Generals A. J. Smith and Thomas Kilby Smith, both veteran officers of large experience and ability. Sherman now left for Memphis.

ON TO ATLANTA.

HOOD'S SAVAGE ATTACK AND DEATH OF THE GALLANT M'PHERSON.

The promotion of General Grant to the rank of Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States opened a still higher promotion to General Sherman. By authority of the President, expressed in general orders dated March 12, he was assigned to the command of the military division of the Mississippi. On the 14th of March he received notification of his appointment while at Memphis. He immediately left for Nashville and held a conference with General Grant upon the subject of the spring operations. Between the two officers there was a full and complete understanding of the policy and plans for the ensuing campaign, which was designed to embrace a vast area of country. On the 25th General Sherman commenced a tour of inspection of the various armies of his command, visiting Athens, Decatur, Huntsville and Larkin's Ferry, Ala.; Chattanooga, London and Knoxville, Tenn.

In the course of his visit he held interviews with Major General McPherson at Huntsville, Major General Thomas at Chattanooga and Major General Schofield at Knoxville. With these officers he arranged in general terms the lines of communication to be guarded, the strength of the several columns and garrisons, and appointed the 1st of May as the time for everything to be in readiness. While these commanders were carrying out their instructions General Sherman returned to Nashville, giving his personal attention to the subject of supplies, organizing a magnificent system of railroad communication by two routes from Nashville.

THREE GREAT ARMIES.

The storehouses and depots of Chattanooga soon groaned beneath the weight of abundance. The

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE FIELD.

whole of East Tennessee and Northern Alabama contributed to the general store, while the whole Northwest and West poured volumes of sustenance through the avenues of communication from Louisville. On the 27th of April the three great armies of his division were converging at Chattanooga. The 1st of May witnessed over sixty thousand troops and 130 guns, forming the Army of the Cumberland, Major General George H. Thomas commanding, encamped in the vicinity of Ringold, Ga. McPherson, with a portion of Grant's old veteran and victorious battalions of the Army of the Tennessee, numbering twenty-five thousand troops of all arms and ninety-six guns, lay at Gordon's Mill, on the historic Chickamauga. General Schofield, with over thirteen thousand troops and twenty-eight guns, constituting the Army of the Ohio, lay on the Georgia line, north of Dalton. In the aggregate these three armies formed a grand army of over ninety-eight thousand men and two hundred and fifty-four guns, under the supreme command of General Sherman.

The enemy, superior in cavalry, and with three corps of infantry and artillery, commanded by Hardee, Hood and Polk, and all under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, lay in and about Dalton. His position was covered by an inaccessible ridge known as the Rocky Face, through which ran Buzzard Roost Gap. The railroad and wagon road following this pass the enemy had strongly defended by abattis and well constructed fortifications. Batteries commanded it in its whole length, and especially from a ridge at its further end, like a traverse directly across its debouch. To drive the enemy from this position by the front was impossible. After well reconnoitring the vicinity, but one practicable route by which to attack Johnston was found, and that was by Snake Creek Gap, by which Ressacca, a point on the enemy's railroad communication, eighteen miles below Dalton, could be reached.

Accordingly McPherson was instructed to move rapidly from his position at Gordon's Mill by way of Ship's Gap, Villanow and Snake Creek Gap, directly upon Ressacca. During this movement Thomas was to make a strong feint attack in front, and Schofield was to press down from the north. Thomas occupied Tunnell Hill May 7, facing Buzzard Roost Gap, experiencing little opposition except from cavalry. McPherson reached Snake Creek Gap May 8, surprising a brigade of the enemy while *en route* to occupy it. May 9 Schofield moved down from the north close on Dalton. The same day Newton's division of the Fourth corps carried the ridge, Geary, of the Twentieth corps, crowding on for the summit.

M'PHERSON'S ONSLAUGHT.

While this was going on at the front the head of McPherson's column made its appearance near Ressacca and took position confronting the enemy's works. May 10 the Twentieth corps (Hooker) moved to join McPherson; the Fourteenth corps (Palmer) followed; the Fourth corps (Howard) commenced pounding Dalton from the front. Meanwhile Schofield also hastened to join McPherson. May 11 the whole army, with the exception of Howard's corps and some cavalry, was in motion for Snake Creek Gap. May 12 McPherson debouched from the gap on the main road, Kilpatrick, with his cavalry, in front. Thomas moved on McPherson's left, Schofield on Thomas' left. Kilpatrick drove the enemy within two miles of Ressacca. Kilpatrick having been wounded, Colonel Murry took command, and, wheeling out of the road, McPherson's columns crowded impetuously by, and driving the enemy's advance within the defences of Ressacca occupied a ridge of bold hills, his right resting on the Oostenaula, two miles below the railroad bridge, and his left abreast of the town. Thomas, on his left, facing Camp Creek, and Schofield, forcing his way through a dense forest, came in on the extreme left.

The enemy had evacuated Dalton and was now concentrated at Ressacca. Howard occupied Dalton and hung upon the enemy's rear. May 14 the battle of Ressacca commenced: May 15 it continued. The same night the enemy was flying toward the Etowah. The whole army followed in pursuit. May 19 Sherman held all the country north of the Etowah and several crossings of that stream. May 23 the whole army was moving upon the flank of the enemy's position in the Allatoona Mountains. May 25 Hooker whipped the enemy near New Hope Church. On May 28 McPherson killed and wounded about five thousand of the enemy near Dallas. June 6 the enemy was in hasty retreat to his next position at Kenesaw Mountains. June 8 Blair arrived at Ackworth with the fresh troops of the Seventeenth corps. June 11 the sounds of Sherman's artillery reverberated among the rugged contortions of Kenesaw. July 3 the enemy was pressing for the Chattahoochee. The mountains and Marietta were occupied by our forces the same day.

