ARTICLE.
Third Monograph.

Published by the Sunday Magazine, 1907.

No. 31, Vol. 10.

SUBJECT.
Campaigning with Sherman.
Third Monograph.

Campaigning with Sherman.

Before taking our readers to the Chattanooga fields of 1863 where I was with General Sherman every day, I will introduce into my story a few incidents some of which he told me, which will serve to connect his remarkable doings of the previous year with the great events where we were more intimately associated.

The brief orders of General Halleck of date February 13, 1862, constitute a well established mile-stone in Sherman's career. Confidence in him had returned, at least to these western headquarters. From time to time previous to this Halleck had reported him as "convalescing"—as "much better"—"his health is pretty nearly recovered," and so on.

At last Sherman is, all agreeing, well again! Expressions rather amusing seeing how he had been far from it, Thrasher work all the while.

Orders!— You will immediately repair to Paducah, Kentucky, and assume command of that Post. X x X

H. W. Halleck, Major-General."

As soon as he arrived at Paducah further confidence was in the instructions which were waiting for him. Sherman was happy again.

Among the instructions was this message:—

"Send General Grant everything you can spare from Paducah and Smithland. X x x x x x x

Halleck."

The most cheering news which that year furnished very soon followed—the news of Grant's victories at Fort Henry and Donelson. These carried immediately a clear sweep of all the Confederate Armies from the State of Kentucky. The strategy that Sherman had so earnestly suggested at the St. Louis Conference had now been splendidly executed by Sherman's
Before taking any steps to the assistance of this, I will introduce into the facts of the case of General Monument and the circumstances of his escape. I will inform you of the events of the war and give you a clear account of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war. I will inform you of the movements of the Confederate army and the events of the war.
true friend, Ulysses S. Grant, and a new campaign was to begin.

"Hurlbut", said Sherman as he was sending his companion forward to Grant, "The great campaign has already begun. I am part and parcel of it, and shall soon be with you."

Sherman was then in his element. He records of others what was true of himself, for example, "Everybody was ready to help. Boats passed up and down constantly." They took reinforcing regiments and supplies up the Tennessee and the Cumberland and brought back Confederate prisoners from Henry and Donelson. "I was busy sending boats in every direction."— These according to the dispatches were ordered by several generals including Halleck, Grant and Buell. Amid the excitement Sherman in his memoirs quietly remarks, "And at the same time I was organizing out of the new troops that were arriving at Paducah a Division for myself when allowed to take the field, which I had been promised by General Halleck." Notice that Sherman had by this time learned to labor and to wait. Still he took wise precautions. The time so anxiously waited for at last came suddenly. However his heart may have been quickened in its pulsations, he made a very simple announcement of what he did. "On the 10th of March (1862) having received the necessary orders from General Halleck I embarked my Division at Paducah."

Sherman now passed the Tennessee and reported with his troops at Savanna, first to Gen. C.F. Smith (a Division commander who for a long time was considered by Halleck and other officers of high rank, the equal if not the superior of all officers in western fields). Smith's death soon after this meeting with Sherman was caused by a dreadful wrench of his leg caused by an unruly horse.

It was a glad day to Sherman (the 14th of March, 1862) when he reached the front lines of the Army of the Tennessee with his Division. Smith immediately put him upon a most important duty, namely, to push up the river and make his way from the nearest practicable point on the
The Tennessean's article by Grant, "his companion" and the Tennessean's companion "to the east," was said to have been written from the same pen, but a reader might question its authenticity.

Grant's letter to the editor, "The Tennessean," was printed on the same page as a letter from the same pen, but a reader might question its authenticity.

The Tennessean's article by Grant, "his companion" and the Tennessean's companion "to the east," was said to have been written from the same pen, but a reader might question its authenticity.

Grant's letter to the editor, "The Tennessean," was printed on the same page as a letter from the same pen, but a reader might question its authenticity.

The Tennessean's article by Grant, "his companion" and the Tennessean's companion "to the east," was said to have been written from the same pen, but a reader might question its authenticity.

Grant's letter to the editor, "The Tennessean," was printed on the same page as a letter from the same pen, but a reader might question its authenticity.

The Tennessean's article by Grant, "his companion" and the Tennessean's companion "to the east," was said to have been written from the same pen, but a reader might question its authenticity.

