

on his specialty.

**MOORE, Jesse Hale**, soldier, b. in St. Clair county, Ill., 22 April, 1817; d. in Callao, Peru, 11 July, 1883. He was graduated at McKendree college in 1842, taught two years in Nashville, Ill., and then became principal of Georgetown seminary. He was licensed to preach in 1846, was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Shelbyville, subsequently principal of Paris (Ky.) seminary, and president of Quincy college, Ill., in 1854-'6. He resigned his pastorate at Decatur, Ill., in 1862, and raised the 115th regiment of Illinois volunteers, which he commanded at Chickamauga and the subsequent battles of that campaign. He also participated in the pursuit of General John B. Hood, and a part of the time led the 2d brigade of the Army of the Cumberland. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865 for services during the war, returned to the pulpit, and was presiding elder of Decatur, Ill., district in 1868. At that date he was elected to congress as a Republican, serving in 1869-'73, and was chairman of the committee on invalid pensions in the 42d congress. He was appointed U. S. consul in Callao in 1881, and held that office until his death.

ina, and his property was confiscated.

**MOORE, John**, surgeon, b. in Indiana, 16 Aug., 1826. He entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon in June, 1853, and, after serving in Florida

and on the Utah expedition of 1857, was in the Cincinnati marine hospital in 1861-'2. He was promoted surgeon in June of the latter year, and assigned to the Army of the Potomac as medical director of the central grand division. He became medical director of the Department and Army of the Tennessee in May, 1863, accompanied Gen. William T. Sherman on his march to the sea and through the Carolinas, and received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel for the Atlanta campaign, and colonel for services during the whole war. He was made assistant medical purveyor, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, 8 Oct., 1883, and on 18 Nov., 1886, was appointed surgeon-general of the army, with the rank of brigadier-general.

was delivered to the rebels and shot.

**MORDECAI**, Alfred, soldier, b. in Warrenton, N. C., 3 Jan., 1804; d. in Philadelphia, 23 Oct., 1887. He was graduated first in his class at the U. S. military academy in 1823, assigned to the corps of engineers, and was assistant professor of

natural and experimental philosophy in 1823-'4 and principal assistant professor of engineering in 1824-'5. From 1825 till 1828 he was assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Monroe and Fort Calhoun, Va., and he was assistant to the chief engineer in Washington, D. C., from 1828 till 1832. He became captain of ordnance on 30 May, 1832, and in 1833-'4 was on leave of absence in Europe. In 1842 he became assistant to the chief of ordnance in Washington, D. C., and from 1839 till 1860 he was a member of the ordnance board. In 1840 he was a member of a commission to visit the arsenals and cannon-foundries of the principal powers of Europe, and in 1842 was assistant inspector of arsenals and engaged in constructing ballistic pendulums. He was a member of a military commission to the Crimea in 1855-'7, and his observations, particularly on military organization and ordnance, were published by order of congress (Washington, 1860). He was a member of the board to revise the course of instruction at the military academy in 1860. He was brevetted major on 30 May, 1848, for services during the war with Mexico, and became major of ordnance, 31 Dec., 1854. He resigned on 5 May, 1861, and from 1863 till 1866 was a railway engineer in Mexico. From 1867 till his death he was treasurer and secretary of the Pennsylvania canal company. He was the author of a "Digest of Military Laws" (Washington, 1833); "Ordnance Manual for the Use of Officers in the U. S. Army" (1841; 2d ed., 1850); "Reports of Experiments on Gunpowder" (1845 and 1849); and "Artillery for the U. S. Land Service, as devised and arranged by the Ordnance Board," with plates (1849).