M'PHERSON'S DEATH.

The enemy had a *tête du pont* and formidable works on the Chattahoochee, at the railroad crossing. Sherman advanced boldly, with a small force, on the front. July 7 Schofield had possession of one of the enemy's pontoons and occupied the south side of the Chattahoochee. By July 9 Sherman held three crossings. Johnston abandoned his *tête du pont* and there was no enemy north or west of the Chattahoochee July 10. July 17 the whole army was in motion across the Chattahoochee. July 18 Atlanta was cut off from the East. Rousseau, with an expeditionary cavalry force, was operating within the enemy's lines. July 20 all the armies closed in upon Atlanta. The same afternoon the enemy attacked Hooker and was driven into his intrenchments. On July 22 Johnston was relieved, and Hood, in command of the enemy, suddenly attacked McPherson's extreme left with overpowering numbers. Giles A. Smith held the position first attacked with a division of McPherson's troops. First he fought from one side of the parapet, when, being attacked in the rear, he fought from the other. McPherson's whole army soon became engaged. The battle was the most desperate of the campaign. McPherson was killed when the contest was the thickest. His last order saved the army. Logan succeeded to command. "McPherson and revenge" rang along the lines. The effect was electric, and victory closed in with the night. The battle footed up 9,000 of the enemy against 4,000 of our own troops killed and wounded—a balance in our favor of 5,000 dead and mangled bodies.

"FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA."

THE BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN BY WHICH THE GRIM OLD HERO GAINED GREATEST RENOWN.

Sherman gradually enveloped the city. August 31 Hood again attacked the Army of the Tennessee, now commanded by Howard. It took two hours to run up a list of twenty-five hundred killed and wounded of the enemy, and hurl him back within his defences. September 1 the enemy retreated south. That night heavy explosions were heard in the direction of Atlanta. The next morning the city was found evacuated. Pursuing the enemy for a short distance, Sherman withdrew his whole army for rest, encamping it at points near and around Atlanta. He instantly banished all the inhabitants of the place and accumulated a large supply of stores.

The enemy in October moved around the flank of Sherman's army. Sherman encouraged him. Hood made demonstrations upon the lines or communication, but gained no success. Sherman now organized two armies. One, under General Thomas, was to look after Hood; with the remainder he set out about the middle of November upon what became one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war—his march to the sea. Mr. Lincoln aptly remarked, in speaking of the movement:—"We all know where Sherman went in; it now remains to be seen where he will come out."

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

On the 15th of November Sherman, with his army of 60,000 men, made a start from Atlanta. The objective point was Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, distant southeast about one hundred miles. "Forage liberally on the country" was to be the motto of the march. It was either that or starvation. The skill and success of the men in foraging was one of the features of this march. On November 23 Milledgeville was reached. The arsenal and its contents were destroyed and also such public buildings as might be converted into hostile uses. But little or no damage was done to private buildings.

LEE'S SURRENDER.

Sherman's progress was almost unopposed. He reached the Atlantic in about four weeks, capturing Fort McAllister on December 14 and demanding the surrender of Savannah on the 20th. The city was occupied on the 21st and the army allowed a little rest. About the end of January, 1865, he again commenced a similar march through the Carolinas, carrying destruction in his path, and compelling the evacuation of Charleston on February 17. On the same day Columbia fell into Sherman's hands, and was destroyed by fire on the 24th. Fayetteville and other places soon followed and the rebel retreating army was cornered near Raleigh, N. C., a fight occurring on the 16th of March at Averysboro, and another on the 19th at Bentonville. Raleigh was soon after occupied and Sherman visited City Point on the 28th to confer with General Grant as to future operations. The surrender of Lee prevented further fighting, as Johnston also surrendered on April 26, 1865. This ended the rebellion.

By marching through the heart of South Carolina instead of skirting the sea Sherman pierced the State in its most vital part. It was the boast of Davis and Breckinridge that the sea was not necessary to the South. Their strength lay inland. Sherman marched inland, shutting up one Confederate general in Augusta, another in Branchville, a third in Charleston and a fourth in Columbia. These generals never knew where the blow would fall and it never fell where they thought it likely to. As Sherman moved up northward, leaving Charleston on the right, Beauregard was confident that he would have to assault Branchville, a great railway centre and a post from which he could equally menace Charleston and Augusta. Branchville was accordingly strengthened with guns and occupied in force. But Sherman cut the railway lines and compelled the enemy to abandon their works and guns. Branchville passed and Columbia gained, Charleston fell.

Sherman's last campaign excited much interest in England. The Horse Guards began to study his remarkable march. The Duke of Cambridge went to preside at a meeting to hear an explanation of it in detail. Sherman became the hero of the war from an English point of view, in spite of their sympathy with the South.

FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY.

General Sherman took leave of his army in an order dated May 30, 1865. The following was the closing passage:—

"Your General now bids you farewell, with the full belief that, as in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens, and if unfortunately new war should arise in our country 'Sherman's army' will be the first to buckle on its old armor and come forth to defend and maintain the government of our inheritance."

HIS SON WILLIE'S DEATH.

When Sherman was in Memphis a great affliction fell upon him. His little son and namesake, who was the pet of the Thirteenth regiment, of which Sherman was formerly colonel, took sick and died of typhoid fever. The officers and men of the regiment erected a costly monument to the child.

AFTER THE WAR.

After the close of the war General Sherman continued in command of the military division of the Mississippi for more than a year. On July 25, 1866, General Grant having been promoted to be General of the Army, General Sherman was advanced to be Lieutenant General, and was assigned to the command of the military division of the Missouri. In March, 1869, Grant having resigned the generalship, in consequence of his election as President, Sherman was promoted to the vacant rank. In 1872, after his return from a foreign trip, he made his headquarters at Washington, but toward the close of 1874 changed them to St. Louis. Three years later he returned again to Washington, taking up his residence at No. 817 Fifteenth street, Northwest. In 1876 and 1880 he was prominently spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency.