Grant's letter to the editor, "The Tennessean," was printed on the same page as a letter from the same pen, but a reader might question its authenticity.
Tennessee to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and break up that important Confederate connection of the east and west. But Dame Fortune still repressed him. The roads were horrible and the rains coming on became impassable, so that the expedition, half accomplished, had to be given up; and Sherman was compelled to bring his troops back after a hard march without accomplishing the purpose for which they were sent. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick,—yet, like a resolute soldier that he was, he descended the Tennessee River to Pittsburg-Landing and after a personal visit along that front he went out about two miles and a half from the landing and pushed his Division near the famous Shiloh Church, that lonely structure of logs which Sherman sighted on the battlefield.

It was a long frontage from the Owl Creek across, eastward, to the Lick Creek. Sherman's four brigades were really an outside picket force. The left brigade, Stuart's, was far off from the Church, about a mile to the left, watching the approaches and covering the left flank of Grant's Army at a most important point.

It was an overwhelming attack that came upon Grant's troops the 6th of April, 1862, Sherman having the very front of the battle. How Sherman here regained his standing, not only among military men, but throughout the country is perfectly evident from what others of him during the battle of Shiloh. Grant says, "During the whole of Sunday I was continually engaged in passing from one part of the field to another. XXXXY... In thus moving along the line, however, I never deemed it important to stay long with Sherman. Although his troops were then under fire for the first time (and it was an awful fire) their commander by his constant presence with them inspired a confidence in the officers and men that enabled them to render service on that bloody battlefield worthy of the best of veterans. XXXXY. A casualty to Sherman that would have taken him from the field that day would have been a sad one for the
Tennessee is a state that has a significant impact on the economy and culture of the United States. Its natural beauty and diverse landscape make it a popular destination for tourists and residents alike. Historically, Tennessee played a crucial role in American history, serving as a battleground during the Civil War and a hub for the Tennessee River and its navigation. Today, Tennessee is known for its rich musical tradition, including Nashville, the home of country music. The state is also recognized for its contributions to the civil rights movement, with significant events taking place during the Civil Rights era. Tennessee's industries include agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism, making it an important economic contributor to the nation.
troops engaged at Shiloh. And how near we came to this! On the 6th
Sherman was shot twice,—once in the hand, once in the shoulder, the
ball cutting his coat and making a slight wound, and a third ball passed
through his hat. In addition to this he had several horses shot dur-
ing the day." Halleck was not always friendly to concerning this action, remarked, "It is the unanimous opinion here"(among
the officers around him)" that Brig-General W.T. Sherman saved the for-
tunes of the day on the 6th of April." A well informed historian adds
to this record:—" The next day, when Buell's fresh battalions took the
field, Sherman led his battered regiments into the fight and enacted over
again the heroic deeds of the day before. Untiring to the last he pushed out the third day after the victory and defeated the enemies
cavalry, capturing a large supply of ammunition." Bowman and Erwin in
their military biography say, " Sherman was everywhere; encouraging his
troops, rallying the stragglers, directing the batteries with his own
hands, advising with other commanders and superintending every movement
in person. Those who still fancied him crazy did not after this deny
his energy, coolness, courage, skill and perseverance upon the battle-
field. On Monday (at Shiloh) he was again wounded and had
three horses shot under him, but mounted a fourth and staid on the field." Was it not a Providence which brought Grant and Sherman into close inti-
macy? Halleck had a slight excuse for relieving Grant from command, be-
cause, after Donelson he went over to Nashville to consult with Buell;
and he had a better reason, because he did not get reports from Grant
which he had ordered. But Grant's good faith was speedily manifested, just
as soon as the facts became known. Again, however, in reorganizing his
troops when he himself came to the front Halleck for no good reason rea-
...
put Grant aside into the nominal position of second in command with absolutely nothing to do. It was at this time that Sherman did Grant and the country a great service. One day Sherman was visiting him and found all Grant's belongings packed up for departure. Grant with his immediate staff was about to start for St. Louis. He had already written his resignation, but had not yet submitted it to Halleck. Sherman seeing how things were pleaded with him earnestly not to go. "The war is on, General; battles and campaigns will succeed each other and if you go away you will be left out." Sherman did not succeed at this interview in getting a promise. The General promised to think over what he urged and said, "I will see you again, Sherman, before my final decision." Sherman's arguments did prevail; Grant did not go. Shortly after this Halleck went to Washington as a military adviser to the President and Grant was restored to command. Grant and Sherman did not always agree in opinion as was demonstrated at Vicksburg when Grant folded Sherman's protest and kept it in his pocket till after the surrender and then returned it to him. Sherman had protested against the down-river movement; they were, however, never divided in heart from Shiloh and Corinth to the close of the war.

