

BUCHANAN, Robert Christie, soldier, b. in Maryland about 1810; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 Nov., 1878. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy from the District of Columbia, and after his graduation in 1830 served as lieutenant in the Black Hawk and Seminole wars. He was made captain on 1 Nov., 1838, and in the war with Mexico took part in numerous battles. He was brevetted major, 9 May, 1846, commanded a battalion of Maryland volunteers from 25 Nov., 1846, till 30 May, 1847, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 8 Sept., 1847, for services at Molino del Rey. He was made major in the 4th infantry, 3 Feb., 1855, served against hostile Indians and in various positions until the beginning of the civil war, when he became lieutenant-colonel of his regiment and stationed in the defences of Washington from November, 1861, till March, 1862. He had command of his regiment in the army of the Potomac during the peninsular campaign, and afterward of a brigade of infantry. He was engaged in the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Gaines's Mills, Glendale, and Malvern Hill, and made brevet colonel 27 June, 1862. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run and in the Maryland and Rappahannock campaign, in November, 1862, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and in March, 1863, was placed in command of Fort Delaware. In February, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of colonel of the 1st infantry, which regiment he commanded at New Orleans from December, 1864, till August, 1865. In March, 1865, he was made brevet brigadier-general of the U. S. army for gallant conduct at Malvern Hill, and brevet major-general for services at Manassas and Fredericksburg. He commanded the district of Louisiana from January, 1868, till January, 1869, and on 31 Dec., 1870, was retired, on his own application, after thirty years of consecutive service. When retired he was in command of Fort Porter, N. Y.

BUCKLAND, Ralph Pomeroy, soldier, b. in Leyden, Mass., 20 Jan., 1812. His father removed to Ohio when Ralph was but a few months old. He was educated at Kenyon college, but was never graduated, afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He was a delegate to the whig national convention of 1848, served as state senator from 1855 till 1859, and in 1861 was appointed colonel of the 72d Ohio infantry. He commanded the 4th brigade of Sherman's division at the battle of Shiloh, and was made a brigadier-general 29 Nov., 1862. He also commanded a brigade of the 15th army corps at Vicksburg and the district of Memphis during the year 1864. During absence from the field, in 1864, he was elected to congress, and served two terms. He resigned from the army, 9 Jan., 1865, and on 13 March was brevetted major-general of volunteers. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866, to the Pittsburgh soldiers' convention, and to the republican national convention of 1876. Gen. Buckland was president of the managers of the Ohio soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home from 1867 till 1873, and government director of the Pacific railroad from 1877 till 1880.

BUCKNER, Simon Bolivar, soldier, b. in Kentucky in 1823. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1844. Entering the 2d infantry, he was, from August, 1845, till May, 1846, assistant professor of ethics at West Point. He was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, where he was wounded, and captain for gallantry at Molino del Rey. He was appointed assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point, August, 1848, and resigned 25 March, 1855. He was superintendent of construction of the Chicago custom-house in 1855, and colonel of the volunteers raised in Illinois in that year for the Utah expedition, but not mustered into service. He then practised law, and became the most prominent of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Kentucky. After the civil war began he was made commander of the state guard of Kentucky and adjutant-general of the state. On 12 Sept., 1861, he issued from Russellville an address to the people of Kentucky, calling on them to take up arms against the usurpation of Abraham Lincoln, after which he occupied Bowling Green. After the capture of Fort Henry he evacuated that place and withdrew to Fort Donelson, where he commanded a brigade in the battles of 13, 14, and 15 Feb., 1862, and, after the escape of Pillow and Floyd, surrendered the fort, 16 Feb., to Gen. Grant, with 16,000 prisoners and vast stores. He was imprisoned at Fort Warren, Boston, until exchanged in August, 1862. He subsequently commanded the 1st division of Gen. Hardee's corps in Bragg's army in Tennessee. Later he was made a major-general, and assigned to the 3d grand division, was in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and surrendered with Kirby Smith's army to Osterhaus, at Baton Rouge, 26 May, 1865. Gen. Buckner's first wife was a daughter of Maj. Kingsbury. He was one of the pall-bearers at Gen. Grant's funeral. He was elected governor of Kentucky in 1887.

BUELL, Don Carlos, soldier, b. on the present site of Lowell, Ohio, 23 March, 1818. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, entered the 3d infantry, became first lieutenant on 18 June, 1846, and won the brevet of captain at Monterey, and of major at Contreras and Churubusco, where he was severely wounded. He served as assistant adjutant-general at Washington in 1848-'9, and at the headquarters of various departments till 1861, was made a lieutenant-colonel on the staff, 11 May, 1861, and appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 May, 1861. After assisting in organizing the army at Washington, he was assigned

in August to a division of the Army of the Potomac, which became distinguished for its discipline. In November he superseded Gen. W. T. Sherman in the department of the Cumberland, which was re-organized as that of the Ohio. The campaign in Kentucky was begun by an at-



D. C. Buell,

tack upon his pickets at Rowlett station, near Munfordsville, on 17 Dec. On 14 Feb., 1862, Gen. Buell occupied Bowling Green. On the 23d, with a small force, he took possession of Gallatin, Tenn., and on the 25th his troops entered Nashville, supported by gunboats. He was promoted major-general of volunteers on 21 March, 1862, and on the same day his district was incorporated with that of the Mississippi, commanded by Gen. Halleck. He arrived with a part of a division on the battlefield of Shiloh, near the close of the first day's action, 6 April. Three of his divisions came up the next day, and the confederates were driven to their intrenchments at Corinth. On 12 June he took command of the district of Ohio. In July and August Bragg's army advanced into Kentucky, capturing several of Buell's posts, compelling the abandonment of Lexington and Frankfort, and the removal of the state archives to Louisville, which city was threatened as well as Cincinnati. Gen. Bragg advanced from Chattanooga on 5 Sept., and, entering Kentucky by the eastern route, passed to the rear of Buell's army in middle Tennessee. The manœuvre compelled Gen. Buell, whose communications with Nashville and Louisville were endangered, to evacuate central Tennessee and retreat rapidly to Louisville along the line of the railroad from Nashville to Louisville. The advance of Gen. E. Kirby Smith to Frankfort had

already caused consternation in Cincinnati, which place, as well as Louisville, was exposed to attack. At midnight of 24 Sept., Buell's retreating army entered Louisville amid great excitement, as it was feared that Bragg would reach there first. On 30 Sept., by order from Washington, Buell turned over his command to Gen. Thomas, but was restored the same day, and on 1 Oct. began to pursue the confederates. On 7 Oct. the two divisions of the confederate army formed a junction at Frankfort. Bragg had already drained the country of supplies and sent them southward, which was the object of his raid, before Gen. Buell was able to meet him with equal numbers. As the confederates retreated the union troops pressed upon their heels, and at Perryville Gen. Bragg halted and determined to give battle. The two armies formed in order of battle on opposite sides of the town. The action was begun, after the opening artillery fire, by a charge of the confederates early in the afternoon of the 8 Oct., 1862, and soon became general, and was hotly contested until dark, with heavy losses on both sides. The next morning Gen. Bragg withdrew to Harrodsburg. The confederates retreated slowly to Cumberland Gap, and, though Gen. Buell pursued them, he was blamed for not moving swiftly enough to bring them into action again. On the 24th he was ordered to transfer his command to Gen. Rosecrans. A military commission, appointed to investigate his operations, made a report, which has never been published. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on 23 May, 1864, and on 1 June resigned his commission in the regular army, having been before the military commission from 24 Nov., 1862, till 10 May, 1863, and since that time waiting orders at Indianapolis. He became president of the Green River iron-works of Kentucky in 1865, and subsequently held the office of pension agent at Louisville, Ky.

BUFFINGTON, Adelbert R., soldier, b. in Wheeling, Va., 22 Nov., 1837. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in May, 1861, and made brevet second lieutenant of ordnance. During the civil war he served, first, in drilling volunteers at Washington, D. C., from 7 May, till 5 June, 1861; was assistant ordnance officer at St. Louis arsenal from 8 June till 15 Oct., 1862, and was promoted first lieutenant of ordnance, 22 July. From 25 Oct., 1862, till 12 Sept., 1863, he was engaged in mustering Missouri and Illinois volunteers; aided with artillery and men in the defence of Pilot Knob, Mo.; acted as assistant adjutant-general of the 5th division, Army of the West; drilled and organized the employees of the arsenal into a regiment of Missouri militia (of which he was commissioned colonel by Gov. Gamble); and also commanded the Wheeling, W. Va., ordnance depot. He was inspector of rifling sea-coast cannon from 19 Sept., 1863, till 13 July, 1864, and brevet major, 13 March, 1865. He was in command of the New York arsenal from 13 July, 1864, till September, 1865, and of Baton Rouge arsenal, La., from 14 Sept., 1865, till 15 Aug., 1866; was chief of ordnance, department of the gulf, from 15 Aug., 1866, till 26 March, 1867; of the 5th military district, Texas and Louisiana, in 1867-'8; was in command of the Watertown arsenal from May, 1868, till 20 Oct. of the same year, and assigned to the command of Detroit arsenal, 15 Dec., 1870, from which he retired, in February, 1872, to superintend the southern forts, first, as assistant, from February, 1872, till April, and then as chief from that time till May, 1873. From 14 May till October, 1873, was assistant at Watervliet arsenal; was in command of Indianapolis arsenal, 15 Oct., 1873, till 19 April, 1875; was promoted major of ordnance, 23 June, 1874; and was in command of the Alleghany arsenal from 19 April, 1875, till December, 1880, and of Watervliet arsenal from December, 1880, till 3 Oct., 1881. He was on leave of absence, inspecting arms for the Egyptian government, from 6 Dec., 1865, till 22 April, 1876. On 1 June, 1881, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of ordnance, made a member of the board on heavy ordnance and projectiles, 13 July, 1881, till May, 1882, and on 3 Oct. of that year placed in command of the national armory. He has perfected the following inventions: A magazine fire-arm; carriages for light and heavy guns; parts of models of 1884 Springfield rifles, and several mechanical devices. He also introduced the gas-forging furnaces and improved methods, simplifying and reducing the cost of manufacture, at the national armory, of Springfield rifles, and was the originator of the nitre and manganese method of bluing iron and steel surfaces, which is used at the national armory for small arms.