On the 8th of April, 1884, President Arthur issued an order announcing the retirement of General Sherman.

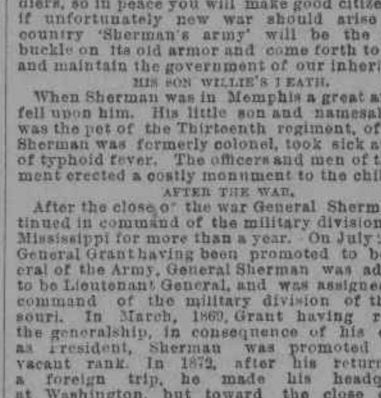
SINCE THE WAR.

PUBLICATIONS OF HIS MEMOIRS AND DEATH OF HIS WIFE—HIS AFTER DINNER TALKS.

General Sherman had to fight some battles since the war, and has been attacked repeatedly and in many ways. But he had always seemed to take a grim satisfaction in the blows, both given and received, and it has never yet been said of him that he ran away from his enemy.

For the most part his latter days and years had been happy ones, the death of his good wife being the chief cloud upon his horizon.

In November, 1871 he obtained leave of absence for twelve months and travelled extensively in the



HOUSE IN WASHINGTON PRESENTED TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

East and in Europe, being received everywhere with many honors. The Khedive of Egypt caused a good deal of comment by sending to the General's daughter Minnie, now Mrs. Fitch, a valuable present of diamonds. After returning from his foreign tour General Sherman took up his residence in Washington. He subsequently returned to St. Louis, but a local paper hounded him so persistently that he finally packed up and moved to New York, a proceeding which he never found reason to regret.

HIS MEMOIRS.

General Sherman published his memoirs in 1875, and, as he was outspoken in them as in his private conversation and did not hesitate to criticise men and actions, he was met with a storm of abuse, and all the musty talk of years gone by was raked up by the friends of the men he was accused of traducing and printed anew against him. It is scarcely worth while to do more than mention this talk. The General smiled and held his peace and the storm passed by.

For the past decade he had been a much feasted man. I doubt if Dr. Depew himself has had to attend as many feasts and reunions and one thing and another from one year's end to the other as had the old soldier. "Uncle Billy" had travelled the country over to answer "Here" to the hundreds of invitations which were showered upon him. Having no ambitions, political or otherwise, and living in the past with its lurid but glorious hue, he had simply looked on these things as pastime and considered it his duty to answer to the roll call and make his little speech and help "the boys" out generally.

Like General Grant and the other old war horses, Sherman was convivial, but he had a hard head. It is related of him that when he was a guest of the Fifth Avenue Hotel he discovered a special brand of "old velvet" which was worth $2 a bottle at the very least. He rang for the powers that be and ordered that the entire lot be reserved for his use, and, if the story be true, a bottle went to his room every day.

In personal appearance Sherman was a typical soldier. He was tall and erect and rugged, and his battle scarred face was seamed by years of exposure and trial. He had an eye like an eagle's, and his whole physiognomy, with the aquiline nose and the powerful mouth, gave him the look of the national bird.

ALWAYS AT THE FRONT.

Sherman believed in fighting at the front of his men, and he always lived up to that belief.

"No man," says he in the closing chapters of his memoirs, "can properly command an army from the rear. He must be at its front, and when a detachment is made the commander thereof should be informed of the object to be accomplished and left as free as possible to execute it in his own way, and when an army is divided up into several parts the superior should always attend that one which he regards as most important. Some men think that modern armies may be so regulated that a general can sit in an office and play on his several columns as on the keys of a piano. This is a fearful mistake. The directing mind must be at the very head of the army—must be seen there—and the effect of his mind and personal energy must be felt by every officer and man present with it, to secure the best results. Every attempt to make war easy and safe will result in humiliation and disaster."

General Sherman's house was a war office in miniature. In his basement he had a big office fitted up with war maps and documents of tremendous value, including duplicates of those in use at Washington. Here he passed many happy hours, living over the old campaigns with the maps before his eyes, and planning how he might have done otherwise if he had it all to do over again, and what the result of this or that movement would have been.

The office was a rendezvous for military men when they were in the city, who always were certain of meeting with a warm welcome, and it was much frequented by historical writers in search of material and documentary evidence.

General Sherman was amply supplied with this world's goods, and his military salary alone was sufficient to enable him to live in a style commensurate with his rank.

During the Georgia campaign members of the Christian Commission applied for permission for

THE HOWARD HOUSE, SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS IN ATLANTA, GA.

its delegates to pass within his lines. He replied to their letter:—

Certainly not; crackers and oats are more necessary for the army than any moral or religious agency, and every regiment has its chaplain.

When afterward he traversed the long, single line of rickety railroad, beset by guerillas, and upon which he was obliged to depend for supplies for his army, and now that we realize how much of the success of his campaign depended upon secret combinations and sudden movements, we can appreciate the necessity for this stringent military control over his rear communication and approve the policy of the General who makes the material support of the army his first and constant care.

A good story is told of one who was on Kenesaw Mountain during Sherman's advance. A group of Confederates lay in the shade of a tree overlooking the Union camps about Big Shanty. One soldier remarked to his fellows:—"Well, the Yanks will have to git up and git now, for I heard General Johnston himself say that General Wheeler had blown up the tunnel near Dalton and that the Yanks would have to retreat because they could get no more rations."

"Oh, ——!" said a listener. "Don't you know that old Sherman carries a duplicate tunnel along?"

One day, looking back, the men saw a line of bridges in their rear in flames.