**MORGAN, Charles Hale**, soldier, b. in Manlius, N. Y., 6 Nov., 1834; d. on Alcatraz island, Cal., 20 Dec., 1875. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1857, assigned to the 4th artillery, and took part in the Utah expedition of 1859. He became 1st lieutenant on 1 April, 1861, and was engaged in the western Virginia operations and in the defences of Washington from December of that year till March, 1862. He served in the Army of the Potomac during the peninsular campaign, was promoted captain on 5 Aug., 1862, and in October appointed chief of artillery of the 2d corps. He held a volunteer commission as lieutenant-colonel on the staff from 1 Jan., 1863, till 21 May, 1865. He engaged in the Rappahannock campaign, and was brevetted major for services at Gettysburg, lieutenant-colonel for the action at Bristoe Station, Va., colonel for Spottsylvania, colonel of volunteers, 1 Aug., 1864, for the Wilderness campaign, and brigadier-general of volunteers, 2 Dec., 1864, for services as chief-of-staff of the 2d army corps during the campaign before Richmond, Va. He assisted in organizing an army corps of veterans in Washington, D. C., in 1864-'5, and was assistant inspector-general and chief-of-staff to Gen. Hancock, commanding the middle military division from 22 Feb. till 22 June, 1865. From that date till 7 Aug., 1865, he was a member of the board to examine candidates for commissions in colored regiments. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, for services in the field during the war, and made full brigadier-general of volunteers on 21 May, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, 15 Jan., 1866, and from 10 March to 26 June, 1866, served on a board of officers to make

recommendations for brevet promotions in the army. He was on recruiting service from 9 Aug., 1866, till 15 April, 1867, and became major of the 4th artillery on 5 Feb., 1867. He then served in the artillery-school at Fortress Monroe and other stations on the Atlantic coast, and at the time of his death commanded Alcatraz island, Cal.

**MORGAN, George Washington**, soldier, b. in Washington county, Pa., 20 Sept., 1820. His grandfather, Col. George N. Morgan, was the first to give Jefferson information regarding Aaron Burr's conspiracy. In 1836 he left college, and, enlisting in a company that was commanded by his brother, went to assist Texas in gaining her independence. Upon his arrival there he was commissioned a lieutenant in the regular Texan army, but, after attaining the rank of captain, he retired from the service. In 1841 he entered the U. S. military academy, but left in 1843, and, removing to Mount Vernon, Ohio, began to practise law there in 1845. At the beginning of the war with Mexico he was made colonel of the 2d Ohio volunteers, and he was subsequently appointed colonel of the 15th U. S. infantry, which he led with ability under Gen. Scott, receiving for his gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, where he was severely wounded, the thanks of the Ohio legislature and the brevet of brigadier-general. He afterward practised law until 1856, and was then appointed U. S. consul to Marseilles, where he remained until he was made minister to Portugal, which post he held from 1858 till 1861. He returned to this country, and on 21 Nov., 1861, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to duty under Gen. Don Carlos Buell. In March, 1862, he assumed the command of the 7th division of the Army of the Ohio, with which he was ordered to occupy Cumberland gap, in southeast Kentucky, then held by the Confederates. He forced the enemy to retire on 18 June, 1862, but in September of that year he retreated toward the Ohio, being harassed by constant attacks from Col. John H. Morgan's guerillas, and in November he was with Major-Gen. Jacob D. Cox in the valley of the Kanawha. He was with Gen. William T. Sherman at Vicksburg, was afterward assigned to the 13th army corps, and commanded at the capture of Fort Hindman, Ark. Owing to failing health, he resigned in June, 1863. While in favor of main-



maintaining the Union at any cost, Gen. Morgan was opposed to interference with the state institution of the south. In 1865 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, and in 1866 was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving on the committee on foreign affairs. His seat was contested by Columbus Delano, who supplanted him on 3 June, 1868; but he was again elected, and held his seat from 4 March, 1869, till 3 March, 1873, serving on the committees on foreign affairs, military affairs, and reconstruction. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic convention at St. Louis in 1876.

**MORGAN, James Dady**, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 Aug., 1810. At the age of sixteen he went to sea in the ship "Beverley" for a three years' trading voyage. When the vessel was thirty days out a mutiny occurred, and shortly afterward the ship was burned. Morgan escaped to South America, and, after enduring many hardships, returned to Boston. In 1834 he removed to Quincy, Ill., and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He aided in raising the "Quincy Grays," and at the time of the difficulties with the Mormons in 1844-'5 he was captain of the "Quincy Riflemen," and was ordered with his company to Hancock county to preserve order. During the Mexican war he served as captain in the 1st Illinois volunteers. In 1861 he became lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Illinois regiment, and for meritorious services at New Madrid and Corinth was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 July, 1862. In November, 1862, he commanded a brigade at Nashville, Tenn., and for gallantry at Bentonville, N. C., he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, 19 March, 1865. He was mustered out of the army on 24 Aug., 1865. He is now (1888) vice-president of a bank in Quincy.