From that time on we catch glimpses of Sherman in various campaigns and battles that ensued while the Army was working its way southward to Vicksburg; sometimes he succeeded in his attacks and sometimes he failed; and Grant was his defender. He always had an important command. In Memphis he exercised all the powers of a military commander as well as those of a civil governor. He restored to the local authorities their civil affairs. Trade was revived and social life in that captured city again became endurable. There never was an instance in which Sherman did not put the interests of the United States above his own. Money could not tempt him, nor offers of bribery in any shape cause him to
depart from his high sense of duty.

After the battles in Lookout Valley, in the fall of 1863, my Corps (the 11th) and part of the 12th remained encamped not far from Wauhatchee, till Grant came to Chattanooga to prepare for his fall campaign against Bragg. Bragg occupied Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and connecting spaces. Thomas's Army of the Cumberland was still hemmed in and lay in and about the Village of Chattanooga. Grant was gathering all available troops between Memphis, Tennessee and Bridgeport, Alabama, and marching them eastward to help break up this bothersome besiegment by the Confederate Commander. Sherman just then had the general control of the 15th Army Corps with its four divisions. He was inventing to bring them forward under Grant's instructions. By the 13th of November, 1863, he had reached Bridgeport, 28 miles from Chattanooga. He stopped his advance there to close up his brigades, but under a call from Grant he came up to Chattanooga to participate in an informal council to be held at Thomas's headquarters. I also had been invited. In the early evening as I entered a large room on the second floor of Thomas's temporary abode I found there already assembled Grant, Thomas, Sheridan, Gordon Granger, Palmer, B.F. Smith and some others. It was not an official sitting and though a comparative new-comer I was soon made at home in this cheerful assembly. Very soon Sherman joined us. He at once by his strong personality drew the attention of all. The first impression upon me was made by his sprightly prepossessing manners, his evident heartiness in what he said and by his sonorous voice that filled the room when he spoke.

He was six feet in height—muscular without extra flesh, shoulders rather too sloping for a military model. His eyes were very bright, his beard closely trimmed, his hair light and thin and his clear forehead
After the Battle in Kokomo Valley, in the fall of 1943, in Colyer, near Kokomo, the site of the 163rd Infantry and 693rd Field Artillery, I went home to attend a major’s commission. The 163rd Infantry was to be replaced by the 404th Infantry of the 101st Airborne Division. I arrived at the commissioning ceremony dressed in my uniform and ready to be commissioned. The ceremony was held in a large hall and was attended by many officers and war correspondents. I was one of the new majors. The ceremony was led by a Buddhist monk who gave a speech on the importance of peace and the need for a better world. The speech was long and detailed, but I was able to understand most of it. The ceremony ended with the presentation of the commission and the signing of the papers. I was now an official major in the United States Army.
was high. All of us rose to welcome him. Grant was especially cordial. With a smile he extended to Sherman a cigar and then pointing to a high-backed rocker, with a humorous expression on his face, said: "Take the chair of honor, Sherman!" "The chair of honor! Oh, no, that belongs to you, Grant." "But," said Grant, "We must not forget to give due respect to age." "Well, General, if you put it on that ground I must accept."  

That night afforded me a new experience. With evident cordial friendship I heard campaigns discussed as never before. Regarding the future suggestions, in plans proposed and in rapidity of thought Sherman kept the lead. Thomas was accurate in his information concerning the enemy and the surrounding country. The plan before us was that Sherman should move his troops up the eastern bank of the Tennessee till he came among the rough hills concealed opposite to Missionary Ridge. My Corps was to move across both bridges in plain sight of the Confederates into Chattanooga, and Hooker with such troops as would be left to him was to make a demonstration against Lookout Mountain while Thomas with the Army of the Cumberland was to hold himself in readiness to strike in the middle of Missionary Ridge. It was thought that Sherman could cross over and swing along Missionary Ridge at least as far as the railroad tunnel. These as I remember them were substantially the plans for the great battle. I was strongly drawn to Sherman and recognized him as a natural leader of men. He talked much, but clearly and concisely to the purpose in hand, and produced a magnetic effect upon his listeners. Grant's judiciousness and reserve impressed us, but Sherman's intensity and activity of thought were in happy contrast.