"Guess, Charley," said a trooper, "Uncle Billy has set the river on fire."

Charley's reply was, "Well, if he has I reckon it's all right."

AS A FIRST NIGHTER.

HIS FONDNESS FOR THEATRICALS AND HIS GALLANTRY TOWARD THE FAIR SEX.

General Sherman was a noted first nighter at the theatre and a confirmed attendant upon the opera, and it was not at all singular that he should catch his fatal cold while attending a performance at the Casino given in special honor of the military men. He looked upon the leading actors and actresses as his own particular pets and children, and took a personal interest in their success. There will be deep and sincere mourning in the ranks of our entertainers over the death of one who has been a benefactor of many a Thespian in distress.

Of his gallantry toward the ladies it is scarcely necessary to speak. On more than one occasion he has raised a smile against himself by boldly attacking and kissing some beautiful girl who could not say nay to one so old and brave as he; but he has always held that the laugh was on his own side, and, steadfastly sticking to the proverb that "none but the brave deserve the fair," has won many a tribute from lips of beauty that many a younger man would have given fortunes to enjoy. One of his kisses—was it not on the chaste lips of Mary Anderson?—is historic.

HAD NO TASTE FOR POLITICS.

General Sherman loved life and its good things. He loved a good dinner, a good story, a good horse and a good companion. He idolized his country, and his life was always at its service, save in the way of politics, which he abhorred, and in a manly, simple way he paid a meed of reverence to his Creator. He was one man in very few who never listened to the buzzing of the Presidential "bee in his bonnet," and when his name was mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency he did not coyly hold back and wait for further developments, but came out in an honest ringing letter and said that he did not want the honor and was not fitted for the place.

SHERMAN'S FAMILY LIFE.

HIS DISAPPOINTMENT THAT NONE OF HIS SONS SHOULD HAVE ENTERED THE ARMY.

Few happier or more devoted families than that of General Sherman ever lived. He was a loving and devoted husband and father, and very proud of his wife and children. But one serious difference marred the perfection of their married life. Mrs. Sherman and her children were devoted adherents of the Roman Catholic faith, while the General held allegiance to no religious creed.

His wife was always eminent in her Church and charitable work, and received in recognition for her services from Pope Leo XIII. the emblem of the golden rose, a rare and priceless token, which few if any other American ladies have ever received. Her children were devoted adherents to the same faith, and the prayers of the entire household were centred in the husband and father.

In the summer of 1878 a great disappointment fell upon the General. His eldest son, Thomas Ewing Sherman, named after the kind foster father and the idol of his father, whom the General had hoped to make a soldier, but finding this impossible had fitted for the study of the law, decided after long hesitation to devote his life to the priesthood. This decision almost broke the General's heart, and he refused to lend the slightest countenance to the step.

In a letter dated June 1, 1878, from young Sherman to his friend Samuel Elbers, of St. Louis, which was published with his consent, he stated what he proposed to do and besought his father's friends not to question the latter about it.

"Father," the young man wrote, "gave me a complete education for the Bar at Georgetown College and the Scientific School at Yale. On me rests the entire responsibility for taking this step. I go without his sanction, approval or consent."

At the same time he expressed his sorrow for causing such grief and disappointment to the father whom he loved.

MRS. SHERMAN'S DEATH.

He had not yet entered the priesthood when, on November 27, 1888, his fond mother died suddenly of heart failure. In his first grief the General refused to admit the priests to his house, but he quickly succumbed to the prayers and tears of his children.

The body was taken in a private car to St. Louis and interred in Calvary Cemetery in a plot which the General and she had picked out together in 1866, and where the remains of two of her sons and three grandchildren were sleeping.

Father Sherman was ordained the following year in Archbishop Ryan's private chapel in Philadelphia. All the sisters and brothers were present, besides many notable people, but the old General still sturdily set his face against the step and refused to be present. An unusual favor was paid to the young priest. He was made sub-deacon on July 6, deacon on July 7 and priest on July 8, preaching his first sermon the following Sunday.

HIS BELIEF IN A FUTURE LIFE.

Although not a religious man, General Sherman showed his belief in a future life in a letter which he wrote to the HERALD on his return from burying his wife.

"I expected to go first," he wrote, "as I am much older and have been more severely tried, but it was not to be. But I expect to resume my place at her side some day."

Miss Rachel Sherman, a beautiful girl, was her father's especial pet and pride. For years she has acted as his amanuensis and has written from his dictation most of his official, business and social letters. She rendered him much assistance in getting up his autobiography. A few years ago she interviewed him on behalf of the HERALD, and the result, which was spicy and interesting, was widely read.

The greatest cross of General Sherman's life was that no son of his followed him into the army. That has always been his first and greatest love.

FROM GENERAL HOWARD.

TRIBUTE TO HIS CHIEF FROM THE GENERAL WHO LED THE RIGHT WING ON THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

No man is better able to give an accurate estimate of General Sherman as a soldier and a citizen than Major General O. O. Howard, now in command of the Division of the Atlantic. He was not only General Sherman's right hand commander during the historical march to the sea, but he served with him in many other campaigns, saw him under fire as a resourceful leader extricating his command from many a perilous situation and in every other position that could test his qualities as a general. Besides, General Howard had been his warm and close friend before the war and continued in that relation until General Sherman's death. They started out in their military careers almost together, and it so happened that in their services during the civil war they were more often thrown together than any other two commanders of note in the army.

"My intimate associations with General Sherman for so many years in so many situations of danger and hardship made me look upon him as much more than a friend," said General Howard yesterday.

"I had a feeling of tenderness toward him almost filial. He was my adviser and support in a good many anxious hours. I never found him other than a wise counsellor and true, kindhearted friend.