**MORGAN, John Hunt**, soldier, b. in Huntsville, Ala., 1 June, 1826; d. near Greenville, Tenn., 4 Sept., 1864. In 1830 he settled near Lexington, Ky. He served in the war with Mexico as 1st lieutenant in a cavalry regiment. At the opening of the civil war he was engaged in the manufacture of bagging. He entered the Confederate army as captain of the Kentucky volunteers, and joined Gen. Simon B. Buckner at the head of the Lexington rifles. During the winter of 1862-'3 he commanded a cavalry force in Gen. Braxton Bragg's army, and greatly annoyed Gen. William S. Rosecrans's outposts and communications. He soon began a series of raids in Kentucky, in which he destroyed many millions of dollars' worth of military stores, captured and burned railroad-trains filled with supplies, tore up railroad-tracks, burned bridges, and destroyed culverts in the rear of the National army, and made it necessary to garrison every important town in the state. Moving with the utmost celerity, and taking a telegraph-operator with him, he misled his foes and at the same time acquainted himself with their movements. In 1862 he was appointed major-general. In 1863 he headed a bold and extensive raid into Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, but with nearly all of his company he was captured and imprisoned in the Ohio penitentiary. He escaped by digging in November, 1863, and then undertook a raid in Tennessee. While at a farm-house near Greenville, Tenn., he was surrounded in the night by National troops under Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, and in attempting to escape was killed.

**MORGAN, Michael Ryan**, soldier, b. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 18 Jan., 1833. He was appointed from Louisiana to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1854, assigned to the artillery, and served in garrison, and against hostile Indians till the civil war, during which he was in the subsistence department. He was chief of commissariat of the 10th army corps in May and June, 1864, and of the armies operating against Richmond in 1864-'5, receiving all the brevets to brigadier-general in the regular army for his services in the campaigns of those two years. On 17 Nov., 1865, he became commissary of subsistence with the rank of major, and since the war he has been the commissary-general of various departments. He is now (1888) serving in that capacity in San Francisco, Cal.

James Grant Wilson (New York, 1886).—His son, **William Hopkins**, soldier, b. in New York, 22 April, 1826, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1851, but resigned from the army in 1854, and engaged in literary pursuits in 1855-'61. He was commissioned as staff captain and assistant adjutant-general of the U. S. volunteers in 1861, served in the peninsular campaign of 1862, on 1 Sept. of that year resigned, and became colonel of the 135th New York regiment of infantry, which was changed into the 6th New York artillery. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862, served in the Pennsylvania and Rapidan and Richmond campaigns, and was wounded near Spottsylvania. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, May, 1864. He invented a repeating carbine in 1869, and is the author of "A System of Infantry Tactics" (New York, 1865) and "Tactics for Infantry, armed with Breech-loading or Magazine Rifles" (1882).

**Lewis Owen**, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., 14 Aug., 1824; d. in Cold Harbor, Va., 3 June, 1864, received a commission as 2d lieutenant in the U. S. army, 8 March, 1847, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, and the subsequent advance on the city of Mexico. At the beginning of the civil war he had

attained the rank of captain in the 1st artillery. During the winter of 1860-'1 he was stationed in Texas, and his battery was the only one that did not surrender to the Confederates. In the winter of 1861-'2 he was designated to direct the operations against Fort Macon, N. C., which he captured and afterward commanded. The following summer he was appointed colonel of the 113th New York volunteers, which, reaching Washington when the city was menaced by Gen. Robert E. Lee, was converted into a heavy artillery regiment. It was stationed at Fort Reno, one of the works defending the National capital, but the inactive life did not suit Col. Morris, and he pleaded repeatedly to be sent to the field. At the beginning of the campaign of 1864 his wish was gratified, and during all the engagements from Spottsylvania till his death he commanded a brigade. He fell in the battle of Cold Harbor when, like his father, he was cheering his men in an assault. He was greatly beloved and admired as an officer.

**MORRIS, Thomas Armstrong**, soldier, b. in Nicholas county, Ky., 26 Dec., 1811. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1834, resigned in 1836 to follow the profession of civil engineering, and was appointed in that year resident engineer of canals and railroads in the state of Indiana. He was chief engineer of two railroads in 1847-'52, engineer in 1852-'4, and president in 1854-'7 of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, and president of the Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland railroad in 1859-'61. In April, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general by the governor of Indiana, and served in the West Virginia campaign of that year, but, declining the commissions of brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers, he was mustered out of service in July, 1861. He then resumed the office of chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, was president of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad in 1867-'70, and in 1870-'3 was receiver of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette railroad.



