

## SKETCH OF GENERAL SHERMAN'S LIFE.

**WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN** was born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 18, 1820. Young Sherman was reared in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing.

In July, 1836, he entered West Point. He was graduated in 1840 and appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Artillery. In 1842 he was promoted to a 1st Lieutenant's position. Lieutenant Sherman served in Florida until 1841, and from that date, with a brief interval, in a garrison at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, until 1846, when he was ordered to California. He was acting Assistant Adjutant-General in the Department of California until February, 1849, when he was transferred to similar duty on the staff of General Persifer F. Smith, commanding the Division of the Pacific.

Ordered to New York in January, 1850, as bearer of dispatches, he was married on May 1 of the same year to Ellen, daughter of Thomas Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior. In September following he was transferred to the Commissary Department, with the rank of Captain, and stationed at St. Louis and New Orleans until March, 1853, when, after a six months' leave of absence, in September, 1853, he resigned to engage in the banking business in San Francisco. The affairs of his firm closed in 1857 and Sherman removed to New York.

In the following year he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and practised law until July, 1859, when he was elected superintendent of the proposed military academy of Louisiana. The institution was opened January 1, 1860, as the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, and Sherman remained at its head until January 18, 1861, when he addressed a letter to the Governor asking to be relieved "the moment the State determined to secede." His request was soon after granted, and in the latter part of February he left for St. Louis, where for a short period he held the presidency of a street railroad.

On May 14, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the 13th Regular Infantry, and soon after his arrival in Washington was placed in command of a brigade in Tyler's Division, which he led at the battle of Bull Run, July 21. Sherman's brigade, which included the 69th Regiment, N.Y., was the only portion of the army that retreated in good order from the field of Bull Run. On August 3 following, his commission of Brigadier-General of Volunteers was issued to date from May 17, and on August 24 he was ordered to duty in the Department of the Cumberland, under General Anderson. He succeeded to the command of that Department on October 8, 1861, but was relieved in November and sent to Missouri. After a brief service on inspection duty and in command of the Camp of Instruction, Sherman was sent to Paducah, Kentucky, to aid in the operations on the Tennessee River.

Here he organised the division which he subsequently commanded at Shiloh, where his conduct did much to check disorder and overcome the shock of the unexpected onset. General Halleck reported that General Sherman's firmness on the 6th of April "saved the day." Grant officially announced:—"I am indebted to General Sherman for the success of the battle." The advance upon and siege of Corinth and its evacuation followed. In the meantime, in May, 1862, Sherman was promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers. In July, 1862, he occupied Memphis and remained until December, when he was called upon by General Grant to take command of the expedition against Vicksburg. An attempt to carry the place by storm on December 29, 1862, was bravely made but failed; and owing to the surrender of Holly Springs, which overthrew Grant's plan of co-operation, the enemy was reinforced, and Sherman returned to Milliken's Bend, where General McClelland, who had arrived, took command January 4, 1863, Sherman being assigned to the 15th Corps, which took a leading part in the capture of Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman) a week later.

In the Vicksburg campaign Sherman and his command took a prominent part. During this time he was appointed a Brigadier-General of the Regular Army. On September 22 he was summoned to the relief of Rosecrans's beleaguered army at Chattanooga. Repairing the railroad as he advanced, Tusculum was reached in October, where orders came from Grant, who had succeeded Rosecrans, to stop all work and hasten to Chattanooga.

Forced marches followed, and then came the battle of Missionary Ridge and Bragg's retreat. While in hot pursuit, Sherman was obliged to leave Hooker and relieve Burnside, who was besieged by Longstreet at Knoxville. Moving rapidly and making the last eighty-four miles in three days Longstreet was compelled to raise the siege and retreat to Virginia. Sherman went into winter quarters.

On February 22, 1864, Grant having been promoted to be Lieutenant-General, he named Sherman as his successor in command of the military division of the Mississippi, composed of the departments of the Ohio, The Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Arkansas.