"He was twelve years older than I when we went West together, and he got his brigade before I did, which was right and proper; but we were together during almost the whole course of the war. He had been in the South, thoroughly understood the plans of the Confederate States, and, having a capacious mind, took in the whole situation at the beginning. His long military experience, with these advantages, made him of invaluable service to his country from the beginning of hostilities.

HIS EARLIER SERVICES.

"His career began as colonel of the Thirteenth infantry in the Army of the Potomac under McDowell. When he was sent West after the first campaign it was really to take command of our forces there, and his rise in prominence being very rapid by reason of his admirable work did not beget in early days the confidence in him that was felt later. His prophecies, though abundantly justified and always sustained by the event, did not accord exactly with the views of the situation then held by others, and it was not until the correctness of his judgment had been proved many times that the full measure of his sagacity and foresight began to be realized.

"My own associated service with him may be said to have begun with the Chattanooga campaign. I was with him at Chattanooga, Knoxville and the rest of the hard fought battles in that region. I went with him to Atlanta, and returned toward the North when we detached a division to chase Hood. I was with him again when he started from Atlanta toward the sea, and had command of the right wing, as General Slocum had of the left wing, of his army on the whole of that celebrated march. And so on to Bentonville and the end of the war and to Washington.

"Not only was I closely associated with him in the field during his great achievement, meeting him every day at his quarters and seeing him under every variety of vicissitude that can befall a soldier, but after the war he maintained a warm interest in my welfare. When I was at the head of the Freedman's Bank he continually advised and supported me, and made me feel his friendship in more ways than I can tell. I served under him again when I was in command in the Northwest, and he was General of the army during the years when the Indian wars were going on in my division. So you may imagine the strength of the feeling of obligation and affection I entertained for him, as well as my opportunities to judge of his personal character.

HIS MILITARY GENIUS.

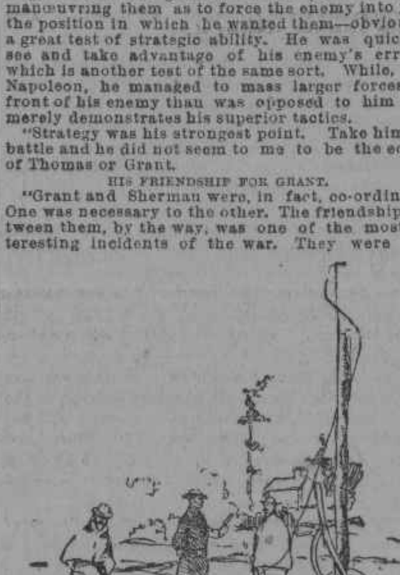
"As a military leader he was, in my judgment, one of the greatest that ever lived, and the only general in the war who was a genius. Genius generally has abnormal development in some direction or another, and being stronger here is not so strong there. While, taken all in all, Grant was the greatest leader of the war, Sherman was a general of more extraordinary abilities in some directions. He was not only quick in forming his designs, but his mind seemed to take in the whole field with wonderful grasp. It was as if the whole country was mapped out on his capacious brain.

"Sherman's knowledge of military history, comprising the whole record of war and surpassing in minuteness that of almost any other man alive, was a great source of strength to him. But his naturally resourceful mind would have made him a memorable strategist in any event. He had not only the power of arranging his troops in the way to give them the greatest advantage, but of so manœuvring them as to force the enemy into just the position in which he wanted them—obviously a great test of strategic ability. He was quick to see and take advantage of his enemy's errors, which is another test of the same sort. While, like Napoleon, he managed to mass larger forces in front of his enemy than was opposed to him this merely demonstrates his superior tactics.

"Strategy was his strongest point. Take him in battle and he did not seem to me to be the equal of Thomas or Grant.

HIS FRIENDSHIP FOR GRANT.

"Grant and Sherman were, in fact, co-ordinate. One was necessary to the other. The friendship between them, by the way, was one of the most interesting incidents of the war. They were like



ON THE MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA.

[General Sherman sending his last telegram before cutting the wires and abandoning all communication with the North.]

David and Jonathan. Their relations continued to be close and tender until General Grant's death.

"As a commander no man could wish to serve under a better or more considerate general than Sherman. He was kind, considerate, appreciative and quick to commend. Hardship was a pleasure to any one who served under him. I have seen commanders under whom hardship was plain hardship. But Sherman had that largeness of soul and freedom from small motives characteristic of Thomas and other really great leaders. He differed much from Thomas, however, in that he was much more excitable. He was of the sort that would throw his hat in the air at a great triumph, susceptible to emotions and for that reason open to more intense feelings of resentment against wrong.

FATHER TO HIS GENERALS.

"Of the generals who served under him he often spoke in the kindest way during and after the war. He had for them the affection of a father for his children. General Slocum he considered one of the best soldiers and best men that ever lived: He would not hear a word against him. General Schofield, now in command of the army, he considered another admirable leader. These sub-generals were in fact just what Sherman needed. He inspired them with his own splendid animation and energy and lifted them up by his very presence. There was something about him so magnetic that they said they could feel his influence before they could see him.

"Take him all in all General Sherman was not only one of the greatest military geniuses in history, but a model of a kindly, generous and faithful man in every position in life."

SULZER IS FOR REILLY.

THE USE OF HIS NAME BY THE ROCKWELL FACTION WAS UNAUTHORIZED.

Assemblyman Sulzer, of the Fourteenth district, is indignant that the "reformers" should have used his name at their meeting on last Thursday night at their anti-Reilly conference.

Mr. Sulzer desired that the HERALD should correct the wrong impression that has gone abroad. "The Rockwell faction," he said, "held a meeting at Jefferson Hall. They put my name on their committee. This was without my consent or permission. I was never consulted in any shape or form. I want it distinctly understood that I am with Tammany Hall and that the regular Tammany Hall organization in the Fourteenth is represented by John Reilly. The people of that district are desirous that Mr. Reilly should be the leader there. It is well known throughout the district that I am identified with John Reilly, who is a thorough organization man. He ought to be and will be, in my opinion, the leader of the district."