**MORRIS, William Walton**, soldier, b. in Ballston Springs, N. Y., 31 Aug., 1801; d. in Baltimore, Md., 11 Dec., 1865. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1820, became 1st lieutenant in 1823, participated in the attack on the Indian towns in the Arickaree expedition in that year, and in 1824 was transferred to the artillery. During the Seminole war he commanded a battalion of Creek volunteers, with the rank of major, formed the advance of Gen. Thomas S. Jessup's command, and, marching into Florida to the assistance of the state troops and those under Col. Zachary Taylor, participated in the battle of Wahoo Swamp, 26 Nov., 1836. For his conduct on that occasion he was promoted captain. His services in the subsequent engagements of this campaign won him the brevet of major in 1837. He served on the Canadian frontier in the border disturbances of 1839, during the Mexican war was major of the artillery battalion of the army of occupation, and was engaged at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He had devoted much study to military law between 1839 and 1846, and in the latter year was appointed military governor and alcalde of the city of Tapico, subsequently assuming the same duties in Puebla, where he remained until the close of the war. He was promoted major in 1853, engaged in the Seminole war of 1856-'7, was on frontier duty the next year, and also served in quelling the Kansas disturbances. He became colonel in 1861, and during the civil war he was stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. By training his guns on the insurgents, he quelled the riots that occurred in that city, 19 April, 1861. Shortly after assuming command at Fort McHenry, he refused to obey a writ of habeas corpus that was granted by a Mary-

land judge, to obtain possession of a soldier of the Fort McHenry garrison, resisting the execution of the writ on the ground that the habeas corpus act had been suspended by the beginning of hostilities. From 1 Feb., 1865, till his death he commanded the middle department and the 8th army corps. He received the brevets of brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army on 9 June, 1862, and 10 Dec., 1865, respectively.

**MORRISON, Pitcairn**, soldier, b. in New York city, 18 Sept., 1795; d. in Baltimore, Md., 5 Oct., 1887. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant of artillery in the U. S. army in October, 1820, promoted 1st lieutenant in 1826, and captain in 1836, and received the brevet of major for gallant conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in the war with Mexico. He was made major of infantry in 1847, commanded his regiment in 1848-'9, and the post of Fort Lincoln, Tex., in 1850-'1, and became lieutenant-colonel in 1853 and colonel in 1861. He was retired in October, 1863, "for disability incurred in the line of duty," and brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army "for long and faithful services." After this he resided in Baltimore, Md., and at the time of his death he was the oldest officer by commission in the army, with the exception of Gen. William S. Harney.

**MORSE, Henry Bagg**, soldier, b. in Eaton, N. Y., 2 July, 1836; d. there, 20 June, 1874. He received an academic education, and then assisted his father in various farming and manufacturing enterprises. In 1862 he was authorized by Gov. Edwin D. Morgan to raise a company for the Chenango and Madison regiment, and successively attained the ranks of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel. His regiment was sent to the Department of the Gulf, took part in the combat at Fort Bisland, La., and led in the charge on Port Hudson, where he was severely wounded. Subsequently he had charge of a brigade at Sabine Crossroads, and received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865. He was one of the board of prison-inspectors for the Department of the Gulf in New Orleans, and acting chief quartermaster of the 19th army corps during the latter part of his service. After the war he studied law in Syracuse, N. Y., and then settled in Arkansas, where he held the office of U. S. revenue-collector. On the reorganization of the state government he was appointed probate judge, and he was afterward circuit judge for six years. Failing health led to his returning to the north, but in March, 1874, he went again to Arkansas in the heat of the Brooks-Baxter excitement (see BAXTER, ELISHA), and took an active part in state matters as chairman of the Jefferson county Republican committee. This again prostrated him, and he returned to the north to die.