BUFORD, Abraham, soldier, b. in Kentucky about 1820; d. 9 June, 1864. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, and assigned to the 1st dragoons, was promoted first lieutenant in 1846, and brevetted captain for gallantry at Buena Vista. In 1848-'51 he served in New Mexico, and in 1852-'4 in the cavalry school at Carlisle, Pa., and as secretary of the military asylum of Harrodsburg, Ky., with the rank of captain, and on 22 Oct., 1854, he resigned from the army and became a farmer in Woodford co., Ky. In 1861 he entered the service of the Confederate states, was commissioned a brigadier-general, and performed distinguished services. He died by his own hand.

BUFORD, Napoleon Bonaparte, soldier, b. in Woodford co., Ky., 13 Jan., 1807; d. 28 March, 1883. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1827, and employed as a lieutenant of artillery in various surveys. In 1831 he obtained leave to enter Harvard law-school, and in 1834-'5 was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point. On 31 Dec., 1835, he resigned his commission, and became resident engineer of the Licking river improvement, in the service of the state of Kentucky, and afterward an iron-founder and banker at Rock Island, Ill., and in 1857 president of the Rock Island and Peoria railroad. On 10 Aug., 1861, he entered the national army as colonel of the 27th Illinois volunteers, took part in the battle of Belmont, Mo., 7 Nov., 1861, was in command at Columbus, Ky., after its evacuation by the confederates in March, 1862, and in the attack on Island No. 10, captured Union City by surprise after a forced march, commanded the garrison at Island No. 10 after the capitulation of the fort, and was engaged in the expedition to Fort Pillow in April, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general on 15 April, 1862, took part in the siege of Corinth, commanded a division at Jacinto from June till September, 1862, was engaged at the battle of Corinth on 3 and 4 Oct., 1862, and in the siege of Vicksburg in 1863, and was in command of Cairo, Ill., from

March till September, 1863, and at Helena, Ark., from 12 Sept., 1863, till 9 March, 1865. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, and mustered out of the service on 24 Aug., 1865. He was special U. S. commissioner of Indian affairs from 7 Feb. till 1 Sept., 1868, and for inspecting the Union Pacific railroad from 1 Sept., 1867, till 10 March, 1869, when the road was completed.—His half-brother, **John**, soldier, b. in Kentucky in 1825; d. in Washington, D. C., 16 Dec., 1863, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848; was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the 1st dragoons and served on the plains, being engaged in the Sioux expedition of 1855, at Blue Water, in the Kansas disturbances of 1856-'7, and in the Utah expedition of 1857-'8 until the civil war began; he was made a major in the inspector-general's corps on 12 Nov., 1861. His duties did not give him an opportunity to engage in the campaigns until 1862, when he was attached to the staff of Gen. Pope in the Army of Virginia on 26 June, and on 27 July made a brigadier-general, assigned to the command of a brigade of cavalry under Gen. Hooker in the northern Virginia campaign, and engaged at the skirmish at Madison Court-House, 9 Aug., the passage of the Rapidan in pursuit of Jackson's force, 12 Aug., Kelly's Ford, Thoroughfare Gap, 28 Aug., and Manassas, 29 and 30 Aug., where he was wounded. He served as chief of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, being engaged at South Mountain, 14 Sept., 1862, at Antietam, 17 Sept., where he succeeded Gen. Stoneman on Gen. McClellan's staff, and in the march to Falmouth. When the cavalry organization of the Army of the Potomac was perfected, of which Gen. Stoneman was at that time the chief, Gen. Buford was assigned to command the reserve cavalry brigade. He was subsequently conspicuous in almost every cavalry engagement, being at Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862, in Stoneman's raid toward Richmond in the beginning of May, 1863, and at Beverly Ford, 9 June, 1863. He commanded the cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac in the Pennsylvania campaign, was engaged at Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville, and at Gettysburg he began the attack on the enemy before the arrival of Reynolds on 1 July, and the next day rendered important services both at Wolf's Hill and Round Top. He participated in the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, and in the subsequent operations in Virginia, being engaged at Culpepper, and, after pursuing the enemy across the Rapidan, cut his way to rejoin the army north of the Rappahannock. A short time previous to his death he was assigned to the command of the cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland, and had left the Army of the Potomac for that purpose. His last sickness was the result of toil and exposure. His commission as major-general reached him on the day of his death.

BURBANK, Sidney, soldier, b. in Massachusetts, 26 Sept., 1807; d. in Newport, Ky., 7 Dec., 1882. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, and entered the 1st infantry as second lieutenant. After some years of frontier duty, at various garrisons, he served in the "Black Hawk" war in 1832, and at the military academy from 1836 till 1839, as instructor of infantry tactics. He was made captain in 1839, and fought in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians. He was again on frontier duty from 1841 till 1859, when he became superintendent of the western recruiting service at Newport barracks, Ky. During the civil war he was colonel of the 2d infantry and in command of a brigade attached to the army of the Potomac. He was present at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and for his services received the brevet of brigadier-general. Subsequent to the war he joined his regiment, and was stationed at Newport barracks, Ky., and at Louisville. Later, from 1867 till 1869, he was in command of the district of Kentucky, and from 1869 till 1870 superintendent of general recruiting service. He was retired in 1870, after forty consecutive years of service.

BURBRIDGE, Stephen Gano, soldier, b. in Scott co., Ky., 19 Aug., 1831. He was educated at Georgetown college, and at the Kentucky military institute in Frankfort, after which he studied law with Senator Garrett Davis in Paris, Ky. From 1849 till 1853 he followed mercantile pursuits in Georgetown, D. C., and then turned his attention to agriculture. He conducted a large farm in Logan co. until the beginning of the civil war, when he raised the 26th Kentucky infantry and was made its colonel. At the battle of Shiloh he distinguished himself, and was made a brigadier-general. During Gen. Bragg's invasion of Kentucky in 1862, he was ordered to that state, and was variously engaged until the confederate forces were driven out. He then joined the expedition against Vicksburg, and participated in several actions. He had command of the 1st brigade in the 1st division of the 13th corps of the army of the Mississippi, and led the charge at Arkansas Post that resulted in its capture, planting the American flag upon the fort, which had been placed in his hands, as a tribute to his gallantry, by Gen. A. G. Smith, for that purpose. Gen. Burbridge was also conspicuous at the capture of Port Gibson, and was among the first to enter the place. Later he was placed in command of the military district of Kentucky, and defeated Gen. John H. Morgan on his raid, driving him into Tennessee. For this service he received the thanks of President Lincoln, and on 4 July, 1864, the brevet of major-general. He resigned in 1865, and retired to Kentucky.

BURGER, Louis, soldier, b. in Spire, Bavaria, 6 Feb., 1821; d. in New York city, 25 May, 1871. He was educated at the high school in Kaiserslautern, and then at the polytechnic school in Munich, where he devoted special attention to engineering and architecture during 1840-'4. Afterward he followed his profession and filled various posts in Bavaria and Würtemberg. Subsequent to the revolution in 1849 he came to the United States and established himself in New York as an architect. In 1854 he organized the engineer corps of the 5th regiment of the New York state national guards, and was elected captain. During the civil war he commanded his regiment in the short campaign in 1861, and again during the invasion of

Pennsylvania in 1863, and for his services he received the brevet of brigadier-general. In 1865 he was elected brigadier-general of the 2d brigade, 1st division of the State national guard. He was twice president of the "Liederkrantz," a German musical society in New York, and was a director of the Bowery national bank and German savings bank.

His residence is in Rochester

BURNHAM, Hiram, soldier, b. in Maine; killed in battle at Chapin's Farm, 29 Sept., 1864. He entered the service as colonel of the 6th Maine volunteers, leading them with skill and gallantry through the peninsular campaign, at Antietam, and in subsequent engagements. At the second battle of Fredericksburg he distinguished himself for bravery and courage, and again at Gettysburg. In April, 1864, he was made brigadier-general, and during the campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg he bore a conspicuous part. A few weeks previous to his death he was assigned to a brigade in Stannard's division, 18th corps.

