

department of Memphis, which command he held till the close of the war. The author of *Wisconsin in the War* asserts that "competent testimony from Memphis says that he was the best commander in that position during the war." His military record, like that in all public positions he has held, was excellent, evincing determined courage and will-power, directed by strong common sense.

The following official statement of the military services of Gen. Washburn has been received from the army records at Washington, attested by Gen. George D. Ruggles, of the adjutant-general's bureau:

Statement of the military service of Cadwallader Colden Washburn, of the United States army, compiled from the records of this office:

He was commissioned colonel, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, Oct. 10, 1861, reported for duty Oct. 10, 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service Feb. 6, 1862. He left the State with his regiment March 24, 1862, and served in the army under Gen. Curtis, in Arkansas, to July, 1862. Was appointed brigadier-general, U. S. Vols., July 16, 1862, and major-general Nov. 29, 1862.

He commanded a cavalry brigade in Arkansas, and also the post of Helena, Ark., July to Oct., 1862; commanded cavalry forces in Arkansas to Nov., 1862; division in the Army of the Tennessee to Feb., 1863; cavalry division, 13th corps, to April 9, 1863; cavalry in West Tennessee to June 8, 1863; two divisions of the 16th corps at Haines' Bluff, Miss., to July 28, 1863; 1st division, 13th Corps, to Aug. 1, 1863; 13th corps to Sept. 15, 1863; 1st division, 13th corps, to Oct. 20, 1863; 13th corps to Oct. 26, 1863; 1st division, 13th corps, to Dec., 1863; and troops at Matagorda Peninsula, Texas, to Jan. 13, 1864; on leave of absence to March 29, 1864; under orders to April 23, 1864; commanding district of West Tennessee to Nov., 1864; district of Vicksburg to March 4, 1865; and the district of West Tennessee until he resigned, May 25, 1865.

In the spring of 1871, as his last term in Congress had expired, a large number of friends urged Mr. Washburn to become a candidate for governor, and, notwithstanding his desire to give his entire attention to his vast private enterprises, he yielded to the wishes of the people and accepted the proffered nomination, and became the candidate for the chief executive office of the State. His opponent in the contest was Hon. James R. Doolittle, one of the most effective orators in the West, and a man of fine ability and extensive acquirements. Arrangements were made for a thorough canvass of the State, and the two candi-