Mr. Sulzer went on to say that no man worked harder for Grant when nominated than Reilly. In the previous campaign, he said, the Fourteenth gave Grant a bare majority. In the last campaign Grant had over 1,500 majority, due to Reilly's exertions. When Croker returned everything would be settled satisfactorily.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WEEK.

During the past week, ending at noon yesterday, there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 362 marriages, 755 deaths, 842 births and 67 stillbirths. There were 168 deaths under one year; 306 under five years; 70 at 65 years and over; in institutions 139; in tenements 505. The causes were:—Measles, 19; scarlet fever, 26; diphtheria, 34; whooping cough, 8; typhoid fever, 5; malarial fever, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3; diarrhœal diseases, 14; heart disease, 40; croup, 13; bronchitis, 37; pneumonia, 120; phthisis, 90; Brights disease, 59; by violence, 30; all other causes, 255. The estimated population was 1,662,248.

JEFFERSON DAVIS WAS A PAMPERED PRISONER.

So States Dr. C. A. Dorman, Who Was Steward After the Rebellion at Fortress Monroe.

GENERAL MILES VINDICATED

The Narrator Had It in His Power to Poison Him and Was Often Tempted To Do So—There Were No Irons and There Was No Privation.

BETTER THAN OFFICERS' FARE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14, 1891.—The statements published by Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the widow of the President of the Southern Confederacy, about the alleged ill treatment of the latter at Fortress Monroe during his confinement there, while awaiting trial or the pleasure of the federal government, have excited a great deal of indignation in Grand Army circles.

Dr. C. A. Dorman, of this city, a veteran of the war, was, before attaining the rank of surgeon, a hospital steward in the Army of the James, and at the time of Jefferson Davis' incarceration had entire charge of the hospital supplies of every description at that post, which was then the headquarters of General Miles' command. Dr. Dorman is well known and highly respected in New Haven, where he has practised medicine and surgery for the past twenty years. In the following interesting narrative he absolutely refutes the charges made by Mrs. Davis as to the manner in which the ex-President of the Confederacy was treated:—

"At the time of Jefferson Davis' incarceration at Fortress Monroe I was stationed there and had the opportunity of watching him daily for nearly a year. I was somewhat amused when reading my morning paper by some of the eulogistic remarks made by a member of the South Carolina Legislature regarding him. He spoke of him as grand in war, in peace, and grand in his clanking fetters at Fortress Monroe, and knowing the true inwardness of the case, I determined to give it to the country when the proper time should have arrived.

THE GRIEVANCE.

"When I read the following Associated Press despatch I concluded that that time had arrived, as witness the following:—

CHICAGO, Feb. 7, 1891.—General Nelson A. Miles was in command of Fortress Monroe, Virginia, when the late Jefferson Davis was confined there after his capture by the Union forces. In the recently published story of his life Mrs. Davis devotes considerable space to a denunciation of General Miles, alleging that the General sought out small ways in which to insult and annoy his prisoner, such as shocking him with brutal force, keeping him in a vermin-infested cell, withholding his clothes and linen, and making souvenirs of his possessions—even of his hair, when he had it cut. General Miles, speaking of these charges to-day, said:—

"Of course the woman feels bitter toward me, as she probably does toward many more Northern soldiers, and it is only to be expected that she should. I had charge of her husband for a while after his arrest, and I suppose she can never forgive that. While caring nothing at all for anything she may say or write, I would call attention to the fact that Jefferson Davis managed to survive my cruel treatment and lived twenty years after, finally dying of old age. That would hardly have been the case, I think, if he had been subjected to such horrible abuses. I was in charge of the district of Fortress Monroe for eighteen months and for a while Jefferson Davis was kept a prisoner there after his arrest. The gravest charges that could be preferred against a man were preferred against him. The Governor had paid $100,000 for his capture. Many of the rebels had not yet surrendered. President Lincoln had been assassinated. Certainly there were reasons enough why a close watch should be kept upon the leader of the Rebellion that he might not escape. I had no immediate business with him, but of such as I had I am not ashamed. There is not a particle of truth in the statements made by his wife. Why, the fact is Jefferson Davis never was in better trim than when he was liberated, and the time that elapsed before his death is good evidence of it."

"The truth of the matter is that he never wore any fetters at all, and the idea of our Southern friends regarding his imprisonment is totally erroneous.

THE TRUE FACTS.

"This is my story:—

"On the forenoon of his arrival at the fortress I, having charge of medical and hospital supplies and the warehouses containing the same belonging to the Army of the James, was ordered to furnish his casemate cell, and so timed the matter as to be in it when he arrived under guard. Every precaution was taken that morning to prevent any one coming near the cell. Guards were stationed in a continuous line across the centre of the parade ground, so that no one could get within several rods of the door leading to the casemate which was to be his future home.

"A crowd had collected at the portcullis, or main entrance, but by a little strategy the prisoner entered the fort by "the needle's eye" gate—a narrow passage into the fort just large enough to admit men in single file.

"As the procession approached I stood just inside the door of his casemate. First came a squad of soldiers, bayonets fixed; then, just behind them, General Halleck, looking solemn and wise as an owl, as usual, and beside him the chief of the Confederacy, Jeff Davis, looking solemn, too, but with a defiant and haughty air. He was dressed in the rebel gray, with spotless linen; particularly to be mentioned is the high standing and ancient collar. No strain of "Dixie" or "Hail to the Chief" greeted his ear now. Not a word was spoken; no sound but the steady tramp of the troops guarding the prisoner.