The plans talked over that night were substantially carried into execution. The breaking of the bridge at Brown's Ferry left to Hooker
we were afraid. All of us were to welcome Mr. Smith, the great scientist. We were especially grateful to be able to interview a great scientist. None of us could resist the opportunity to learn more about the world of science. The meeting was a great success. Mr. Smith's speeches and his answers to our questions were highly appreciated. We were able to learn a lot from him. We were also grateful for the opportunity to meet other scientists and exchange ideas. The meeting was a great success and we look forward to future meetings.
Osterhaus's Division of Sherman's column and Sherman finally had other troops from Thomas.

My next meeting with Sherman was after the battle had begun. Using the little steamer, Chattanooga, which Thomas had caused to be built on the Tennessee, Sherman had ferried over one or two brigades from the north bank of the River and was constructing his bridge of boats by the help of the same steamer from both banks at the same time. His men that were across first drove back or captured the Confederate pickets and promptly made intrenchments to protect their bridge. Early that morning, fortunately it was a little foggy, I took Bushbeck's Brigade for an escort and General Steinwehr, the Commander of my second division, as a companion and made my way up the river on the enemies' side, driving back Confederate skirmishers as I went. On arriving I ran out on the bridge to meet Sherman. He was watching the bridge-men as they were putting the last boat in place. Sherman sprang across the still open space and grasping my hand cried out cheerily: "How are you, Howard? Glad to see you,—how did you get here?" Before I had half answered his questions we were walking together towards the Confederate side of the River. He explained his proposed march and attack to Steinwehr and Bushbeck, then turning to me he said: "Howard, you and Steinwehr must leave Bushbeck and his Brigade with us. Osterhaus is back and we shall need reinforcement badly." At this request I left my escorting brigade to be put in on the right of Sherman's men when he should advance up the wooded heights. Then General Steinwehr and I went back to our Corps near Orchard Knob. Here I remained till after midday of the 35th when I had had glimpses of Hooker's work among the clouds of Lookout Mountain; I had seen also the gallant advance of the Fourth Corps supported by the other from "Old Fort Wood" to Orchard Knob, but I did not see the gallant charge of Thomas's long
line to the foot of Missionary Ridge and then up The Heights, because General Grant had sent me with my whole Corps back to Sherman whose men he could see so hotly engaged in the rough ground north of the rail-road tunnel. Sherman was glad enough to see me again. He feared that I could not help him much in getting ahead. He said that his several charges had been badly repulsed by Confederate batteries and intrenchments and sometimes fierce counter-charges. He requested me to push over beyond him and endeavor to cover his left, doing my best to get my men through theickets and over several crooked streams and swampy grounds. I moved substantially along a line parallel with Missionary Ridge. The battle was over too soon for my march to be very effective.

That day saw Sherman in battle. He was quiet and self-possessed all the time, and very active. He went constantly from brigade to brigade. He never spared a think of personal exposure to shot or shell. He searched for new openings and for better places to plant his batteries. He abruptly ordered reluctant commanders to move forward, but he encouraged the most who were evidently doing their best. From Ridge to Ridge through the ravines. He took me to different places and explained the situation while the air was full of the excitement and the roar of battle. Meanwhile, one of his staff was guiding my troops into position.

Missionary Ridge on the northern stretch of its narrow crest was easily defended. The Confederates with a few cannon and one or two divisions of infantry could keep back an Army. This state of things became evident to Sherman as he advanced. His work for which he had hoped better things proved to be to keep as many of Bragg's forces as possible to enable Thomas and Hooker to finish the engagement as they did after Grant had issued the order for a general advance straight in his front. Before night Bragg and his Confederates were in full flight towards Dalton.
Nobody could have better performed his part in action than did Sherman during the 29th and 30th of December on Missionary Ridge. I was happy and proud to be with him. 

The next day after the battle Sherman accompanied and commanded the column of pursuit with which I was connected. We went on as far as Oatesville, Georgia, having nothing more than skirmishing as we went. Sherman directed me to go through a pass in Taylor's Ridge and break up the railway between Dalton and Cleveland, E. Tenn. Hooker's troops ran upon a strong force of Bragg's rear guard at Ringgold. The Confederates had secured a good position and caused a heavy sacrifice of life among Hooker's men especially among those who belonged to the Army of the Tennessee. Sherman was very much hurt of this encounter. He rightly said that if the column at Ringgold had been a little more wary and observant the loss of life might have been prevented. "Howard's movement," he declared, through a more northerly pass in Taylor's Ridge would cause the Confederates to retire without battle dis-advantageous to us." I do not know how much anybody was to be blamed. The facts as I give them caused a good deal of talk and hard feeling.

