

som and Mower, in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns. He also served with Generals McPherson, Leggett and Fuller.

Immediately after the fall of Atlanta, he was assigned to duty as Adjutant-General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, Major-General Frank P. Blair, commanding, having been promoted first to the rank of Major, and later to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In May, 1865, he was brevetted Colonel for "gallant and meritorious service." He was in the "March to the Sea," the campaign of the Carolinas, the Battle of Bentonville, and the Grand Review of the Armies of the United States at Washington, D. C., May 24, 1865.

He was many times honorably mentioned in the official reports of the "Records of the War of the Rebellion;" and after the Battle of Atlanta, General Blair reported that "To Captain C. Cadle, Assistant Adjutant-General, I am indebted for valuable assistance;" and General Blair added a tribute of respect to the "efficiency, bravery and uniform gallantry of Captain Cadle."

Colonel Cadle was wounded during the Vicksburg campaign by a minnie ball which struck him in his right cheek, passed through his right ear, and glanced off at the back of his neck. He also had two horses shot under him that were killed during the Atlanta campaign. Colonel Cadle was in every march, campaign and battle of the Army of the Tennessee, from the beginning to the close of the War.

In July, 1865, he was ordered to report to Major-General Wager Swayne, who was District Commander of the State of Alabama, and Commissioner of the Freedman's