BURNSIDE, Ambrose Everett, soldier, b. in Liberty, Ind., 23 May, 1824; d. in Bristol, R. I., 3 Sept., 1881. The Burnside family is of Scottish origin. Having followed the fortunes of Charles Edward the pretender until his final defeat at Culloden in 1746, the founders of the American branch emigrated to South Carolina. The revolt of the American colonies against Britain divided them, some joining the patriots, others remaining loyal to the crown. Among the latter was James,

grandfather of Ambrose, who was a captain in one of the regiments of South Carolinian royalists. When it became certain that the revolution would be successful, he, in company with others, whose estates were confiscated, escaped to Jamaica, but eventually obtained amnesty from the young republic and returned to South Carolina. After



A. Burnside

his death, his widow and her four sons migrated to Indiana, manumitting their slaves from conscientious motives. Edghill, the third of these sons, settled in the new town of Liberty, and in 1814 married Pamela Brown, another emigrant from South Carolina. He taught school for a time, and, having some legal knowledge, was in 1815 elected associate judge of the county court, and subsequently clerk of court, which office he held until 1850. Ambrose, the fourth of nine children, was born in a rude log cabin at the edge of the wilderness. The village schools were exceptionally good for a frontier town, and at seventeen he had acquired a better education than most boys of his age; but his father could not afford to give him a professional training, and he was indentured to a merchant tailor. After learning the trade, he returned to Liberty and began business as a partner under the style of "Myers & Burnside, Merchant Tailors." Conversation with veterans of the second war with Great Britain interested him in military affairs. He read all the histories and other books bearing on the subject that he could procure, and local tradition is to the effect that Caleb B. Smith, congressman from the district, entering the shop to have his coat repaired, found the young tailor with a copy of "Cooper's Tactics" propped up against the "goose," and kept open by a pair of shears, so that he could study and work at the same time. Some conversation followed, and the congressman was so impressed by the intelligence and appearance of the young man that he sought his appointment as a cadet at the mili-

upon to act as an envoy between the hostile forces, which he did, passing back and forth under a flag-of-truce, endeavoring to further negotiations for peace. In Paris, and among the German besiegers, he was looked upon with the greatest curiosity, and, although his efforts at peace-making were unsuccessful, he secured the lasting respect and confidence of both sides. In January, 1875, after his return to this country, he was elected U. S. senator from Rhode Island, and in 1880 was re-elected. He took a leading position in the senate, was chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, and sustained his life-long character as a fair-minded and patriotic citizen. His death, which was very sudden, from neuralgia of the heart, occurred at his home in Bristol, R. I. The funeral ceremonies assumed an almost national character, for his valuable services as a soldier and as a statesman had secured general recognition, and in his own state he was the most conspicuous man of his time. Burnside was a tall and handsome man of soldierly bearing, with charming manners, which won for him troops of friends and admirers. He outlived his wife, and died childless. See "Life and Public Services of Ambrose E. Burnside," by Benjamin Perley Poore (Providence, 1882).

BUSSEY, Cyrus, soldier, b. in Hubbard, Trumbull co., Ohio, 5 Oct., 1833. His father was a Methodist minister. When fourteen years old he became a merchant's clerk in Dupont, Ind., and at the age of sixteen began business on his own account, becoming a prosperous merchant. From this time until he was twenty-two he devoted several hours a day to study, and for two years studied medicine with his brother. Mr. Bussey was elected to the state senate as a democrat in 1858, and was a delegate to the Baltimore convention that nominated Stephen A. Douglas for president. At the outbreak of the war he came forward strongly to the support of the government, and was appointed by Gov. Kirkwood to the command of the militia in the southeastern part of the state, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On 10 Aug., 1861, he became colonel of the 3d Iowa volunteer cavalry, which he had raised, and joined the Army of the Southwest. He commanded a brigade in the battle of Pea Ridge, participated in the Arkansas campaign of 1862, and on 10 July led the 3d brigade of Steele's division. He commanded the district of eastern Arkansas from 11 Jan., 1863, till the following April, when he took charge of the 2d cavalry division of the Army of the Tennessee. He was chief of cavalry at the siege of Vicksburg, doing good service in watching Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's attempts to raise the siege, led the advance in Sherman's movement against Johnston, and defeated Jackson at Canton, 17 July, 1863. He was made brigadier-general, 5 Jan., 1864, for "special gallantry," and shortly afterward was given command of western Arkansas and the Indian territory, with the 3d division of the 7th corps. This district had been in a disorganized state. Fort Smith, its headquarters, was the resort of dishonest contractors, who cheated the government and plundered the residents, and drunkenness and theft prevailed among the troops to an alarming extent. With a view to breaking up corruption and restoring discipline, Gen. Bussey was given command there, and he succeeded in a short time in accomplishing this difficult task. He was brevetted major-general on 13 March, 1865, and after the war resumed business as a commission merchant, first in St. Louis, and then in New Orleans. He was a delegate to the republican convention of 1868, which nominated Gen. Grant for president, was for six years president of the New Orleans chamber of commerce, and chairman of a committee of that body that obtained from congress the appropriation for Capt. Eads's jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi. Gen. Bussey engaged in business in New York city in 1881, and in 1884 took an active part in the canvass for Mr. Blaine.

BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, b. in Deerfield, N. H., 5 Nov., 1818. He is the son of Capt. John Butler, who served under Jackson at New Orleans. He was graduated at Waterville college (now Colby university), Maine, in 1838, was admitted to the bar in 1840, began practice at Lowell, Mass., in 1841, and has since had a high reputation as a lawyer, especially in criminal cases. He early took a prominent part in politics on the democratic side, and was elected a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1853, and of the state senate in 1859. In 1860 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention that met at Charleston. When a portion of the delegates reassembled at Baltimore, Mr. Butler, after taking part in the opening debates and votes, announced that a majority of the delegates from Massachusetts would not further participate in the deliberations of the convention, on the ground that there had been a withdrawal in part of the majority of the states; and further, he added, "upon the ground that I would not sit in a convention where the African slave-trade, which is piracy by the laws of my country, is approvingly advocated." In the same year he was the unsuccessful democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts. At the time of President Lincoln's call for troops in April, 1861, he held the commission of brigadier-general of militia. On the 17th of that month he marched to Annapolis with the 8th Massachusetts regiment, and was placed in command of the district of Annapolis, in which the city of Baltimore was included. On 13 May, 1861, he entered Baltimore at the head of 900 men, occupied the city without opposition, and on 16 May was made a major-general, and assigned to the command of Fort Monroe and the department of eastern Virginia. While he was here, some slaves that had come within his lines were demanded by their masters; but he refused to deliver them up on the ground that they were

contraband of war; hence arose the designation of "contrabands," often applied to slaves during the war. In August he captured Forts Hatteras and Clark on the coast of North Carolina. He then re-



Benj. F. Butler

turned to Massachusetts to recruit an expedition for the gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi. On 23 March, 1862, the expedition reached Ship island, and on 17 April went up the Mississippi. The fleet under Farragut having passed the forts, 24 April, and virtually captured New Orleans, Gen. Butler took possession of the city on 1 May. His

administration of affairs was marked by great vigor. He instituted strict sanitary regulations, armed the free colored men, and compelled rich secessionists to contribute toward the support of the poor of the city. His course in hanging William Mumford for hauling down the U. S. flag from the mint, and in issuing "Order No. 28," intended to prevent women from insulting soldiers, excited strong resentment, not only in the south, but in the north and abroad, and in December, 1862, Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation declaring him an outlaw. On 10 May, 1862, Gen. Butler seized about \$800,000 which had been deposited in the office of the Dutch consul, claiming that arms for the confederates were to be bought with it. This action was protested against by all the foreign consuls, and the government at Washington, after an investigation, ordered the return of the money. On 16 Dec., 1862, Gen. Butler was recalled, as he believes, at the instigation of Louis Napoleon, who supposed the general to be hostile to his Mexican schemes. Near the close of 1863 he was placed in command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and his force was afterward designated as the Army of the James. In October, 1864, there being apprehensions of trouble in New York during the election, Gen. Butler was sent there with a force to insure quiet. In December he conducted an ineffectual expedition against Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., and soon afterward was removed from command by Gen. Grant. He then returned to his residence in Massachusetts. In 1866 he was elected by the republicans a member of congress, where he remained till 1879, with the exception of the term for 1875-'7. He was the most active of the managers appointed in 1868 by the house of representatives to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson. He was the unsuccessful republican nominee for governor of Massachusetts in 1871; and in 1878 and 1879, having changed his politics, was the candidate of the independent greenback party and of one wing of the democrats for the same office, but was again defeated. In 1882 the democrats united upon him as their candidate, and he was elected, though the rest of the state ticket was defeated. During his administration he made a charge of gross mismanagement against the authorities of the Tewksbury almshouse; but, after a long investigation, a committee of the legislature decided that it was not sustained. In 1883 he was renominated, but was defeated. In 1884 he was the candidate of the greenback and

anti-monopolist parties for the presidency, and received 133,825 votes.—His wife, **Sarah**, a daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth, of Lowell, b. in 1821; d. in Boston, Mass., 8 April, 1876, was on the stage from 1837 till 1842, when she married Gen. Butler and retired. Their daughter married Gen. Adelbert Ames, of the U. S. army. See "General Butler in New Orleans," by James Parton (New York, 1863).

the city of Utica.—His son, **Daniel**, soldier, b. in Utica, N. Y., 31 Oct., 1831, was graduated at Union in 1849, and became a merchant in New York city. He was colonel of the 12th New York militia when the civil war began. Accompanying his regiment to Washington in July, 1861, he led the advance into Virginia over the Long Bridge, joined Gen. Patterson on the upper Potomac, and commanded a brigade. On the enlargement of the regular army, he was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the 12th infantry, 14 May, 1861, appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 7 Sept., 1861, and ordered to the corps of Fitz-John Porter, in which he made the campaign of the peninsula, taking a conspicuous part in the actions at Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills, where he was wounded, and in the battles fought during the retreat of McClellan's army to Harrison's Landing, where he commanded a detachment on the south side of the James river to cover the retreat. He took part in the great battles under Pope and McClellan in August and September, 1862, and near the close of October took command of Morell's division. He became major-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, was made colonel of the 5th infantry in the regular army on 1 July, 1863, and commanded the 5th corps at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., was chief of staff, Army of the Potomac, at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, where he was wounded, was ordered to re-enforce Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland, in October, 1863, acting as chief of staff to Hooker at Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, and Pea Vine Creek, Ga. He commanded a division of the 20th corps at the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kennesaw, and Lost Mountain, Ga., and was brevetted brigadier- and major-general, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious conduct. He is the author of "Camp and Outpost Duty" (New York, 1862). He served after the war as superintendent of the general recruiting service of the U. S. army, with headquarters in New York, and in command of forces in New York harbor from 1865 till 1869, when he resigned from the army and was appointed head of the Sub-treasury of the United States in New York. Since leaving this position he has been connected with the American express company. On 21 Sept., 1886, he married, in London, England, Mrs. Julia L. James, of New York city.