"In front of him came a squad of men, back of him another, each numbering about half a dozen. When they arrived at the casemate door I stepped aside and the Confederacy's leader entered. He whom so many thousands had seen in imagination 'hanging to a sour apple tree' was caged at last. I shall never forget the twinkle in the eye of Halleck or the expression of his countenance as his prisoner disappeared within the arched portals of the embrasure—a look of triumph mingled with an expression of relief, for there were possibilities of a rescue until the noted prisoner was safely housed.

THE QUARTERS.

"The quarters selected as his home were bounded on the outer side by the outer wall of the fort, where there was a window or embrasure through which a large gun should have protruded, but which at this time contained no gun. This outer opening had been grated with iron bars. The space between this outer and the inner wall was divided by a partition, making two rooms with a door between and another door opening into the inside of the fort.

"The first mentioned room, with the grated embrasure, was Davis' prison house, and was the same as the other casemates which were used as officers' quarters, there being no guns on that side of the fort, and the places where they should have been were furnished and were dry and comfortable. A light was placed in this room, so arranged as to shine out through the grated embrasure, so that the sentinels, who just across the moat paced to and fro, by the aid of the light in the cell could watch all the prisoner's movements.

"Another sentinel stood in the room continually, while another marched upon the parapet overhead to prevent letters being dropped down through the ventilator into his room. I placed each article of furniture in his cell with my own hands. There was first an iron hospital bedstead, such as was used for troopers when sick, a new clean hair mattress, clean sheets, clean pillows and the whitest, fluffiest of woollen blankets, a good bathtub, washstand and pitcher, and all other articles necessary to comfort and cleanliness.

"In the second room, opening by a door into the inside of the fort, were always stationed about twenty members of the relief guard, the door locked and the key kept by General Nelson A. Miles, commander of the fort. No reading matter was allowed the prisoner except a Bible, which was first examined by the general in command to be sure that there were no communications from the outside world written on the margins or between the lines, by which plans for his escape could be arranged. Everything seemed to be secure and the time soon at hand when the great trial should take place and the 'sour apple tree' bear the fruit of which the army had sung from Bull Run to Appomattox.

THE TABLE.

"The arrangements for his good were as follows:—He was assigned to a certain company and United States rations were drawn for him daily from that company. These rations were wholesome, nutritious, and if good enough for Uncle Sam's boys certainly good enough for him who had furnished the vermin swarming rations at Libby and Andersonville. No knife or fork was allowed him, to guard against suicide, as no thought of his ever meeting any other fate than hanging entered any one's mind. There were only three persons who had access to his room at any one time. These were the commander of the fort, General Miles, Medical Director G. F. Craven, who acted as his physician, and the chaplain of the fort. His underclothing, by the way, was such as was issued to enlisted men and of excellent quality.

"By some strange process of reasoning Dr. Craven soon discovered that his patient's quarters were too damp and his food too poor, although as we have before seen the rations were the same as those of the soldiers and the quarters such as were used by Northern officers.

"Dr. Craven then represented to the authorities at Washington that unless these conditions were changed Mr. Davis would not probably live to be tried or executed.

"On the strength of this representation he was removed to the finest building in the fort, which was used as quarters for the ranking officers. From this time forward his quarters were better than those of any of the line officers, and, as his nerves were extremely sensitive, at his request the sentinel in his rooms was removed to pace his beat outside, but even of this he complained. Orders were received that his meals should henceforth be served from the table of Surgeon Craven, who was, by the way, a man who lived as a feaster at Delmonico's, barring the few trifles and such things that cannot find their way to a military post; and so he, the Confederate leader, dined while we soldiers of the Army of the James were eating the simple ordinary camp fare.

DELICACIES FROM FRIENDS.

"After this he lived on the fat of the land, and his friends in Baltimore, Richmond and Norfolk were allowed to send him anything he wanted—such as champagne (I saw and I handled box after box of this wine and box after box of fine cigars).

"One day a beautiful silk quilted dressing gown, without garnet and within pink, was sent to him.

"A meerschaum pipe, amber tipped and silver mounted and said to have cost $300 was given him, but Mr. Davis kindly exchanged this with Surgeon Craven for an ordinary briarwood pipe, doubtless in consideration of the numerous favors rendered him. All of these luxuries passed through the medical director's office, and the letters which passed between Dr. Craven and the government concerning these changes were copied, many of them, by me—personally, by my own hand—and can now probably be found at Washington to corroborate my statements.

"If Mrs. Davis is supposed to criticise me or General Miles, she must take into account the fact that those were perilous times, and Jeff Davis was kept at first in the casemate, not only for security against escape, but as a protection to his own life, as there were many of the soldiers who, angered at the treatment of their comrades in Southern prisons, would have shot him on sight, and she may now, perhaps, thank me personally for the fact that her husband lived to leave that casemate, for I had charge of all medicines and drugs in the fortress.

A MALIGNANT THOUGHT.

"To show simply the intensity of feeling that characterized our hatred and detestation of Jeff Davis at that time, I will simply say that when I saw a steamer load of our soldiers who had been returned from Southern prisons come to us with their wounds undressed and suffering agony I could hardly restrain myself from removing him. I had, in fact, formed a plan for his quiet and speedy removal, but some better natured spirit came and withheld my hand. It would have been simplicity itself, and there was renown or at least notoriety waiting for me, and at that time we had no thought of our own individual existence, so that, should I have been the means of his taking off, whatever fate might have awaited me then had no terrors.

"From the time of his removal from the casemate his life was more comfortable than that of the officers in the fort. He was even granted the parole of the fort, with no guard attending him. In fact, the only hardships he encountered was the placing of the guard in his cell for a short time after his arrival. His clothes were clean and new, his bedding all that could be desired, his food more than good—it was dainty—and his life was one of repose. Such was the existence of Jefferson Davis at Fortress Monroe.

