the executive department will you give way to feelings of the greatest sympathy for him in his greater adversity. The general Sherman at that time was more prominently seen from the Secretary of War. The military, whether polished or with officiers.