In May began the march to Atlanta. Sherman had 98,797 men and 234 guns. Johnson's army, his opponent, numbered about

50,000. In quick succession followed the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, and Kennesaw. By July, Johnson had fallen back to a line covering Atlanta. There he was succeeded by Hood. On July 19 and 20 was fought the battle of Peachtree Creek, and Hood withdrew behind the fortifications of Atlanta. Several attempts to flank Hood resulted in severe battles.

Sherman was made Major-General in the regular army on August 12, 1864. During the night of September 1 Hood evacuated Atlanta, after his supplies had been cut off by the destruction of the railroads leading out of the city. Sherman's losses from Chattanooga amounted to 31,687. The Confederate loss was nearly 35,000. Hood had been reinforced repeatedly, and still had an effective force of 40,000. Sherman had received Blair's division of 13,000 men. Hood tried to take Altoona's garrison of 1,944 men in October, but failed.

Leaving Thomas to defend Tennessee, Sherman destroyed Atlanta, sent back all the surplus property and supplies to Chattanooga, cut the telegraph lines and railroads behind him, and started in his famous "March to the Sea." By December 10 he was before Savannah and two days later it was evacuated.

In February, 1865, Columbia, South Carolina, was occupied. The battles of Aversyboro and Bentonville were fought in March. Raleigh was reached April 13, and April 18 at Durham Station Sherman accepted the surrender of Johnson's army on a basis of agreement which was rejected by the Government, but on the 26th received the surrender on the terms accorded to Lee by Grant. Resuming his march, Washington was reached May 24, 1865 where, after the grand review, the army dissolved.

On June 27, 1865, he was appointed to command the military division of the Mississippi. He was promoted to be Lieutenant-General on July 25, 1866, and on August 11 assigned to the military division of the Missouri. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency Sherman became General—March 4, 1869.—Exchange.

## COMPENSATION.

(Written for the *Pilot*)

WORLD, world, O world!  
But that thy strange mutations make us hate thee,  
Life would not yield to age.—*King Lear*.

'Tis well for us—poor wanderers that we are!  
Sojourners in a vale of toil and woe!—  
That sometimes clouds our sky's soft beauty mar,  
And weeds creep in where fairest flowers blow.

'Tis well for us that sorrow sometimes fills  
Our hearts with grief, our eyes with bitter tears;  
That sour distrust the fondest friendship chills,  
And in our path her crest green envy rears.

'Tis well that fortune from our dwelling flies,  
To leave us, for a while, to dark despair;  
'Tis well when Hope—sweet Hope!—untimely dies  
And leaves us helpless in the bonds of Care.

Else were this world too sweet for mortal man,—  
Too great the pang to yield the vital breath;  
But, as it is, complacently we scan  
The coming years and hail the approach of death.

R. J. McHUGH.

The Paris Town Council has bought an estate near Romilly, on which to try an experiment for the indigent poor of the capital. It is proposed to give a cottage and some tools and a small advance of capital to twenty poor and starving families, and see what comes of it. There will be workshops and dormitories for indigent bachelors. If this experiment succeeds, other estates belonging to the city of an aggregate valuation of 700,000 francs, will be similarly employed.

A Nonconformist contemporary, commenting on the recent speech of the Duke of Norfolk in Birmingham, makes a statement so strange as to deserve recording. Quoting the Duke's words that "within twenty years the number of certified religious faiths had increased from less than 100 to 250; this showed how completely disaffected the people must be with the forms of religion put before them," the Nonconformist journal says:—"Quite so; and it shows, therefore, how completely and increasingly unsound must be the idea of a universal or State Church. While all this change has been going on in the religious opinion of the country, the two Churches which claim to embrace all Christians in the land have not professedly altered their creeds or tenets one jot or tittle." We confess we are unable to fathom this philosophy. Does our contemporary allege that as "opinion" changes religion should trim its sails to catch the latest wind of fancy? Surely it is the province of religion to define truth, and equally as surely truth must be a quantity which is not mutable. What was sound dogma a hundred years ago is so to-day, and must ever be. A church which would alter its creed by even "one jot or tittle" carries its own condemnation in the action. To have taught yesterday what you condemn to-day proclaims not merely that you are liable to error, but that you have fallen into it.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.