CADWALADER, George, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, in 1804; d. there, 3 Feb., 1879. He was a son of Gen. Thomas Cadwalader. His boyhood was passed in Philadelphia, where he attended school, read law, was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession until 1846, when war with Mexico was declared, and he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He was present at the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and for gallantry in the latter engagement was brevetted major-general. Resuming his law prac-

tice in Philadelphia, he followed it until 1861, when the governor appointed him major-general of state volunteers. In May of that year he was placed in command of the city of Baltimore, then in a state of semi-revolt against the national government. He accompanied Gen. Patterson as his second in command in the expedition against Winchester (June, 1861). On 25 April, 1862, he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and in December of the same year appointed one of a board to revise the military laws and regulations of the United States. He was the author of "Services in the Mexican Campaign of 1847" (Philadelphia, 1848).

CALDWELL, Henry Clay, jurist, b. in Marshall co., W. Va., 4 Sept., 1835. He was educated in the common schools of Iowa, where his father had moved in 1837, studied law in Keosauque, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was prosecuting attorney of Van Buren co., Iowa, from 1856 till 1858, and a member of the legislature from 1859 till 1861. He enlisted in the 3d Iowa volunteer cavalry in the latter year, and became successively major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of his regiment. He was in active military service from 1861 till 4 June, 1864, when he resigned his commission, having been appointed U. S. judge for the eastern district of Arkansas.

CALDWELL, John Curtis, soldier, b. in Lowell, Vt., 17 April, 1833. He was graduated at Amherst in 1855. At the beginning of the civil war he became colonel of the 11th Maine volunteers. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers 28 April, 1862, and brevetted major-general 19 Aug., 1865. Gen. Caldwell was in every action of the Army of the Potomac, from its organization till Gen. Grant took command, and during the last year of the war he was president of an advisory board of the war department. He was a member of the Maine senate, adjutant-general of the state in 1867, and in 1869 was U. S. consul at Valparaiso, Chili. From 1873 till 1882 he was minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, and in 1885, having removed to Kansas, was president of the board of pardons of that state.

CALDWELL, Joseph, educator, b. in Lem.

CALLENDER, Franklin D., soldier, b. in New York about 1817; d. in Daysville, Ill., 13 Dec., 1882. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1839, assigned to duty as brevet second lieutenant of ordnance, and in November of the same year was promoted second lieutenant. Until 1840 he was on duty at Watervliet arsenal, New York, from 1840 till 1842 served in the Florida war, and was brevetted first lieutenant for "active and highly meritorious services against the Florida Indians." Returning to ordnance duty, he organized a howitzer and rocket battery at Fort Monroe in 1846, and commanded it at the siege of Vera Cruz in the war with Mexico, 1847. He was promoted first lieutenant, 3 March, 1847, participated in the succeeding campaigns, and was twice severely wounded at the battle of Contreras. For his conduct during these campaigns he was brevetted captain of ordnance. In 1853 he was promoted captain of ordnance, having been on continuous duty at different arsenals for fourteen years. During the civil war he was on foundry and general ordnance duty, and was brevetted major in 1862, receiving his promotion to the full grade, 3 March, 1863. He was engaged in the advance against Corinth, Miss., in April and May, 1863, and was afterward chief of ordnance of the department of Missouri. In 1865 he received successive brevets to include the grade of brevet brigadier-general, and was promoted to the full grades of lieutenant-colonel, 6 April, 1866, and colonel of ordnance, 23 June, 1874. He was retired, 29 May, 1879.

CAMERON, Robert Alexander, soldier, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1828. He was graduated at Indiana medical college in 1850, and practised his profession at Valparaiso, Ind., till 1861. He was a member of the Indiana legislature in 1860-'1. He entered the national service as a captain in the 9th Indiana volunteers in 1861, became lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Indiana the same year, and colonel of the 34th in 1862. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 11 Aug., 1863, and commanded the 13th army corps after Gen. Ran-

som was wounded in Banks's Red river expedition of 1864. After this he commanded the district of La Fourche, La., till the close of the war, receiving the brevet of major-general on 13 March, 1865, and it is said that he and Crawford are the only physicians that have attained the rank of general officer since Dr. Warren fell at Bunker Hill. He was superintendent of the colony that founded the town of Greeley, Col., in 1870, and of the Colorado springs and Manitou colonies in 1871. In 1885 he was made warden of the state penitentiary at Cañon City, Col. Cameron parish, La., Cameron's cone, El Paso co., Col., and Cameron's pass, Laramie co., Col., were named for him.

CAMPBELL, Charles Thomas, soldier, b. in Franklin county, Pa., 10 Aug., 1823. He was educated at Marshall college, and on 18 Feb., 1847, became second lieutenant in the 8th U. S. infantry. He served through the Mexican war, becoming captain in August, 1847, and was mustered out in August, 1848. In 1852 he was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. He was commissioned colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania artillery in May, 1861, but resigned in December, and was made colonel of the 57th infantry. He was wounded three times at Fair Oaks, and twice at Fredericksburg, and a horse was killed under him in each of these battles. He was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying back more than 200 of the enemy as captives. His wounds, seven in number, necessitated a long and tedious confinement in the hospital, and prevented him from seeing any more active service. He was promoted to brigadier-general on 13 March, 1863, and after the close of the war removed to Dakota.

CAMPBELL, Cleveland J., soldier, b. in New York city in July, 1836; d. in Castleton, N. Y., 13 June, 1865. He was graduated successively at the free academy, Union college, and the University of Göttingen. Early in the war he enlisted in the 44th N. Y. volunteers, was soon promoted to be a lieutenant on Gen. Palmer's staff, was next adjutant of the 152d N. Y. volunteers, then captain in Upton's 121st N. Y. volunteers, and, after passing a most brilliant examination, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and finally colonel, of the 23d regiment of colored troops. He led his regiment into the hottest of the fight at Petersburg, when the mine exploded, and left in and around the crater nearly 400 of his men, killed or wounded. Col. Campbell himself received injuries from a bursting shell that ultimately caused his death. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865.

CAMPBELL, John, surgeon, b. in New York state about 1822. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U. S. army in December, 1847, served in Mexico, and was stationed successively in Texas, in California, at forts along the western frontier, and at different eastern posts, including the military academy at West Point. He was promoted surgeon in May, 1861, acting through the civil war in that grade, and at its close received brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services. He was advanced to the full rank of lieutenant-colonel, 8 Nov., 1877, colonel, 7 Dec., 1885, and placed on the retired list, 16 Sept., 1885.

CAMPBELL, John Allen, soldier, b. in Salem, Ohio, 8 Oct., 1835; d. in Washington, D. C., 14 July, 1880. After receiving a common-school education, he learned the printing business, and at the beginning of the war entered the army as second lieutenant of volunteers. He became major and assistant adjutant-general, 27 Oct., 1862, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, "for courage in the field and marked ability and fidelity" at Rich Mountain, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, and through the Atlanta campaign. He was mustered out on 1 Sept., 1866, and for a time assistant editor on the Cleveland "Leader." In October, 1867, he was appointed second lieutenant in the 5th artillery, regular army, and at once brevetted first lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel. He served on Gen. Schofield's staff, but resigned in 1869, and was appointed the first governor of Wyoming territory. He was reappointed in 1873, and in 1875 became third assistant secretary of state at Washington.

CANBY, Edward Richard Sprigg, soldier, b. in Kentucky in 1819; killed in Siskiyou co., Cal., 11 April, 1873. His parents removed to Indiana, where he went to school, and whence he was appointed cadet at the U. S. military academy in 1835. He was graduated in 1839 in the same class with Gens. Halleck, Isaac Stevens, Ord, Paine, of Illinois, and other distinguished officers. After graduation he was at once commissioned second lieutenant, assigned to the 2d infantry, and served in the Florida war as quartermaster and commissary of subsistence from October, 1839 till 1842,

and after the close of that war was engaged in the removal of the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws to the present Indian territory. He was on garrison duty from 1842 till 1845, and on recruiting service during 1845 and a part of 1846.