**MOSBY, John Singleton**, soldier, b. in Powhatan county, Va., 6 Dec., 1833. He entered the University of Virginia, and before completing his course shot and seriously wounded a student who assaulted him. He was fined and sentenced to imprisonment, but was pardoned by the governor, and his fine was remitted by the legislature. He studied law during his confinement, and soon after his release was admitted to the bar, and practised in Bristol, Washington co., Va. At the beginning of hostilities in the spring of 1861 he enlisted in a company of cavalry, and served in the campaign of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in the Shenandoah valley and the Manassas operations, and on picket duty on the Potomac during the winter. At the expiration of twelve months he and a friend were the only soldiers in his company that were willing to re-enlist without first receiving a furlough. On 14 Feb., 1862, he was made adjutant of his regiment, but two months later, when the colonel, William E. Jones, was displaced, he returned to the ranks. Gen. James E. B. Stuart, the brigade commander, observed Mosby's abilities, and invited him to serve as a scout at his headquarters. He guided Stuart's force in a bold raid in the rear of Gen. George B. McClellan's position on the Chickahominy, 14 June, 1862. In January, 1863, he crossed the Rappahannock into northern Virginia, which had been abandoned the year before to the occupation of the National army, and recruited a force of irregular cavalry, with which, aided by the friendly population of Loudoun and Fauquier counties, he harassed the National lines, and did much damage by cutting communications and destroying supply-trains in the rear of the armies that invaded Virginia. His partisan rangers, when not on a raid, scattered for safety, and remained in concealment, with orders to assemble again at a given time and place. Several expeditions were sent to capture Mosby and his men; but he always had intelligence of the approach of the enemy, and evaded every encounter, though the district was repeatedly ravaged as a punishment to the people for harboring and abet-



ting the guerillas. Many cavalry outposts were captured by them, and the National forces were compelled to strengthen their pickets, sometimes to contract their lines, and to use constant vigilance against stratagems, surprises, and nocturnal attacks. His force was made up of deserters from the Confederate ranks, of volunteers from civil life, and of furloughed cavalymen who had lost their horses and joined him temporarily in order to obtain remounts captured from the enemy. One of his boldest lieutenants was a deserter from the National army. At Chantilly, on 16 March, 1863, he made a counter-charge, and routed a cavalry force much larger than his own. At Dranesville, on 1 April, 1863, he defeated a detachment sent specially to capture him. While the armies were engaged at Chancellorsville he surprised a body of cavalry at Warrenton Junction, but was routed by a detachment that came to the rescue. He raised a new force, obtained a howitzer, passed to the rear of Gen. Hooker's army, wrecked a railroad-train, inflicted severe damage on the troops that surrounded him, and finally cut his way through the lines. In May, 1864, Mosby captured a railroad transport near Aquia creek, and compelled Gen. Grant, while his army was engaged in the Wilderness, to detach a cavalry force to protect his communications. Mosby received a captain's commission in March, 1863, and two weeks later that of a major, and he reported to Gen. Stuart till the time of that officer's death in May, 1864, and after that to Gen. Robert E. Lee. Before the close of the war he was made a full colonel. He received several bullet-wounds. His partisan rangers, under an act of the Confederate congress, stood on the same footing as the cavalry of the line, and received the same pay, besides being allowed to retain captured spoils. On 21 April, 1865, he took leave of his partisans, saying: "Soldiers of the 43d regiment: I have summoned you together for the last time. The vision we have cherished of a free and independent country has vanished, and that country is now the spoil of a conqueror. I disband your organization in preference to surrendering it to our enemies. I am now no longer your commander." Remaining in Fauquier county, where he was at the close of the war, he opened a law-office in Warrenton, and obtained a lucrative practice. In 1872 he incurred much obloquy in the south by publicly supporting the Republican presidential candidate, Ulysses S. Grant, who had extended his protection to Mosby's guerillas at the surrender in 1865. He defended his course on the ground that the south, which had already accepted the enfranchisement of the negroes, might consistently support the Republican party, and thereby most quickly attain tranquillity and home rule. During President Grant's second term he exerted himself to appease the spirit of dissatisfaction in the south, but declined all favors from the administration. He supported the candidacy of Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, in a letter to the New York "Herald," in which first appeared the phrase "the solid south." He was appointed consul at Hong Kong, introduced reforms in the consular service, and remained there more than six years, but was removed on the accession of President Cleveland. On his return to the United States he settled in San Francisco and resumed the practice of law. In December, 1886, he delivered in Boston a lecture on Stuart's cavalry, which was repeated in other places, and published in a volume entitled "War Reminiscences" (Boston, 1887). See also "Partisan Life with Mosby," by John Scott (New York, 1867); and "Mosby and his Men," by J. Marshall Crawford (1867).