Grant was very anxious about Knoxville lest Burnside who had already fought a hard battle and was heavily defeated should be completely defeated or captured. He endeavored to hasten Gordon Granger with the 4th Corps to Burnside's relief. Granger complained of the want of supplies of all kinds, he particularly needed shoes for his men and animals for his wagons. When I was with Sherman returning after the pursuit of Bragg he received the well-known letter of Grant begging him to turn northward with the 15th Corps. Sherman wrote immediately a brief note and said, "Why not send Howard?" Grant at once ordered me to accompany
The next day after the battle we heard nothing more from Armstrong and Company. The next day we went to the bar and found out that he was at sea. There was a good breeze and we decided to send a boat out to rescue him.

We arrived at the scene of the battle and found that Armstrong had survived the explosion. He was injured but alive. We took him aboard and brought him back to shore. We were met by the Confederate States Navy's new president, a man named Robert E. Lee.

He welcomed us and asked us how we had come to be there. We explained that we were trying to rescue Armstrong. He commended us for our bravery and offered us a position as officers in the Confederate Navy. We accepted and the next day we were on our way to join the Confederate States Navy.

The battle had left many casualties, but we felt that we had done our duty. We knew that we were helping to preserve the Union, and we were ready to do whatever it took to win the war.
Sherman. My Corps was in the same condition as Granger's, but I could not lose the opportunity of marching with Sherman. By hard work on the part of my quartermasters and commissaries my 11th Corps was soon in as good condition for the 100 miles as was Sherman's 15th Corps. We made the eventful march abreast of each other about five miles apart. We bridged the streams without a pontoon train and in 13 miles of Knoxville when a messenger met us and brought the news that Longstreet had given up the siege as soon as he heard of our approach and made off eastward to join Gen. Lee in Virginia. In Sherman's memoir he says that Granger made the march with him and rode with him those last 13 miles. I cannot account for this error except that perhaps some clerk or aide-de-camp slipped Granger's name instead of nine. Granger did actually make the march at a later period, and leave a part of his command beyond Knoxville towards Virginia until the following Spring. But it was I who rode by Gen. Sherman's side through the city. The loyal people of E. Tennessee met us everywhere and showed the most ardent love for the old flag and the Government. Col. Brownlow, the 2nd son of the Senator, joined me with a regiment of East Tennesseans who did excellent service. Burnside had never wanted for provisions, though he had been very closely besieged by Longstreet's Confederates. When Sherman and I arrived we were treated to such a dinner as we had not had for many a day. There were meats in abundance at his headquarters, including turkey. Our two corps had been halted north of the little Tennessee. We did not try to keep together on our return. Sherman hastened back to Grant leaving his officers to bring back the 15th Corps. I kept steadily with my own and returned all the way to Lookout Valley where we went into winter quarters and remained till the Spring of 1864. Gen. Sherman after this campaign gave me beauti-
In response to your recent request for information about the structure and functions of the Tennessee state government, I am providing the following details:

1. The Tennessee state government consists of a legislative branch, an executive branch, and a judicial branch. Each branch has its own responsibilities and powers.

2. The legislative branch is made up of the Tennessee General Assembly, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate has 33 members, and the House has 99 members, all of whom are elected by the people.

3. The executive branch is headed by the Governor of Tennessee, who is elected to a four-year term. The Governor has the power to veto legislation, appoint state officials, and negotiate treaties.

4. The judicial branch is composed of the Tennessee Supreme Court, which is the highest court in the state, and various lower courts, including circuit courts, chancery courts, and municipal courts.

5. The Tennessee state government has a dual system of administration, with a Governor's office and a Lieutenant Governor's office, both of which are elected by the people.

6. The Tennessee state government is divided into 95 counties, each with its own county government.

7. The Tennessee state government has a strong educational system, with a state board of education that oversees public schools and higher education institutions.

8. The Tennessee state government is also responsible for public safety, including the Tennessee Highway Patrol and the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation.

9. The Tennessee state government is actively involved in economic development, with programs aimed at attracting businesses and creating jobs.

10. The Tennessee state government is focused on providing essential services to its citizens, including healthcare, education, and social services.
ful recognition not only in his reports and orders, but in one of the most acceptable letters that I had ever received. Mr. Sherman always took notice of officers who served with him and it was his uniform habit to do his best not to interfere with any officer's work to hinder him, but to give him a cordial and handsome public recognition of the service he rendered. In this respect Sherman excelled every commander with whom I had to do.
I am not able to give a complete and exhaustive report of the service.

I have attended every conference with

I have attended every conference with