In March, 1846, he was appointed adjutant of his regiment, and three months later was promoted to a first lieutenancy. The outbreak of the Mexican war called his regiment into active service. Serving under Gen. Riley, he was present at the siege of Vera Cruz, at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco, as well as at the attack upon the Belen gate, city of Mexico. He received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for his services in this campaign, and was promoted to the full rank of captain in June, 1851; but, having been transferred to the adjutant-general's department as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he relinquished his rank in the line. In March, 1855, he was appointed major of the 10th U. S. infantry, a new regiment, with which he was engaged on frontier duty in western Wisconsin and Minnesota for the next three years, and in 1858 was ordered to Fort Bridger, Utah, where his command included portions of the 2d dragoons and 7th and 10th U. S. infantry. He held this post until 1860, when he was appointed commander of the expedition against the Navajo Indians, and was in command of Fort Defiance, New Mexico, at the beginning of the civil war. At that critical period, when officers from the border states were daily sending in their resignations, Maj. Canby did not leave his loyalty in doubt for a moment, and throughout the war was one of the most active and conspicuous defenders of the union. In May, 1861, he was made colonel of the 19th regiment, U. S. infantry, and was acting brigadier-general of the forces in New Mexico. In 1862 he repelled the Confederate Gen. Sibley in his daring attempt to



Edw. Canby

acquire possession of that territory, and had the satisfaction of seeing the invader retreat, "leaving behind him," as he observed in his report, "in dead and wounded, and in sick and prisoners, one half of his original force." He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, 31 March, 1862, and, after transferring the command of the forces in New Mexico, he went to Washington, where he rendered valuable assistance to Sec. Stanton in the war department. He took command of the U. S. troops in New York city and harbor during the draft riots of July, 1863, and, by his energetic measures and resolute bearing, assisted materially in the suppression of the rioters. He remained there until November, 1863, when he resumed his place at the war department. At the opening of the campaign of 1864, Gen. Canby received the rank of major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the military division of west Mississippi, a place that he held until some months after the close of the war. His first act in this field of duty was to take charge of Gen. Banks's retreating forces at the Atchafalaya and conduct them safely to New Orleans, where for want of troops he remained inactive throughout the summer and autumn of 1864. While on a tour of inspection on White river, Ark., 4 Nov., 1864, he was severely wounded by confederate guerillas; but, as soon as he was sufficiently re-enforced, he proceeded, with an army of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, against Mobile, which, with the assistance of the fleet, was captured, 12 April, 1865. On learning of the surrender of the confederate forces in Virginia, Gen. Richard Taylor, who commanded west of the Mississippi, surrendered to Gen. Canby, and hostilities ceased. On 13 March, 1865, Gen. Canby received the brevets of brigadier- and major-general of the regular army. He remained in command of southern military departments until 1866, when he was transferred to Washington, and received, 28 July, 1866, the full rank of brigadier-general in the regular army. After the surrender he was placed in command of the different districts having Richmond as its centre, and assumed the responsibility of permitting the paroled cavalry of Lee's army to reorganize for the suppression of "bushwhacking," which was rife in the neighborhood. The measure was entirely successful, and no bad results followed. Subsequently he was appointed a member of the special commission for deciding claims on the war department, and of the board to prepare plans for a new building for the same department. Afterward he was placed in command of the department of Columbia, and was during the winter of 1872-'3 actively engaged in bringing the Modocs to accept the terms offered them by the government. He was specially adapted for this duty. He had never shared in the bitter hatred of the Indians, so common on the border, but had always leaned to the side of humanity in his dealings with them. Only four days before his death he sent a despatch to Washington, which, read in the tragic light of after-events, shows both his generosity to his slayers and his sagacious doubts of them: "I do not question the right or the power of the general government to make any arrangement that may be thought proper; but I think they should make such as to secure a permanent peace, together with liberal and just treatment of the Indians. In my judgment, permanent peace cannot be secured if they are allowed to remain in this immediate neighborhood. The Modocs are now sensible that they cannot live in peace on Lost river, and have abandoned their claim to it, but wish to be left in the lava-beds. This means

license to plunder and a stronghold to retreat to, and was refused. Their last proposition is to come in and have the opportunity of looking for a new home not far away, and if they are sincere in this the trouble will soon be ended. But there has been so much vacillation and duplicity in their talks that I have hesitated about reporting until some definite result was attained." On 11 April, in company with two other officers, he met "Capt. Jack," the leader of the Modocs, on neutral ground to confer regarding a treaty of peace. At a preconcerted signal the Indians killed all the commissioners before the escort could come to the rescue, and escaped to their stronghold in the lava-beds. Subsequently they were captured, and "Capt. Jack," with two of his subordinates, was tried and executed. Gen. Canby was a remarkable instance of an officer of high rank and universal popularity without enemies in his profession. He was so upright that he was very rarely criticised by his brother officers, save by those who gave him reason for official displeasure. He had little ambition beyond his duty, was always satisfied, or appeared to be, with any position to which he was assigned, and never engaged in any of those squabbles or intrigues for preferment which deface the record of many able soldiers. He had a singular power of inspiring implicit confidence among those who served under his command. His assignment to any department where, through incompetence or lack of zeal on the part of the commander, affairs had drifted into confusion, was the signal for the inauguration of order and discipline. The time-honored but often misapplied phrase, "an officer and a gentleman," admirably describes this soldier of the republic. He was tall and athletic, in manner courteous, but rather reserved and silent, the ideal of a thoughtful, studious soldier.

CARLIN, William Passmore, soldier, b. in Rich Woods, Greene co., Ill., 24 Nov., 1829. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1850, and, after serving on garrison duty, became first lieutenant in the 6th infantry, 3 March, 1855, and took part in Gen. Harney's Sioux expedition of that year. He commanded a company in Col. Sumner's expedition of 1857 against the Cheyennes, and took part in the Utah expedition of 1858. He was in California from 1858 till 1860, and, having been promoted to captain, 2 March, 1861, served on recruiting duty. On 15 Aug., 1861, he became colonel of the 38th Illinois volunteers, and defeated Gen. Jeff. Thompson at Fredericktown, Mo., 21 Oct., 1861. He commanded the district of southeastern Missouri from November, 1861, till March, 1862, led a brigade under Gen. Steele in the Arkansas expedition, and joined Pope's army in season to aid in the pursuit of Beauregard from Corinth. He distinguished himself at Perryville, Ky., 8 Oct., 1862, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers 29 Nov. He defeated Wharton's confederate cavalry in the skirmish at Knob Gap, near Nolansville, 26 Dec., 1862, and his brigade bore a prominent part in the battle of Stone River, 31 Dec., 1862, as is shown by its heavy losses in that conflict. He was in the Tullahoma campaign, the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 24 Nov., 1863, for his services in the battle of Chattanooga. After a month's leave of absence he became major of the 16th U. S. infantry, 8 Feb., 1864, and took part in the invasion of Georgia, being in the actions at Buzzard's Roost and Resaca, the pursuit of the enemy with almost daily fighting during May and June, 1864, and the siege and capture of Atlanta. He commanded a division in the assault on the intrenchments at Jonesboro', 1 Sept., 1864, and was brevetted colonel in the regular army for his services on that day. He participated in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general for services at Bentonville, N. C., and major-general for services during the war. From 1867 till 1868 he was assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau in Tennessee. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 17th infantry, 1 Jan., 1872, commanded at various posts, and became colonel of the 4th infantry, 11 April, 1882. See Wilson's "Sketches of Illinois Officers" (Chicago, 1863).

CARR, Eugene A., soldier, b. in Erie county, N. Y., 20 March, 1830. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1850, and entered the mounted rifles. In 1852-'3 he accompanied expeditions to the Rocky mountains. In a skirmish with the Mescalero Apaches, near Diablo mountain, 10 Oct., 1854, he was severely wounded, and for his gallantry was promoted first lieutenant. He took part in the Sioux expedition of 1855, was engaged in suppressing the Kansas border disturbances in 1856, and was in the Utah expedition of 1858, receiving promotion as captain on 11 June, 1858. In 1860 he took part in skirmishes with the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, and in May, 1861, marched from Fort Washita to Fort Leavenworth, and at once entered upon active service in the field in Gen. Lyon's campaign in southwestern Missouri. He was engaged at Dug Springs and in the battle of Wilson's Creek, where he won the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry. In September, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 3d Illinois volunteer cavalry, was an acting brigadier-general in Frémont's hundred days' campaign, served under Hunter, Halleck, and Curtis, was assigned, February, 1862, to the command of the fourth division of the Army of the Southwest, and participated in the pursuit of the enemy into Arkansas, holding the rank of brigadier-general, having received his commission on 7 March, 1862. At Pea Ridge he deployed his division on the extreme right in the second day's battle, and, though thrice wounded, held his position for seven hours, contributing, in a large measure, to the victory of the day. For his gallantry he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, dating from 7 March, and was assigned a command under Gen. Curtis. He participated in the operations against Little Rock, and in the march to Helena during the summer of 1862, was promoted major in the regular army 17 July, and during the autumn of 1862 commanded the Army

the Southwest. During the Vicksburg campaign 1863 he commanded a division and led the attack at Magnolia Church and at Port Gibson. At Big Black River his division led the column, and opened and closed the engagement, for which he was brevetted colonel, U. S. army. He led the assault on Vicksburg on 18 May, and on the 22d his division was the first to effect a lodgment in the enemy's works. During the autumn of 1863 he commanded at Corinth the left wing of the 16th corps, was transferred in December to the Army of Arkansas, was engaged in the expedition against Camden and in the action at the Little Red River, was in command at Poison Spring and took part in the engagements at Prairie D'Ane and Jenkins's Ferry. He was engaged at Clarendon, 20 June, 1865, and distinguished himself at the siege of Spanish Fort. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the U. S. army for gallantry at Little Rock, and major-general for services during the war. He took the field against the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes in October, 1868, and on 18 Oct. defeated a large party of Cheyennes on Beaver Creek, Kansas; routed them on Solomon River on 25 Oct., and drove them out of Kansas; commanded an expedition to the Canadian River in the winter of 1868-'9, and one to Republican River in June and July, 1869, defeating Tall Bull at Summit Springs, Col., on 11 July, 1869, and securing a lasting peace to the frontier. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel on 7 June, 1873, participated in a campaign against the Sioux in 1876, afterward commanded the Black Hills district, and was chief officer of the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition in the autumn of that year. He was promoted colonel of the 6th cavalry, on date from 29 April, 1879, directed the field operations against the hostile Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico in 1880, and commanded the expedition to Old Mexico during the Victoria campaign. In August, 1881, he conducted with great skill the defence of his command against an attempted massacre by the White mountain Apaches at Cibicu Creek.

CARR, Jacob B. soldier b. in Albany, N. Y.