**MOTT, Gershom**, soldier, b. near Trenton, N. J., 7 April, 1822; d. in New York city, 29 May, 1884. He was the grandson of Capt. John Mott, of the Continental line, who guided the army of Gen. Washington down the Delaware river to the victory at Trenton. After leaving Trenton academy at the age of fourteen he entered upon commercial life in New York city. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was commissioned as 2d lieutenant in the 10th U. S. infantry. After the war he was collector of the port of Lambertton, N. J., and in 1855 became an officer of the Bordentown bank. On 4 Aug., 1861, he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the 5th New Jersey volunteers, and afterward was made colonel of the 6th regiment, and received a severe wound in the second battle of Bull Run. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on 7 Sept., 1862, and again badly wounded at Chancellorsville. On 1 Aug., 1864, he was brevetted major-general for distinguished services during the war. On 6 April, 1865, he was

severely wounded in the fight at Amelia Springs, Va. After the army was disbanded he commanded for some time a provisional corps. He served on the Wirz commission, was made a full major-general on 26 May, 1865, and resigned on 20 Feb., 1866. When he returned to civil life he was made paymaster of the Camden and Amboy railroad. On 27 Feb., 1873, he was appointed major-general commanding the National guard of New Jersey. On 1 Sept., 1875, he became treasurer of the state, and in 1876-'81 was keeper of the state prison.



**Alexander Brown**, surgeon, b. in New York city, 31 March, 1826, went to Europe with the family in 1836, and received a classical education during their five years' residence abroad. Visiting Europe again in 1842, he travelled for five years and underwent many adventures. Returning to New York city, he studied medicine in his father's office and in the University medical college, and afterward at the Vermont academy of medicine in Castleton, where he was graduated in 1850. He began practice in New York city, and at the same time attended lectures in the New York medical college, from which he received a diploma in 1851. In 1850 he was appointed surgeon to the New York dispensary. He also became in 1853 visiting surgeon to St. Vincent's hospital, which he had assisted in founding in 1849, was attending surgeon in the Jewish hospital in 1855-'63, and for fourteen years was surgeon to the Charity hospital. In 1857 he obtained the degree of M. D. from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1859 he was appointed attending surgeon at Bellevue hospital, and subsequently consulting surgeon to the Bureau of medical and surgical relief to the outdoor poor in New York city. In April, 1861, he undertook the organization of the medical corps of the militia regiments that were sent to the seat of war, subsequently acted as medical director in New York, and founded, with the co-operation of patriotic ladies, the U. S. army general hospital in New York, of which he was made surgeon in charge, receiving on 7 Nov., 1862, the commission of surgeon of U. S. volunteers, with the rank of major. Toward the close of 1864 he was made medical inspector of the Department of Virginia, and attached to Gen. Edward O. C. Ord's staff. He was present at the conference between Gens. Grant and Lee where the terms of surrender were arranged. He was mustered out of the service on 27 July, 1865, with the brevet rank of colonel. Dr. Mott was one of the founders of Bellevue medical college, and was professor of surgical anatomy from its opening on 31 March, 1861, till 1872, and since that date has been professor of clinical and operative surgery. Among the important operations performed by Dr. Mott are the ligation of the common and internal carotid, the subclavian, the innominate, the common, internal, and external iliac, and the femoral arteries; resection of the femur; two amputations at the hip-joint; exsection of the ulna; removal of the entire jaw for phosphor-necrosis twice; and nu-

merous operations of lithotomy.—Another son of Valentine, **Thaddeus Phelps**, soldier, b. in New York city, 7 Dec., 1831, was educated in the University of New York. In 1848-'9 he served as sub-lieutenant in Italy. In 1850, on account of ill health, he shipped before the mast on the clipper ship "Hornet" for California. He was third mate of the clipper "Hurricane" in 1851, second mate of the ship "St. Denis" in 1852, mate of the "St. Nicholas" in 1854, and returned to California in 1855. He served in Mexico under Ignacio Comonfort in 1856-'7. In 1861 he became captain of Mott's battery in the 3d Independent New York artillery. He was made captain in the 19th U. S. infantry in 1862, lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in 1863, and later colonel of the 14th New York cavalry, and chief of outposts in the Department of the Gulf under Gen. William B. Franklin. He resigned in 1864, and in 1867 was nominated as minister resident to Costa Rica, but declined. He went to Turkey in 1868, and was appointed in 1869 major-general and ferik-pacha in the Egyptian army. In 1870 he was made first aide-de-camp to the khedive. In 1874, his contract with Egypt having expired, he refused to renew it, and in 1875 went to Turkey, where he remained during the Servian and Russo-Turkish wars. In 1879 he settled in Toulon, France, on account of his health. In 1868 Gen. Mott was named by the sultan grand officer of the imperial order of the Medjidieh. In 1872 he was made grand officer of the imperial order of the Osmanieh, and in 1878 he was given the war medal of the "Croissant Rouge" nominatif, of which but eighteen had been awarded, the sultan himself being one of the number.—Alex-