UNDER OATH IF NECESSARY.

"As an old soldier and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic I am unwilling that the false statements contained in Mrs. Davis' book should go down as history to our children unchallenged and undisputed, and I close by saying that I am willing to take oath to the facts which I have given and can bring witnesses to testify that I am telling the truth. Citizens of New Haven, Conn., where I have practised medicine for many years, will vouch for my reputation for veracity. We old veterans in blue are willing that our Southern friends should eulogize their heroes, but not willing to have such misrepresentations as are contained in Mrs. Davis' memoirs pass down the ages without contradiction. General Nelson A. Miles treated his prisoner kindly and justly, and this gratuitous villification of his good name is an outrage.

"In closing let me say I had full charge of all the medicine stores of the Army of the James and could myself have slipped a little arsenic or strychnine into Mr. Davis' food, as I was often tempted to do, but I see now that it would have made a martyr of him. It is better that the record should be as it is—that he was treated like a king, though he expected to swing from a sour apple tree."

FOR THE HEATHEN IN CHINA.

VICAR APOSTOLIC ANTONUCCI, OF THE CHEN-SI, MAKES AN APPEAL.

Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, D. D., Archbishop Corrigan's private secretary, has received the following circular from China:—

SIR—It has pleased the Holy See to lay upon me the spiritual care of the Southern part of the Province of Chen-si, in the interior of China, bounded on the north by Northern Chen-Si, on the east by Northern Hou-Pe, on the south by Sze-Chuen and on the west by the Province of Kan-Su. This district has an area of thirty thousand square miles. Its population is five million, of whom only eight thousand are Christians. On me and the seventeen priests subject to my jurisdiction falls the arduous but glorious task of feeding with the Bread of Life our Christian flock and of spreading the Holy Gospel among these heathens. Our mode of life and dress is in accordance with the simple manner of living of the people of the district. A very modest sum therefore covers each year our personal expenses.

The experience of six years' continuous labor as a missionary among these people has taught me that Christianity can only be advanced and solidly established by the foundation of schools and the formation of colonies of the converted Chinese.

Under this conviction, our plan is to form in the country an orphanage, seminary and college where we shall reside and prepare native catechists and priests for the work of the missions. Our next care is to secure land at a low price, to establish thereon model agricultural schools and colonies of Christians. We would have a modest residence in Han-Chung Fu, the capital, to treat with the mandrins, and where, in case of local persecution, we could bring our priests and people for security. To meet the exigencies of famine, pestilence, war or persecution, there needs be a special reserve fund. Apart from these general needs of the whole district we sorely want help to keep up the schools of each special mission. Labor and lands are cheap. The buildings to be got up are of the most modest character. Our Christians are poor, but heroically generous in assisting with the work of their hands. We missionaries have left father and mother and our native land, our position being in the far interior. We have but little protection. The poverty of our Lord and Master is our only riches.

To whom then shall we turn? The Father of the poor and the ignorant is our stay. His children who have the light of the Gospel, who know the sweetness and joy of serving the Master, who long to deliver those dwelling in the darkness of ignorance and the servitude of heathen vice, will not, we hope, fail to aid us in a work that is dear to every Christian's heart, and to all lovers of civilization. Catholics and Protestants alike may therefore aid us. The smallest gift will assuredly bring the promised hundred fold reward. And when it is remembered that for $60 we can for one whole year educate a priest or a catechist, it will be seen that a small subscription will largely aid us.

Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, D. D., and Messrs. Kelly, Donahue & Co., of New York; Rev. George Montgomery, St. Mary's Cathedral, and Messrs. Donahue, Kelly & Co., of San Francisco; Rev. P. J. Agnew, No. 331 Superior street, and Rev. S. Moretti, O. S., No. 65 Illinois street, Chicago, have kindly consented to receive any subscription, however small, paid to my credit for the Southern Chen-Si Mission.

Your humble and faithful servant in Christ,
G. ANTONUCCI.

The writer is the Vicar Apostolic of Southern Chen-Si. He may be addressed Han-Chung Fu, care of the procurator of the Lazarist Fathers at Shanghai.

DON'T WANT THE POLES ERECTED.

David S. Brown, who owns a handsome residence on the southeast corner of Amsterdam avenue and Seventy-second street, objects to having a large pole erected in front of his premises for the stringing of wires by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, and through his counsel, Lewis Sanders, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court to prevent it.

Judge Andrews yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining the company from making any excavations in the sidewalk or doing anything to erect the pole, with an order to show cause, returnable next Tuesday, why the injunction should not be continued during the pendency of the action. A similar proceeding is pending against the same company on behalf of Mary Keating Sprague, the owner of property on the corner of West End avenue and Seventy-third street.

SO GRIEVED HE SHOT HIMSELF.

John Smith and John Johnson, lodgers at No. 190 Park row, got into a quarrel Friday night. Smith stabbed Johnson under the left arm. After Johnson had been removed to the hospital Smith pulled a revolver and it went off. The bullet passed through Smith's hand. Smith was arraigned yesterday in the Tombs Court, but Johnson refused to make any complaint against him. The prisoner said he had no intention of stabbing his friend, and that after he did so he felt so bad that he shot himself through the hand as a sort of atonement. Smith was discharged, and the two friends went away together.

BUILDERS' FINAL MEETING.

The National Builders' Association, which has been holding a protracted annual meeting in this city, had their final meeting yesterday at the local club house, No. 30 East Twenty-first street. After passing resolutions expressing satisfaction over the success of the meeting they took a final adjournment.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The New York State Society of the Cincinnati will hold its annual dinner at the Plaza Hotel on Monday, February 23. This celebration will be held to commemorate the 159th birthday of Washington.