CARR, Joseph B., soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., 16 Aug., 1828. He was educated in the public schools, was apprenticed to a tobacconist, entered the militia in 1849, and rose to be colonel. In April, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and in May colonel, of the 2d New York volunteers. His regiment was the first to encamp on the soil of Virginia, participated in the battle of Big Bethel, and in May, 1862, went to the front and fought through McClellan's peninsula campaign, being attached to Gen. Hooker's command. Col. Carr was acting brigadier-general in the engagements of the Orchards, Glendale, and Malvern Hill, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, 7 Sept., 1862, for services in the field, especially at Malvern Hill on 2 July. He fought with conspicuous gallantry at Bristow Station and Chantilly, and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg. In January, 1863, he commanded an expedition that severed the communications of the enemy at Rappahannock Bridge. At Chancellorsville, 3 May, 1863, he took command of the division after the fall of Gen. Berry, and acted as division commander till 1 June. At Gettysburg his horse was killed under him and he was injured by the fall, but refused to leave the field and held his troops together, though two thirds of them were killed or wounded. On 4 Oct., 1863, he was assigned to the command of the 3d division of the 4th corps, participated in the actions at Brandy Station, Locust Grove, and Mine Run, and was then transferred to the 4th division in the 2d (Han-

CARRINGTON, Henry Beebe, soldier, b. in Wallingford, Conn., 2 March, 1824. He was graduated at Yale in 1845, was a teacher of chemistry and Greek in Irving institute, New York, in 1846-'7, studied in the law-school at New Haven, and was for some time a teacher in the New Haven ladies' collegiate institute. In 1848 he began the practice of law in Columbus, Ohio, and was active in the anti-slavery agitation. He was a member of the convention that organized the republican party on 13 July, 1854, and chairman of the committee appointed to correspond with other states and make the movement national. As judge-advocate-general, on the staff of Gov. Chase, he aided in the organization of the state militia in 1857, in anticipation of a civil war. He was afterward appointed inspector-general, and was adjutant-general of Ohio when the war began. When President Lincoln issued the first call for troops he organized and placed in western Virginia nine regiments of militia before the muster of the three-months' volunteers. On 14 May, 1861, he received an appointment in the regular army as colonel of the 18th infantry. He commanded the camp of instruction at Camp Thomas, Ohio, took a brigade into the field at Lebanon, Ky., served as chief muster-officer in Indiana in 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, and on the occasion of Morgan's raid returned to Indiana, commanded the militia of that state, aided in raising the siege of Frankfort, Ky., and afterward exposed the "Sons of liberty." He was mustered out of the volunteer service in September, 1865, and in November was president of a military commission to try guerillas at Louisville, Ky. Joining his regiment on the plains, he commanded Fort Kearny, Neb., and in May, 1866, opened a road to Montana, amid harassing attacks from the hostile Sioux. He conducted military operations in Colorado till the close of 1869, and on 11 Dec., 1870, was retired from active service on account of wounds and exposure in the line of duty. From the beginning of 1870 till 1873 he was professor of military science and tactics at Wabash college, Ind., and after that devoted himself to literary labor. He published, in 1849, "Russia as a Nation" and "American Classics, or Incidents of Revolutionary Suffering." Before the assault on Fort Sumter he delivered an address on "The Hour, the Peril, and the Duty," which was published, with two other orations on the war, in a volume entitled "Crisis Thoughts" (Philadelphia, 1878). He published, in 1868, "Ab-sa-ra-ka, Land of Massacre," embodying his wife's experience on the plains, extended in later editions so as to embrace an account of Indian wars and treaties between 1865 and 1879, and in 1876 published a work on the "Battles of the American Revolution" (New York). The forty large maps accompanying the work were drawn by the author, who, in 1881, published separately "Battle-Maps and Charts of the American Revolution." Gen. Carrington has given much time to a work that will appear under the title "Battles of the Bible."

General Washington.

CARROLL, Samuel Sprigg, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 21 Sept., 1832. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1856. Entering the 10th infantry, he became captain on 1 Nov., 1861. He was appointed colonel of the 8th Ohio volunteers on 15 Dec., 1861, and served in the

operations in western Virginia from 7 Dec., 1861, till 23 May, 1862. From 24 May till 14 Aug., 1862, he commanded a brigade of Gen. Shields's division, taking part in the pursuit of the Confederate forces up the Shenandoah in May and June, 1862, and in the battle of Cedar Mountain on 9 Aug. On 14 Aug. he was wounded in a skirmish on the Rapidan. He took part in the Maryland campaign, and in the Rappahannock campaign from December, 1862, till June, 1863, being engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and receiving the brevet of major for bravery in the latter action. In the Pennsylvania campaign he was present at the battle of Gettysburg, where he earned the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In the battle of the Wilderness he won the brevet of colonel, and in the engagements near Spottsylvania was twice wounded and disabled for service in the field during the rest of the war. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on 12 May, 1864, and on 13 March, 1865, received the brevet of brigadier-general, U. S. A., for gallantry at Spottsylvania, and that of major-general for services during the rebellion. On 22 Jan., 1867, he became a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. In 1868 he was acting inspector-general of the division of the Atlantic, and on 9 June, 1869, retired as major-general for disability from wounds received in battle.—His father, **William Thomas**, d. in Washington, 1863, was appointed clerk of the supreme court of the United States on 20 Jan., 1827, and held that office thirty-five years, until the year before his death. He was a grand-nephew of Charles Carroll. His second daughter was twice married, first to Gen. Griffin, U. S. A., and after his death to Count Esterhazy.

CARROLL, William H., soldier, b. about 1820. He commanded a brigade in Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's Confederate army, and was stationed at Memphis when Gen. Zollicoffer was repelled at Wild Cat. Anticipating a general revolt against the Confederacy in Tennessee, Gen. Johnston ordered Carroll to march with his brigade into the eastern part of the state to the support of Zollicoffer. The Unionists rose in scattered bands, but dispersed at the approach of the southern troops. On 14 Nov., 1862, Gen. Carroll, commanding at Knoxville, proclaimed martial law, but on the 24th rescinded the order. In the rout at Fishing Creek, otherwise called the battle of Logan's Cross-Roads, or of Mill Spring, where Zollicoffer fell, Carroll's brigade formed the Confederate rear, and retreated with comparatively slight losses, but abandoned its guns and supplies. He resigned in February, 1863.

CARRUTH, James Harrison, historian, b. in

CARTER, Samuel Powhatan, naval officer and soldier, b. in Elizabethtown, Carter co., Tenn., 6 Aug., 1819. He was educated at Princeton, but was never graduated, and on 14 Feb., 1840, became a midshipman in the navy. He was promoted to passed midshipman, 11 July, 1846, assigned to the "Ohio," and served on the eastern coast of Mexico during the Mexican war, being present at the capture of Vera Cruz. From 1851 till 1853 he was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at the naval academy. He was made lieutenant 18 April, 1855, assisted in the capture of the Barrier forts near Canton, China, in 1856, and was complimented for gallantry on that occasion. He was ordered again to the Annapolis naval school as assistant instructor of seamanship in 1857. On 11 July, 1861, he was temporarily transferred to the war department, for the special duty of organizing troops from east Tennessee. He was appointed colonel of the 2d Tennessee volunteers, was given the appointment of acting brigadier-general of volunteers in September, and received his full commission 1 May, 1862. He was at Zollicoffer's repulse at Wild Cat, Ky., in October, 1861, at Mill Spring in January, 1862, commanded in the operations against Cumberland Gap, and was at its capture, on 17 June, 1862. In December, 1862, he commanded a cavalry expedition which cut the east Tennessee railroad, destroying nearly 100 miles of the track, besides inflicting other damage, and received the thanks of the general-in-chief of the army. He commanded the division of central Kentucky in March, 1863, was assigned to the command of the cavalry division, 23d army corps, in July, 1863, and had the advance when Burnside occupied east Tennessee. He defeated Morgan, 28 Aug., 1863, and Smith, 29 Aug., and was present at the siege of Knoxville, December, 1863. He commanded a division under Schofield in the North Carolina campaign of 1865, and was brevetted major-general on 13 March. He was mustered out of the army in January, 1866, and returned to the navy, becoming commander 23 June, 1865; served

as commandant of the naval academy at Annapolis from 1869 till 1872, being promoted to captain 28 Oct., 1870; was a member of the light-house board from 1876 till 1880; was commissioned commodore 13 Nov., 1878, and retired 6 Aug., 1881. On 16 May, 1882, he was made a rear-admiral.

CASEY, Silas, soldier, b. in East Greenwich, R. I., 12 July, 1807; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 Jan., 1882. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1826, and, entering the 2d infantry, served on frontier and garrison duty till 1836, becoming first lieutenant on 28 June of that year. He distinguished himself under Worth in the Seminole war of 1837-'42, and was made captain 1 July, 1839. In the Mexican war he was brevetted major, 20 Aug., 1847, for his gallant conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and was at Molino del Rey and the storming of Chapultepec, where he was severely wounded while leading the assaulting column. For his conduct here he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 13 Sept., 1847, and he was thanked by the Rhode Island legislature for his services during the war. After this he was engaged on frontier and recruiting service most of the time till the civil war. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 9th infantry, 3 March, 1855, was a member of the board for examining breech-loading arms in 1854-'5, and commanded Puget sound district, Washington territory, from 1856 till 1857. He

was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 31 Aug., 1861, and charged with organizing and disciplining the volunteers in and near the capital. He was afterward assigned a division in Gen. Keyes's corps of the Army of the Potomac, and, occupying with it the extreme advance before Richmond, received the first attack of the enemy at Fair Oaks, 31 May, 1862, for which he was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, and made major-general of volunteers. From 1863 till 1865 he was president of the board for the examination of candidates for officers of colored troops, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted major-general in the regular army. In 1867 he again received the thanks of the Rhode Island legislature for his services in the rebellion, and especially for his bravery, skill, and energy at the battle of Fair Oaks. In 1862 the southern papers published a letter from Gen. Casey to Sec. Stanton, said to have been found in the former's tent at Fair Oaks, and proposing a plan for the permanent military occupation of the south by an army of 160,000 men after the rebellion should be over. He was retired from active service on 8 July, 1868, and served on the retiring board, New York city, till 26 April, 1869. He published "System of Infantry Tactics" (2 vols., New York, 1861) and "Infantry Tactics for Colored Troops" (1863).—His son, **Silas**, b. in Rhode Island, 11 Sept., 1841, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy, Annapolis, in 1860, became master in 1861, lieutenant in 1862, lieutenant-commander in 1866, and commander in 1874. He was attached to the steamer "Wissahickon" in 1861, and was in the first attack on Fort Sumter and various engagements with the batteries in Charleston harbor. He was equipment officer at the Washington navy-yard in 1882-'4, light-house inspector in 1885, and in 1886 commanded the receiving-ship "Dale."