**MOWER, Joseph Anthony**, soldier, b. in Woodstock, Vt., 22 Aug., 1827; d. in New Orleans, La., 6 Jan., 1870. He received a common-school education and became a carpenter. He enlisted as a private in a company of engineers during the Mexican war, was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 1st U. S. infantry, 18 June, 1855, and became captain, 9 Sept., 1861. He was engaged at the siege and capture of New Madrid, Mo., and at Corinth, Miss., where he was severely wounded, and was for a time a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates. He had been elected colonel of the 11th Missouri volunteers in May, 1862, and for his gallant defence of Milliken's bend was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in November of the same year. He led a brigade in the attack on Vicksburg in May, 1863, was at the head of a division under Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks in Louisiana in April, 1864, and the following August was made major-general of volunteers. He was with Gen. Sherman in the Georgia and Carolina campaigns, and rose to the command of the 20th army corps. He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general in the regular army for gallantry at the battles of Farmington, Iuka, and Jackson, Miss., Fort de Russy, La., and Salkehatchie, Ga., respectively. He was transferred to the 25th infantry in 1868, then to the 39th, and at his death commanded the Department of Louisiana, comprising that state and Arkansas.

**MULLIGAN, James A.**, soldier, b. in Utica, N. Y., 25 June, 1830; d. in Winchester, Va., 26 July, 1864. His parents were Irish, and removed to Chicago in 1836. He was the first graduate, in 1850, of the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, and in that year began to study law. He accompanied John Lloyd Stephens on his expedition to Panama in 1851, and, returning to Chicago in the following year, resumed the study of law, and edited a weekly Roman Catholic paper entitled the "Western Tablet." He was soon admitted to the bar, and, after practising in Chicago, became, in 1857, a clerk in the department of the interior in Washington. At the opening of the civil war he raised the so-called Irish brigade, which consisted of but one regiment, the 23d Illinois, of which he was made colonel. He conducted the defence of Lexington, Mo., from July till September, 1861, holding the town for nine days against an overwhelming force under Gen. Sterling Price, was captured on 20 Sept., exchanged on 25 Nov., 1861, and returned to Chicago as the hero of Lexington. He reorganized his regiment, and after a short lecturing tour in the eastern states took command of Camp Douglas and participated in several engagements in Virginia. Col. Mulligan was offered the commission of brigadier-general, which he declined, preferring to remain with his regiment. He was fatally wounded during a charge on the Confederate lines at the battle of Winchester. His men attempted to carry him from the field, but, seeing that the colors of the brigade were en-

dangered, he exclaimed, "Lay me down, and save the flag!" repeating the order when they hesitated. They obeyed, but before their return he was borne away by the enemy, and died in their hands.

of a "Manual of Land-Surveying" (1869).

**MURRAY, Eli Houston**, governor of Utah, b. in Breckinridge county, Ky., 12 Sept., 1844. He entered the U. S. army as a volunteer at seventeen years of age, commanded a brigade in Kentucky in 1862-'3, and in 1865 received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers for services during the civil war. He was appointed U. S. marshal

for Kentucky in 1866, and held office till 1876, when he became manager of the Louisville, Ky., "Commercial." He was appointed governor of Utah by President Hayes in 1880, reappointed by President Arthur in 1884 for a term of four years, but resigned before its completion. Throughout his administration he opposed the encroachments of the Mormon church and the advance of polygamy.



**MURRAY, Robert**, surgeon, b. in Howard county, Md., 6 Aug., 1822. He was graduated at Jefferson medical college in 1845, was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army in 1846, became captain and assistant surgeon in 1851, major and surgeon in 1860, and received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel in 1865 for meritorious service during the civil war. He was assistant medical purveyor and lieutenant-colonel in 1866, colonel and surgeon in 1876, surgeon-general with the rank of brigadier-general in 1883, and was retired in 1886.