—**CASGRAIN**, **Abbe Henry Raymond**, Cana-

CHAMBERLAIN, Joshua Lawrence, soldier, b. in Brewer, Me., 8 Sept., 1828. His grandfather, Joshua Chamberlain, was a colonel in the war of 1812, and his father, of the same name, was second in command of the troops on the Maine frontier in the "Aroostook war." He attended, in his boyhood, the military academy of Maj. Whiting at Ellsworth, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1852, and at Bangor theological seminary in 1855. He was licensed to preach, but never assumed the ministerial office, as he was called in that year to a tutorship at Bowdoin. He was professor of rhetoric there from 1856 till 1862, became also instructor in modern languages in 1857, and in 1861 was made professor in this department, holding the chair till 1865. In 1862 he obtained leave of absence from the trustees, intending to go abroad for study, but with their permission entered the National army as lieutenant-colonel of the 20th Maine infantry. He became colonel in 1863, and was promoted brigadier-general on the field by Gen. Grant, 18 June, 1864, for his gallantry on that occasion. Gen. Grant, in his "Memoirs," describing the movement against Petersburg, says: "Col. J. L. Chamberlain, of the 20th Maine, was wounded on the 18th. He was gallantly leading his brigade at the time, as he had been in the habit of doing. He had several times been recommended for a brigadier-generalcy for gallant and meritorious conduct. On this occasion, however, I promoted him on the spot, and forwarded a copy of my order to the war department, asking that my act might be confirmed and Chamberlain's name sent to the senate for confirmation without any delay. This was done, and at last a gallant and meritorious officer received partial justice at the hands of his government, which he had served so faithfully and so well." Gen. Chamberlain was again wounded at Quaker Road, on 29 March, 1865, and on the same day was brevetted major-general of volunteers for his conduct in the first successful assault on Lee's right flank. He commanded two brigades of the 1st division of the 5th corps, lead-

ing the advance, in the operations that ended in Lee's surrender, 9 April, 1865, and was designated by the commissioners in charge of the ceremonial to receive the formal surrender of the arms and colors of the Confederate army. He was engaged in twenty-four pitched battles, including Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Five Forks, and was six times wounded, thrice severely. After resuming his professorship for a few months, he was elected governor of Maine in 1866, and thrice re-elected, serving till 1871. He was chosen president of Bowdoin college in 1871, and also held the professorship of mental and moral philosophy from 1874 till 1879. He was made major-general of the state militia in 1876, and by his wise and vigorous action in January, 1880, did much toward averting civil war, which had become imminent on account of the contest between the republicans and "fusionists," and the total absence of a state government. In 1878 he visited Europe as a member of the U. S. commission to the Paris exposition of that year. He resigned the presidency of Bowdoin in 1883, but continued to lecture there on public law and political economy until 1885. He has delivered numerous public addresses, several of which have been published, including that at the centennial exhibition, entitled "Maine; Her Place in History" (Augusta, Me., 1877). A special edition of his Paris report on "Education in Europe" was published by the government (Washington, 1879).

CHAMBERS, Alexander, soldier, b. in New York state about 1832. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1853, and made second lieutenant of infantry. He served first in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., in 1853-'4, and on frontier and other duty until 3 March, 1855, when he was promoted second lieutenant, took part in hostilities in Florida against the Seminoles, 1856-'7, was promoted first lieutenant, 19 Jan., 1859, and participated in the march to New Mexico in 1860. He became captain in the 18th infantry, 14 May, 1861, and colonel of the 16th Iowa volunteers, 24 March, 1862; served in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign, 4 April to 19 Sept., 1862, having been twice wounded in the battle of Shiloh, and was promoted brevet major 7 April for his meritorious services during that action. He was present at the siege of Corinth, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 19 Sept., 1862, for gallant conduct at the battle of Iuka, where he was wounded severely; took part in the Vicksburg campaign, and was promoted brevet colonel, 4 July, 1863, for meritorious services during the siege; was a brigadier-general of volunteers, 11 Aug., 1863, and was in garrison at Vicksburg from August, 1863, till 1 Feb., 1864, when he participated in Gen. Sherman's march to Meridian. He was at Omaha as judge-advocate of the district of Nebraska from January till 7 June, 1866, and in the department of the Platte from 7 June, 1866, till transferred to the 27th infantry, 21 Sept., 1866. On 5 March, 1867, he became major of the 22d infantry.

CHAMPLIN, Stephen Gardner, soldier, b. in Kingston, N. Y., 1 July, 1827; d. in Grand Rapids, Mich., 24 Jan., 1864. He was educated in the common schools, and at Rhinebeck academy, N. Y., studied law, and admitted to the bar in Albany in 1850. He removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1853, where he became judge of the recorder's court and prosecuting attorney of Kent co. He entered the army in 1861, as major in the 3d Michigan infantry, and became its colonel on 22 Oct. Among the battles in which he took part were Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Groveton, and Antietam. He received at Fair Oaks a severe wound, which prevented him from seeing active service after his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, 29 Nov., 1862, and he was placed on detached duty in command of the recruiting-station at Grand Rapids, dying in the service, from the effects of his wound.

CHEATHAM, Benjamin Franklin, soldier, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 20 Oct., 1820; d. there, 4 Sept., 1886. He served as captain of volunteers in the Mexican war, distinguished himself at Monterey, Medelin, and Cerro Gordo, and, after the expiration of his twelve months' term of service, was again mustered in as colonel of the 3d Tennessee regiment, and served till the end of the war. He was major-general of Tennessee militia after his return, and was a farmer until 1861, when he entered the army of the seceded states, being one of the first Tennesseans to enlist in the Confederate service, and was early appointed a brigadier-general. He commanded at Mayfield, Ky., in September, 1861, and at the battles of Belmont and Shiloh, served subsequently at Columbus, Ky., was a division commander in Bragg's army when it entered Kentucky in September, 1862, was soon afterward promoted major-general, and was engaged at Perryville, Stone River, being wounded and having three horses shot in the second battle, and at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Nashville, and other places. President Grant, who was his personal friend, offered him an appointment in the civil service, but he declined. He devoted himself chiefly to agriculture after the war, but served four years as superintendent of state prisons, and in October, 1885, became postmaster of Nashville.

CHELAIN, Augustus Louis, soldier, b. in St. Louis, Mo., 26 Dec., 1824. His parents, of French Huguenot stock, emigrated from Neufchâtel, Switzerland, in 1823, and were members of the Red river colony. He received a common-school education, became a merchant in Galena, and was the first volunteer at a meeting held in response to the president's call after the bombardment of Fort

Sumter in 1861. He was chosen captain of the company when Gen. (then Captain) Grant declined, and on 16 April, 1862, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 12th Illinois infantry. He was in command at Smithland, Ky., from September, 1861, till January, 1862, and then participated in Gen. Smith's campaign on the Tennessee river to Fort Henry, and led his regiment at Fort Donelson. He was engaged at Shiloh, distinguishing himself at Corinth, being left in command of that post until May, 1863, and while there organized the first colored regiment raised in the west. On 13 Dec., 1863, he was promoted brigadier-general, placed in charge of the organization of colored troops in Tennessee, and afterward in Kentucky, and by 1 Jan., 1864, had raised a force of 17,000 men, for which service he was brevetted major-general. From January to October, 1865, he commanded the post of Memphis, and then the district of Talladega, Ala., until 5 Feb., 1866, when he was mustered out of service. He was assessor of internal revenue for the district of Utah in 1867-'9, then U. S. consul at Brussels, and, after his return to the United States in 1872, established himself in Chicago as a banker and stock-broker. In September, 1886, Gen. Chetlain delivered the annual address before the society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Rock Island, Ill.

CHRYSLER, Morgan Henry, soldier, b. in Ghent, Columbia co., N. Y., 30 Sept., 1826. He received a common-school education in his native town, and has been a farmer nearly all his life. He enlisted as a private soldier in the 30th New York volunteers on 17 April, 1861, was promoted to captain on 7 May, to major on 11 March, 1862, and to lieutenant-colonel on 30 Aug., serving in the Army of the Potomac. He was mustered out in 1863, went home, and in fifty-five days raised, by his own efforts, the 2d New York veteran cavalry, 1,176 men, three quarters of them being veterans from the old "Iron Brigade." He was commissioned its colonel on 5 Dec., 1863, and till 8 Nov., 1865, served in the Army of the Gulf, commanding all the troops in northern Alabama, with headquarters at Talladega, and opening communication with Selma and Montgomery. He was present at the capture of Mobile, with its surrounding defences, was brevetted brigadier-general, 23 Jan., 1864, and made brigadier-general of volunteers and brevet major-general on 13 March, 1865.

COMSTOCK, Cyrus Ballou, soldier, b. in West Wrentham, Mass., 3 Feb., 1831. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1855, standing first in his class, and became second lieutenant in the corps of engineers. From that time until 1859 he was engaged in the construction of Fort Taylor, Fla., and Fort Carroll, Md., after which he was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point. During the civil war he served in the defences of Washington, D. C., becoming in August, 1861, assistant to the chief of engineers in the Army of the Potomac. He continued with this army through the peninsular campaign of 1862, and the Maryland campaign, and was made chief engineer in November, 1862. After Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville he was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, and was its chief engineer, being present at the siege of Vicksburg. Later he became assistant inspector of the military division of the Mississippi, and from March, 1864, till the close of the war was senior aide-de-camp to Gen. U. S. Grant, serving in the Richmond campaign of 1864-'5, at Fort Fisher, and in Gen. Canby's Mobile campaign. From 1866 till 1870 he served as aide to the general-in-chief at Washington, and since that time has been occupied as superintendent of geodetic survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, and on other important sur-

veys, including the improvements of the mouth of the Mississippi. In 1881 he became lieutenant-colonel in the engineer corps, and he holds the brevet ranks of brigadier-general in the regular army and major-general of volunteers. He was appointed in 1882 a member of the board of engineers for fortifications and river and harbor improvements. Gen. Comstock was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1884. He has published "Notes on European Surveys" (Washington, 1876); "Survey of the Northwestern Lakes" (1877); and "Primary Triangulation, U. S. Lake Survey" (1882).

CONNER, James, soldier, b. in Charleston, S. C., 1 Sept., 1829; d. 26 June, 1883. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1849, admitted to the bar in 1852, and in 1856 appointed U. S. district attorney for South Carolina, which office he resigned in December, 1860. He entered the Confederate army as captain in 1861, served in many campaigns, rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and in the latter part of the war commanded a division. He was chairman of the South Carolina Democratic state committee in 1876, and elected in that year attorney-general on the same ticket with Gov. Wade Hampton, but resigned the office in 1877.

CONRAD, Joseph, soldier, b. in Wied-Selters, Germany, 17 May, 1830. He was graduated at the military academy of Hesse Darmstadt in 1848, and came to this country, settling in Missouri. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the National service, and was made captain of the 3d Missouri infantry. He became major in September, and was engaged in the action of Carthage, the battle of Pea Ridge, and the siege of Corinth. After being mustered out, he re-entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Missouri infantry, in May, 1862, became colonel in November, and was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge. During the Atlanta campaign he commanded a brigade in the Army of the Cumberland, and was brevetted brigadier-general for his services. He commanded the sub-district of Victoria in Texas until February, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. In July, 1866, he entered the regular army, and was commissioned captain in the 29th infantry, transferred to the 11th infantry in April, 1869, and served with his regiment until October, 1882, when he was retired with the rank of colonel.

CONRAD, Joseph Speed, soldier, b. in Ithaca, N. Y., 23 Aug., 1833. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1857, and assigned to the 2d infantry, stationed at Fort Columbus. He was sent to the western frontier in 1858, and during the three years succeeding served in Minnesota and Nebraska. When the civil war began he was a first lieutenant, and was detailed as commissary of subsistence to Gen. Lyon in the Missouri campaign in the summer of 1861. He was wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, 10 Aug., and was on sick-leave until October. He was promoted captain, 1 Nov., 1861, and placed at the head of the discharge department in Washington from that time until 21 Jan., 1864. Early in the summer of that year he joined the regular brigade of the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in the campaigns that followed, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and Reams's Station. During this period he served at different times as judge-advocate, provost-marshal, and commissary of musters. He received three brevets, as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of volunteers. From 1865 till 1871 he was occupied with garrison duty, after which he served as instructor of infantry tactics at the U. S. military academy, and then on special duty in Washington in connection with the Centennial ex-

hibition at Philadelphia. In 1877 he was assigned to duty on the frontier. He was promoted to major of the 17th infantry on 27 April, 1879, and to lieutenant-colonel of the 22d infantry on 27 June, 1884. In 1886 he was in command of Fort Lyon, Colorado.

CONYNGHAM, John Butler, soldier, b. in 1827; d. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 27 May, 1871. He was graduated at Yale in 1846, subsequently studied law, and practised in Wilkesbarre and St. Louis. At the first call for troops in 1861 he volunteered in the three-months' service, and on his return joined the 52d Pennsylvania volunteers, of which he was appointed major on 5 Nov., 1861. He participated in the peninsular campaign of 1862, and in the winter of 1863 was sent with his regiment to Port Royal, S. C., was present at the naval attack on Fort Sumter in April, 1863, and participated in the subsequent assault and siege opera-

tions against Fort Wagner. Upon the reduction of that fort, Maj. Conyngham was placed in command of the defences of Morris island. He was detailed by Gen. Terry to make a night reconnoissance of Sumter, and subsequently engaged in the night assault on Fort Johnson, across Charleston harbor. In this assault he was captured and detained as prisoner for several months. While a prisoner at Charleston he was one of the number selected as hostages to be shot in case of a bombardment of the city by our forces. In November, 1863, he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and in March, 1865, to the colonelcy of his regiment. In March, 1867, Col. Conyngham was appointed captain in the 38th infantry, U. S. army, and transferred to the 24th infantry, November, 1869. In 1871 he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant service in the field. During his term of service in the regular army he was mostly employed on the Indian frontier.

COOK, Henry F., soldier, killed in battle at Bristow Station, Va., 14 Oct., 1863. He was a native of Mississippi, served as first lieutenant in the Mexican war, with Jefferson Davis's regiment of Mississippi volunteers, distinguished himself in the battle of Monterey, where he was wounded, and commanded a company in the battle of Buena Vista. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the Confederate army, and rose by successive steps until he was made a brigadier-general in 1863.

COOK, Philip, soldier, b. in Twiggs county, Ga., 31 July, 1817. He was educated at Oglethorpe university, studied law at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and practised his

profession in Americus, Ga. In 1859, 1860, and 1863 he served in the state senate. He entered the Confederate service in April, 1861, as a private, and before the end of the war had risen to a brigadier-generalship. In 1865 he was elected to congress, but was not allowed to take his seat, by reason of the "disability clause," incurred by his taking up arms against the Union. After the repeal of the law creating this clause he was elected to congress three times, serving from 1 Dec., 1873, till 3 March, 1879.

COOPER, Joseph Alexander, soldier, b. near Somerset, Ky., 25 Nov., 1823. He served during the Mexican war in the 4th Tennessee infantry. When the civil war began he entered the U. S. service as captain in the 1st Tennessee infantry, becoming in 1862 colonel of the 6th Tennessee. He served in East Tennessee and Georgia, and in July, 1864, was made a brigadier-general, in which capacity he commanded on the march through Georgia, receiving the brevet of major-general in March, 1865. He held the office of collector of internal revenue in Tennessee from 1869 till 1879, and later, again resumed his farming in Kansas.

COPELAND, Joseph T., soldier, b. in Michigan about 1830. He entered the 1st Michigan cavalry, which was organized during the summer of 1861, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel on 22 Aug. He fought through the Manassas campaign, returned to Detroit in July, 1862, and organized the 5th cavalry, of which he became colonel, 14 Aug., and on 29 Nov., 1862, was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the Michigan cavalry brigade, formed at Washington, 12 Dec. The brigade, forming part of Hooker's cavalry, was in Maryland after Lee had crossed the Potomac. They were the first Union troops to occupy Gettysburg; but with the other changes of commanders then carried out, Gen. Copeland transferred his command to Gen. Custer just before the battle, 1 July, 1863. He subsequently commanded a draft rendezvous at Annapolis Junction, Md., and at Pittsburg, Pa., and then the post and military prison at Alton, Ill., until the close of the war.

CORCORAN, Michael, soldier, b. in Carrowkeel, county Sligo, Ireland, 21 Sept., 1827; d. near Fairfax Court-House, Va., 22 Dec., 1863. He was the son of a captain in the British army, received a good education, and was appointed in the Irish constabulary at the early age of eighteen, but resigned his commission from patriotic motives in 1849, emigrated to the United States, and settled in New York city, where he obtained a clerk-



Michael Corcoran

ship in the post-office, and afterward in the office of the city register. He entered the 69th regiment of New York militia as a private, rose through the suc-

cessive grades, and in August, 1859, was elected colonel. When the militia paraded in honor of the Prince of Wales in 1860, he refused to order out his regiment, for which he was subjected to a trial by court-martial that was still pending when the civil war began. Upon the first call of the president for troops, Col. Corcoran led the 69th regiment to the seat of war. It was ordered into Virginia, built Fort Corcoran on Arlington heights, and fought with impetuous valor at the battle of Bull Run, 21 July, 1861. The colonel was wounded and taken prisoner, and was first sent to Richmond, and afterward taken to Charleston, Columbia, Salisbury, back to Richmond, and to other places, being kept in close confinement for nearly a year. With some other national officers he was reserved for execution in case the U. S. government carried out its threat of punishing the crews of captured privateers. He was offered his liberty on condition of not again taking up arms against the south, but refused to accept it on such terms. An exchange being finally effected, 15 Aug., 1862, he was released, and commissioned brigadier-general, dating from 21 July, 1861. He next organized the Corcoran legion, which took part in the battles of the Nansemond river and Suffolk, during April, 1863, and held the advance of the enemy upon Norfolk in check. In August, 1863, the legion was attached to the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Corcoran was killed by the falling of his horse upon him while he was riding in company with Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher.