

MYER, Albert James, chief signal officer, b. in Newburg, N. Y., 20 Sept., 1827; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 24 Aug., 1880. He was graduated at Hobart college in 1847 and at Buffalo medical college in 1851. In September, 1854, he entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon and was assigned to duty in Texas. He devised a system for signalling with flags by day and torches by night, whereby messages could be sent many miles accurately and with

considerable rapidity. The simplicity of this system was such that it has commended itself to the armies of the world. He demonstrated the importance and possibility of his work by signal duty in Texas and New Mexico, and in July, 1860, he was appointed major and signal officer, which post congress created as a reward for his services. He performed signal duty in New Mexico until the beginning of the civil war, when he was ordered to Washington and assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac. Throughout the peninsular campaign he served as chief signal officer to Gen. George B. McClellan, participating in all of the battles from Bull Run to Antietam.



Albert J. Myer

He then returned to Washington, where he took charge of the U. S. signal office on 3 March, 1863, with the rank of colonel. At this time he introduced the study of military signals at the U. S. military academy, and was a member of the central board of examination for admission to the U. S. signal corps. In December, 1863, he was assigned to reconnoissance on Mississippi river, and later he became chief signal officer of the division of West Mississippi under Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, by whom he was commissioned to arrange the terms of surrender of Fort Gaines. He was relieved of his command at this time by the secretary of war on the ground that his nomination had not been confirmed, and his appointment of chief signal officer was revoked on 21 July, 1864; but he was brevetted brigadier-general on 13 March, 1865. After his removal from the army he settled in Buffalo, and there devoted his time to the preparation of a "Manual of Signals for the U. S. Army and Navy" (New York, 1868). He was reappointed colonel and chief signal officer on 28 July, 1866. An act of congress, approved 9 Feb., 1870, authorized provision for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the continent and at other points, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and seaboard by telegraph and signals of the approach and force of storms; and the execution of this duty was confided to Gen. Myer, as he had been interested previously in the subject of storm telegraphy. Arrangements were made with the telegraph companies, and the first observations of this simultaneous meteorological system were made, 1 Nov., 1870, 7.35 A. M., at twenty-four stations. The first storm warning was telegraphed to all stations on the Great Lakes, 8 Nov., 1870, and the practical working of the scheme was assured. The work of the weather bureau soon became popular and was rapidly extended, and at the date of Gen. Myer's death there were over 100 reporting stations, with a force of 500 men. Gen. Myer was familiarly known as "Old Probabilities," a name which properly came to him not only as the executive head of his bureau, but for the persistent and systematic manner in which he developed and organized the scientific workings of the signal corps, his labors not being merely executive. In 1873 Gen. Myer represented the United States at the International congress of meteorologists in Vienna. On 1 July, 1875, the

signal service bureau began the publication of a daily "International Bulletin," comprising the reports from all co-operating stations, and on 1 July, 1878, this was supplemented by a daily international chart. In 1879 he was a delegate to the Meteorological congress at Rome. He was promoted brigadier-general on 16 June, 1880, as a special reward by congress for his services in the line of his profession. Gen. Myer established a system of cautionary day and night signals for the benefit of lake and ocean commerce and navigation, a system of reliable river reports for the benefit of interior commerce, and special series of reports for farmers and planters.



Albert J. Meyer

Myer, Albert J.

[Born in N. Y. Appointed from N. Y.]

Assistant Surgeon, 18 Sept., 1854. Major Chief Signal Officer, 27 June, 1860.

Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 27 May, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Hanover C. H., Va. Brevet Colonel, 2 July, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Malvern Hill, Va. Colonel Chief Signal Officer, 3 March, 1863. Appointment of Colonel Chief Signal Officer expired by constitutional limitation, 4 July, 1864, and revoked 21 July, 1864. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for distinguished service in organizing, instructing, and commanding the Signal Corps of the army, and for its special service on 5 Oct., 1864, the day on which the post and garrison at Allatoona, Ga., and a most valuable depository of provisions there, attacked by the rebel army, were saved by troops brought up by signals just in time to defend it, the messages being sent over the heads of the enemy, and when communication in any other way was impossible. Colonel Chief Signal Officer, 28 July, 1866. Brigadier Genl. Chief Signal Officer, 16 June, 1880.

NAGLE, James, soldier, b. in Reading, Pa., 5 April, 1822; d. in Pottsville, Pa., 22 Aug., 1866. In 1842 he organized the Washington artillery company, and, when war was declared against Mexico, he enlisted with it as the 1st Pennsylvania volunteers. His regiment was stationed at Perote castle to keep open the communication with Vera Cruz during its siege. He assisted in routing a force of guerillas at La Hoya, fought at Huamantla, Puebla, Atlixco, entered the city of Mexico, and was finally stationed at San Angel until the close of the war. He was mustered out of service with his company at Philadelphia on 27 July, 1848, and the inhabitants of Schuylkill county, Pa., presented



James Nagle

him with a sword. In 1861 he was commissioned colonel of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment, and in that year organized the 48th Pennsylvania, of which he was made colonel. He served at Fort Monroe, Hatteras island, and Newbern, and commanded a brigade in the 9th army corps in the second battle of Bull Run. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on 10 Sept., 1862, and at Antietam his brigade performed an important part in carrying Antietam bridge, which, according to Gen. McClellan, saved the day. His appointment expired on 4 March, 1863, but was renewed on 13 March, and he served with his brigade in Kentucky until 9 May, when he resigned, owing to impaired health. When Gen. Lee invaded Pennsylvania in June, 1863, Gen. Nagle organized the 39th regiment of Pennsylvania militia, was commissioned its colonel, and commanded a brigade, but was mustered out on 2 Aug., 1863. In 1864 he organized the 149th Pennsylvania regiment for 100 days' service, became its colonel, and guarded the approaches to Baltimore until the expiration of his service.

NAGLEE, Henry Morris, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 Jan., 1815; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 5 March, 1886. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1835, and assigned to the 5th infantry, but resigned his commission on 31 Dec. of that year and became a civil engineer. At the beginning of the Mexican war he returned to military service, and on 15 Aug., 1846, became captain in the 1st New York volunteers, serving through the war. At its close he engaged in banking in San Francisco, Cal., until the civil war, when he was reappointed in the U. S. army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 16th infantry, 14 May, 1861. He did not join his regiment, but resigned on 10 Jan., 1862, and was reappointed in the volunteer service with the rank of brigadier-general on 4 Feb. of the same year. He participated in the defence of Washington in 1862, and in the Virginia peninsular campaign, being wounded at Fair Oaks. He then led a division in the Department of North Carolina and in the Department of the South at St. Helena island, and in 1863 commanded the 7th army corps and the district of Virginia. On 4 April, 1864, he was mustered out of service. He then resumed banking in San Francisco, and also engaged in vine-culture. His vineyard at San José included more than fifty acres, and was devoted chiefly to the cultivation of Riesling and Charbonneau grapes, from which the Naglee brandy is made.

NEGLEY, James Scott, soldier, b. in East Liberty, Alleghany co., Pa., 26 Dec., 1826. He was educated at Western university, enlisted in the 1st Pennsylvania regiment in 1846, and served in most of the important engagements during the Mexican war, at the conclusion of which becoming a farmer and horticulturist. He raised a brigade of three months' volunteers at the beginning of the civil war, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in April, 1861, served in Alabama and Tennessee with the Army of the Ohio, and at the battle of Lavergne, 7 Oct., 1862, was in command, defeating the Confederates under Gen. Richard H. Anderson and Gen. Nathan B. Forrest. He was promoted major-general for gallantry at Stone River, 29 Nov., 1862, was engaged in the Georgia campaign, and at the battle of Chickamauga, 19-20 Sept., 1863, held Owen's Gap. He settled in Pittsburg, Pa., after the war and represented that city in congress in 1869-'75 and in 1885-'7, being elected as a Republican. He then removed to New York city.

brother, **Thomas Hewson**, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 April, 1826; d. there, 12 March, 1885, passed two years in the University of Pennsylvania, and was then appointed to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1847. He was assigned to the infantry, and served on frontier duty till the civil war, with the exception of the years 1853-'7, when he was assistant professor of drawing at West Point. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, 31 July, 1850, and captain, 1 April, 1857, and, after doing duty in the mustering and organization of regiments early in the civil war, became, on 17 Feb., 1862, colonel of the 23d Pennsylvania volunteers. He served through the peninsular campaign, where he was brevetted major, U. S. army, for gallantry at Malvern Hill, commanded a brigade in the Maryland campaign, where he guarded the crossings of the Potomac in September and October, 1862, and on 29 Nov. was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He was in the Rappahannock campaign, received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his services at the battle of Chancellorsville, was engaged at Gettysburg after a forced march of thirty-five miles, and took part in the succeeding operations of the Army of the Potomac till the autumn of 1864, being brevetted colonel for gallantry at Spottsylvania. He was acting inspector-general in Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign, and at the close of the war received the brevets of brigadier-general, U. S. army, and major-general of volunteers. He then served in various capacities till 1869, when he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 1st infantry and commanded the general recruiting depot at Governor's island, N. Y., till 1871, when, having been transferred to the 6th cavalry, he commanded that regiment on the frontier, operating against the Cheyenne Indians in 1874-'5. He was commandant of cadets at the U. S. military academy from 1875 till 1879, when he became colonel of the 8th cavalry, and on 2 April, 1883, he was retired for "disability in the line of duty." He was a very handsome man, and was popularly known as "Beau Neill."

William, soldier, b. in Maysville, Ky., in 1825; d. in Louisville, Ky., 29 Sept., 1862, entered the U. S. navy in 1840, commanded a battery at the siege of Vera Cruz, and afterward served in the Mediterranean. He became master in 1854, lieutenant in 1855, and in 1858 was ordered to the "Niagara," in which he carried back to Africa the negroes that were taken from the slaver "Echo." He was on ordnance duty in Washington, D. C., at the beginning of the civil war, was promoted lieutenant-commander in 1861, and was in charge of the gunboats on Ohio river, but soon exchanged the naval for military service, and in September became brigadier-general of volunteers. He organized Camp Dick Robinson, between Garrardsville and Danville, Ky., and another in Washington, Mason co., Ky., was successful in several engagements in eastern Kentucky, raised several regiments, commanded the 2d division of Gen. Don Carlos Buell's army, which was the first to join Gen. Grant at the battle of Shiloh, and was wounded at Richmond, Ky. He was in command at Louisville when that city was threatened by Gen. Braxton Bragg, and in July, 1862, was appointed major-general of volunteers. He was shot to death by Gen. Jefferson C. Davis in an altercation with that officer at the Galt house, in Louisville, Ky.

NEWTON, John, soldier, b. in Norfolk, Va., 24 Aug., 1823. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, standing second in the class that included Henry L. Eustis, William S. Rose-



John Newton

crans, John Pope, Seth Williams, Daniel H. Hill, Earl Van Dorn, James Longstreet, and others that held high commands during the civil war. After being promoted into the engineer corps as 2d lieutenant, he served as assistant professor of engineering at the U. S. military academy, and then in the construction of various fortifications and other engineering

works along the Atlantic and Gulf sea-coasts until 1860, except during 1858, when he was chief engineer of the Utah expedition. He had attained the rank of captain on 1 July, 1856. At

the beginning of the civil war he was chief engineer of the Department of Pennsylvania, and then held a similar appointment in the Department of the Shenandoah, and from August, 1861, till March, 1862, was assistant engineer in the construction of the defences of Washington, D. C. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 23 Sept., 1861, and had charge of a brigade in the defence of the capital. During the peninsular campaign he served with the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in the actions at West Point, Gaines's Mills, and Glendale. He continued with his command in the Maryland campaign, participating in the forcing of Crampton Gap and the battle of Antietam. Gen. Newton led a division in the storming of the Marye Heights in the battle of Fredericksburg, was made major-general of volunteers on 30 March, 1863, and then took part in the Chancellorsville campaign and in the battle of Salem Heights. In the subsequent Pennsylvania campaign he succeeded to the command of the 1st corps on 2 July, 1863, after the death of John F. Reynolds, and commanded it in the last days of the battle of Gettysburg. He was brevetted colonel for services in this action, and engaged in the pursuit of the Confederate army to Warrenton, Va., and in the Rappahannock campaign during October and December, 1863. He was placed in command of the 2d division of the 4th corps of the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Oliver O. Howard, in May, 1864, and participated in the invasion of Georgia, taking active part in the engagements, including the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., that culminated in the capture of Atlanta in September, 1864. Subsequently he had command of various districts in Florida until he was mustered out of volunteer service in January, 1866, after receiving, on 13 March, 1865, the brevets of major-general in the volunteer army, and those of brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army. He received his regular promotion as lieutenant-colonel of engineers on 28 Dec., 1865, and in April, 1866, was made superintending engineer of the construction of the defences on the Long Island side of the Narrows entrance to New York harbor; also of the improvements of the Hudson river and of the fort at Sandy Hook, N. J. He was also a member of the board of engineers to carry out in detail the modifications of the defences in the vicinity of New York. These and other similar engineering duties, principally in connection with the harbor of New York, occupied his attention until his retirement on 27 Aug., 1886. His well known achievement of this kind was the removal of obstructions in Hell Gate channel, the important water-way between Long Island sound and East river. These, known as Hallett's reef and Flood rock, were duly mined and exploded on 24 Sept., 1876, and 10 Oct., 1885. All of the problems that were involved in the preliminary steps of this great work were completely and conscientiously studied, and the accuracy of his solutions was shown in the exact correspondence of results with the objects that he sought. The proposed enlargement of Harlem river, the improvements of Hudson river from Troy to New York, and of the channel between New Jersey and Staten island, and of harbors on Lake Champlain were likewise under his charge. He was advanced to the rank of colonel on 30 June, 1879, and to chief of engineers, with rank of brigadier-general, on 6 March, 1884. The office of commissioner of public works in New York city had been for some time awarded by political preferment, and it became necessary to secure for it a man of superior skill and scientific training. In

accordance with these requirements, Mayor William R. Grace, on 31 Aug., 1887, appointed Gen. Newton to that office, which he has since filled. His services as consulting engineer have been repeatedly sought, and he has invented steam-drilling apparatus that have been used in removing rocks in New York harbor. He was elected to membership in the National academy of sciences in 1876, and to honorary membership in the American society of civil engineers in 1884.

Newton, John.*

[Born in Va. Appointed from Va.]

2nd Lieut. Engineers, 1 July, 1842. 1st Lieut., 16 Oct., 1852. Captain, 1 July, 1856. Major, 6 Aug., 1861. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 23 Sept., 1861. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 17 Sept., 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Antietam, Md. Major Genl. Vols., 30 March, 1863. Brevet Colonel, 3 July, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Gettysburg, Penn. Commission as Major Genl. Vols., 30 March, 1863, revoked 18 April, 1864. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 18 April, 1864. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., and in the campaign against Atlanta, Ga. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war. Brevet Major Genl. Vols., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Lieut. Colonel Engineers, 28 Dec., 1865. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 31 Jan., 1866. Colonel Engineers, 30 June, 1879.

grandson, **William Augustus**, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 12 May, 1818; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 8 April, 1869. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1838, became 1st lieutenant in 1844, served throughout the Mexican war as aide to Gen. John A. Quitman, and assistant adjutant-general under Gen. John Garland, and received the brevet of major for bravery at Molino del Rey. He became assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, in 1852, and lieutenant-colonel in 1861. During the civil war he was adjutant-general of the Department of the East in June and November, 1861, and of the Department of New York in December, assistant in the office of the adjutant-general in Washington, D. C., in 1862-'4, became colonel and brevet brigadier-general in 1864, and brevet major-general in 1865 for meritorious service during the war. At the time of his death he was chief of staff and adjutant-general of the military department of Missouri.

NICKERSON, Frank Stillman, soldier, b. in Swanville, Me., 27 Aug., 1826. He was educated at East Corinth academy, Me., and was a collector of customs at the beginning of the civil war, when he resigned and became successively captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Maine regiment. He was commended in general orders by Gen. Oliver O. Howard for bravery at Bull Run, and on 31 Dec., 1861, was made colonel of the 14th Maine and sent to New Orleans under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. He was specially mentioned for his services at Baton Rouge, and on 29 Nov., 1862, was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers. He then served in the Department of the Gulf till his resignation on 13 May, 1865. Since the war Gen. Nickerson has resided in Boston, Mass.

OGDEN, Frederick Nash, soldier, b. in Baton Rouge, La., 25 Jan., 1837; d. in New Orleans, La., 25 May, 1886. He entered mercantile life as a boy, and continued so engaged until the beginning of the civil war, when he volunteered as a private in the Confederate army, and was elected color-bearer. In this capacity he served through the peninsular campaign and then returned to New Orleans, when he was made major of heavy artillery. After the surrender of the forts at New Orleans he was in command of the 8th Louisiana battalion, and served in charge of a battery at Vicksburg, where he was taken prisoner. On being exchanged, he was placed on Gen. Leonidas Polk's staff, but later entered the cavalry as lieutenant-colonel, and was surrendered at the close of the war with Gen. Nathan B. Forrest's command in northern Alabama. He then returned to New Orleans and re-entered commercial life. In 1868 he organized and became president of the Crescent City Democratic club, the largest and most powerful political organization in New Orleans, and subsequently he organized the Crescent City white league, which took an active part in the contests for the state government in 1873-'4. He also commanded the local forces as major-general of militia. Gen. Ogden was president of the Red Cross association of Louisiana and vice-president of the Howard association during the yellow-fever

epidemic of 1878, when he closed his place of business and devoted his time to the sick and suffering. In 1884 he was chief superintendent of the World's fair that was held in New Orleans. He refused a nomination for the governorship.

OGLESBY, Richard James, senator, b. in Oldham county, Ky., 25 July, 1824. He was left an orphan at the age of eight, removed to Decatur, Ill., in 1836, and learned the carpenter's trade, which, with farming and rope-making, occupied him until 1844. While making rope, he invented a machine that was a decided improvement on the methods before in use. In the mean time he had studied law in his leisure hours, and in 1845 was

admitted to the bar, beginning to practise in Sullivan, Moultrie co., Ill. The following year he returned to Decatur, and was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 4th Illinois regiment, which he accompanied to Mexico, and was present at the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo. He resumed practice at Decatur in 1847, pursued a course of study at Louisville law-school, and was graduated there in 1848. In 1849 he went to California, and engaged in mining until 1851, when he again returned to Decatur. In 1860 he was elected to the state senate, but resigned to ac-



Richard J. Oglesby

cept the colonelcy of the 8th Illinois volunteers. He commanded a brigade at the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and was promoted for gallantry brigadier-general of volunteers, 21 March, 1862. He added to his reputation at Corinth, where he was severely wounded, and disabled from duty until April, 1863. In the mean time he had been made major-general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the 16th army corps. This commission he resigned in May, 1864, and in the following November he was elected governor of the state as a Republican by a large majority. He was in office continuously until 1869, and was again elected in 1872. He was chosen U. S. senator in 1873, and served until 3 March, 1879, but declined a re-election. In November, 1884, he was again elected governor for a period of four years.



Richard J. Oglesby

OLIVER, John Morrison, soldier, b. in Penn Yan, N. Y., in September, 1827; d. in Washington, D. C., 30 March, 1872. He joined the National army as 1st lieutenant of the 4th Michigan infantry in May, 1861, became colonel of the 15th Michigan infantry in January, 1862, and served under Gen. Sherman in his western campaigns. At Fort McAllister he led the attack, and in January, 1865, was commissioned brigadier-general. He received the brevet of major-general in March, 1865, and in 1869 was appointed associate judge of the District of Columbia, but declined.

OPDYCKE, Emerson, soldier, b. in Hubbard, Trumbull co., Ohio, 7 Jan., 1830; d. in New York city, 25 April, 1884. His father served in the war of 1812, and his grandfather was a captain in the Revolution. He engaged in business in California.

and Ohio, and, enlisting in July, 1861, in the 41st Ohio regiment, was mustered in as 1st lieutenant, and soon commissioned captain. At Shiloh he carried the colors, and led an important charge of his command. He was commissioned colonel of the 125th Ohio in January, 1863. At Chickamauga a charge of his regiment, and later in the day its maintenance of an exposed position, at a loss of one third of its number in killed and wounded, were of vital importance. At Missionary Ridge his demi-brigade was among the first commands to reach the crest. He rendered special service at Rocky-face Ridge and Resaca, and commanded a brigade from August, 1864, to the end of the war, and on 26 July, 1865, was made brigadier-general of volunteers. At Franklin, when the National line had been disastrously broken by Hood's assault, he independently and without receiving orders changed his brigade from reserve into the gap, and was credited by Gen. Thomas, the commander of the army, with the success of the day. He rendered valuable service also at Nashville, commanded a division in Texas, resigned in January, 1866, and received commission as major-general of volunteers by brevet, to date from the battle of Franklin. He then engaged in business in New York city, and published many papers on the history of the war.

ORD, Edward Otho Cresap, soldier, b. in Cumberland, Md., 18 Oct., 1818; d. in Havana, Cuba, 22 July, 1883. He showed in his boyhood great mathematical ability, which attracted attention



Ed Ord

and gained for him an appointment to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1839. On his graduation he was assigned to the 3d artillery, and served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians in 1839-'42, winning his promotion as 1st lieutenant in 1841. He was one of two lieutenants that were selected by Col. William S. Harney to assist in attacking the Indians in the Everglades. During the

four following years he served on garrison duty on the eastern seaboard. In 1847, with his classmate, Lieut. Henry W. Halleck, and Lieut. William T. Sherman, he was sent to California by way of Cape Horn, and by his individual efforts did much toward preserving law and order in Monterey during the latter part of the Mexican war. In 1850 he returned to the east and was made captain, but after two years' service in Fort Independence, Mass., he went back to California and was engaged on coast survey duty until 1855. He then took part in Indian warfare, again participating in the campaigns against the Rogue river Indians in Oregon in 1856, and in that against the Spokane Indians in Washington territory in 1858. He was stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco at the beginning of the civil war, but in September, 1861, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and given a command in the Army of the Potomac. In November he was promoted major and assigned the 3d brigade of Pennsylvania reserves. His first engagement was at Dranesville, where he defeated the Confederates after a sharp contest of several hours. Following the defeats of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, this victory did much toward raising the spirits of the soldiers. Gen. John F. Reynolds said at the time: "I knew if there was a fight to be scared up, Ord would find it." Later he was sent down the valley of Virginia with Gen. Franz Sigel, with the understanding that he should by his advice control most of the movements of the command, but, failing to accomplish this, he abruptly returned to Washington. On 2 May, 1862, he was made major-general of volunteers and transferred to a command under Gen. Halleck in the Department of the Mississippi. He led the left wing of the Army of the Tennessee under Gen. Grant when it advanced upon Iuka from the north, and is reported as having "showed untiring zeal," although he did not participate in the battle. In the subsequent fights before Corinth, Gen. Grant says in his orders that Gen. Ord's "forces advanced with unsurpassed gallantry, driving the enemy back across the Hatchie, over ground where it is almost incredible that a supe-

rior force should be driven by an inferior, capturing two of the batteries, many hundred small arms, and several hundred prisoners." Among these were several field officers and an aide-de-camp to Gen. Earl Van Dorn. He was severely wounded late in the afternoon and had to be carried from the field, serving during his recovery on the military commission that was appointed to investigate Gen. Don Carlos Buell's campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. In June, 1863, he was put in command of the 13th army corps in the Army of the Tennessee, before Vicksburg, and after its surrender, on 4 July, 1863, he was given command of the right wing of Gen. William T. Sherman's army in the movement that resulted in the capture of Jackson, Miss., and in clearing that part of the state of the organized forces of the enemy. He was then sent to New Orleans, but was relieved in October, owing to illness, returning later to his command of the 13th corps, then in the Department of the Gulf. In July, 1864, he was given command of the 8th army corps and the troops in the Middle department, and at once began to quiet the confusion in Baltimore and the surrounding country. After confidence had been restored he was given the 18th army corps in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va. He took part in the movements before that city, and, crossing to the north side of the James, on 29 Sept., 1864, led the forces that carried the strong fortifications and long line of intrenchments below Chapin's farm, known as Fort Harrison. On this occasion he captured about fifteen pieces of artillery and nearly 300 prisoners, but during the assault he received a wound that temporarily disabled him. When the 10th and 18th corps were consolidated he was placed in command, but, owing to feeble health, was ordered to Washington for a few months. After the return of the troops from Fort Fisher he resumed command of his corps, but in January, 1865, was given the Army of the James and the Department of Virginia. In this capacity he participated in the operations that resulted in the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of Gen. Lee. Gen. Sherman says that he "had always understood that his (Ord's) skilful, hard march the night before was one of the chief causes of Lee's surrender." He then was given the Department of the Ohio, which he retained until he was mustered out of the volunteer service in September, 1866, after receiving, on 13 March, 1865, the brevets of brigadier-general and major-general in the U. S. army, and the commissions of lieutenant-colonel, on 11 Dec., 1865, and of brigadier-general in the regular army, 26 July, 1866. Subsequently he had command of the Department of Arkansas, the 4th military district, the Department of California, the Department of the Platte, and that of Texas. On 6 Dec., 1880, he was retired with his brevet rank of major-general, and on this occasion Gen. Sherman wrote of him: "He has had all of the hard knocks of service, and never on soft or fancy duty. He has always been called on when hard duty was expected, and never flinched." Gen. Ord then accepted the appointment as engineer on the construction of a Mexican railroad, but died of yellow fever while on his way from Vera Cruz to New York by way of Cuba. The order that announced his death closed with these words: "As his intimate associate since boyhood, the General [Sherman] here bears testimony of him, that a more unselfish, manly, and patriotic person never lived."

Ord, Edward O. C.*

[Born in Md. Appointed from D. C.]

2nd Lieut. 3rd Artillery, 1 July, 1839. 1st Lieut., 1 July, 1841. Captain, 7 Sept., 1850. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 14 Sept., 1861. Major 4th Artillery, 21 Nov., 1861. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 20 Dec., 1861, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Drainesville, Va. Major Genl. Vols., 2 May, 1862. Brevet Colonel, 19 Sept., 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Iuka, Miss. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of the Hatchie, Miss. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the assault on Fort Harrison, Va. Lieut. Colonel 1st Artillery, 11 Dec., 1865. Brigadier Genl. U. S. A., 26 July, 1866. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 1 Sept. 1866.



Edwards

ORME, William Ward, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 17 Feb., 1832; d. in Bloomington, Ill., 13 Sept., 1866. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmettsburg, Md., removed to Illinois, and settled in the practice of law in Bloomington. He was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1860, raised the 94th Illinois regiment at the beginning of the civil war, was appointed its colonel, and became brigadier-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862. Failure of health soon compelled his retirement, and he was subsequently supervising agent in the U. S. treasury.

O'RORKE, Patrick Henry, soldier, b. in County Cavan, Ireland, 25 March, 1837; killed in the battle of Gettysburg, 2 July, 1863. He came to this country with his parents when but a year old, and in 1842 the family settled in Rochester, N. Y. There young O'Rorke was distinguished as among the brightest pupils in the public schools, and in his sixteenth year he was offered one of the three free scholarships given by the University of Rochester to the city, but declined in deference to the wishes of his mother. He then went to

work as a marble-cutter, and remained at his trade until he was appointed to a cadetship in the U. S. military academy, where he stood third in his class at the end of the first year, and was graduated at the head of it in June, 1861. He was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Daniel Tyler, in command of the 1st division of McDowell's army, and served at Blackburn's Ford, 18 July, and Bull Run, 21 July, 1861, his horse being killed under him in the latter action. In August, 1861, he was sent to Fort Monroe, and was afterward assigned to the staff of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, in command of the Port Royal expedition which sailed, 29 Oct., 1861. He was employed in constructing the batteries on Tybee island for the reduction of Fort Pulaski, and showed rare skill and talent as an engineer officer, as well as courage and enterprise in a preliminary reconnoissance. On the reduction of the fort, 10 April, 1862, he was selected as one of the officers to receive the surrender. In September, 1862, he accepted the colonelcy of the 140th regiment of New York volunteers. The regiment, which was placed in Warren's brigade, Sykes's division, 5th corps, was composed of good material, and, largely through the effects of its colonel's thorough discipline, became one of the best in the Army of the Potomac. O'Rorke was under fire with his regiment at Fredericksburg, but not actively engaged, Sykes's division being held in reserve near the town. In the Chancellorsville campaign he was temporarily in charge of a brigade. On 2 July, 1863, as he was leading his regiment on to the field of Gettysburg, bringing up the rear of Weed's brigade, his former commander and intimate friend, Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, then of the engineer corps, met him, and, though without authority to order it, asked him to turn aside and defend Little Round Top, which was seriously threatened, and the loss of which would jeopard the whole battle. On a less important occasion O'Rorke had been known to meet the suggestion of a staff-officer, that he should change the position of his regiment, with the sceptical question: "Is that an order from the general, or is it merely an idea of your own?" But he recognized the nature of the crisis, changed the direction of his advance, and led his men rapidly up Little Round Top, helping to haul the guns of Hazlett's battery to the summit. As he went over the crest, the regiment hesitated for an instant when the storm of fire struck it, and he caught the colors, sprang upon a rock, and fell dead from a bullet-wound through the neck as his men responded to his appeal and his example. The Count of Paris, in his "History of the Civil War," describes the incident in detail. O'Rorke was made brevet 2d lieutenant of engineers, 24 June, 1861; 2d lieutenant, 24 June, 1861; 1st lieutenant, 3 March, 1863; brevet captain, 15 March, 1862, for meritorious service with the Port Royal expeditionary corps; brevet major, 13 Dec., 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Fredericksburg; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 1 May, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Chancellorsville; and brevet colonel, 2 July, 1863, for gallant and



P. H. O'Rorke

meritorious service at the battle of Gettysburg. His widow entered the sisterhood of the Sacred Heart.

OSBORN, Thomas W., senator, b. in Scotch Plains, Union co., N. J., 9 March, 1836. He removed with his parents to Wilna, N. Y., in 1842, and was graduated at Madison university in 1860. He studied law in Watertown, N. Y., but as soon as he was admitted to the bar in 1861 he entered the National army, being commissioned captain in the 1st New York artillery, and serving successively as chief of artillery of various army corps and of the Army of the Tennessee. He served as assistant commissioner of the Bureau of refugees and freedmen for Florida, with the rank of colonel in 1865-'6. He was three times wounded in battle, and had an arm and shoulder broken in a railway accident. After the war he went to Florida for his health, practised law in Tallahassee, was made a register in bankruptcy in 1867, was a member of the convention that adopted the state constitution which he drafted, and was elected to the upper branch of the legislature. He afterward removed to Pensacola, and was chosen to represent Florida in the U. S. senate as a Republican, serving from 30 June, 1868, till 3 March, 1873.

OSBORNE, Thomas O., soldier, b. in Jersey, Licking co., Ohio, 11 Aug., 1832. He was graduated at the University of Ohio in 1854, studied law with Gen. Lewis Wallace at Crawfordsville, Ind., was admitted to the bar, and began to practise in Chicago. At the beginning of the civil war he offered his services to the government and devoted his time and means to the organization of the 39th Illinois regiment, of which he became lieutenant-colonel and afterward colonel. He was sent to the east with his command and ordered to guard the Baltimore and Ohio railroad between Alpine and Great Capacon, W. Va. When "Stonewall" Jackson made his first raid into Morgan county in the state in the winter of 1861-'2, he kept that officer at bay for several hours, although the latter was at the head of a largely superior force, and succeeded in making good his retreat across the Potomac with but slight loss. He took part in the battle of Win-

chester in April, 1862, served during the operations in Charleston harbor in 1863, accompanied Gen. Benjamin F. Butler up James river in May, 1864, and was severely wounded at Drury's Bluff, losing the use of his right arm. At the siege of Petersburg, Va., he commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 24th army corps, and on 2 April, 1865, he captured Fort Gregg, the key to the works about Petersburg and Richmond, by one of the most gallant and successful charges of the war. For this service he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. Subsequently by a rapid movement he cut off the Confederate troops from the Lynchburg road and contributed to the capture of Lee's army. This and his other services throughout the war were recognized by promotion to the rank of brevet major-general of volunteers. At the close of hostilities he returned to the practice of his profession in Chicago. In February, 1874, he was accredited as consul-general and minister-resident to the Argentine Republic, which office he held until June, 1885, when he resigned.

OSTERHAUS, Peter Joseph, soldier, b. in Coblentz, Germany, about 1820. He became an officer in the Prussian army, and subsequently emigrated to the United States, settling in St. Louis, Mo. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the National service as major of the 2d Missouri volunteers. He took part in the actions at Dug Springs and Wilson's Creek, was made colonel of the 12th Missouri regiment, commanded a brigade under Gen. John C. Frémont, and took part in the expedition of Gen. Samuel R. Curtis into Arkansas in pursuit of Gen. Sterling Price, leading a division at Pea Ridge. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 9 June, 1862, and commanded a division at Helena, Ark., with which he participated in the capture of Arkansas Post, and subsequently in the siege of Vicksburg. He was engaged in the operations at Chattanooga and the battle of Mission Ridge as commander of the 1st division of the 15th corps, and in the Atlanta campaign, the march through Georgia, and the campaign of the Carolinas he commanded that corps, being promoted major-general on 23 July, 1864. At the surrender of Gen. E. Kirby Smith he acted as chief of staff to Gen. Edward R. S. Canby. He was mustered out on 15 Jan., 1866, and in the same year went to Lyons, France, as U. S. consul. He now (1888) resides at Mannheim, Germany, where he is director of a manufacturing association.

OTIS, Elwell Stephen, soldier, b. in Frederick city, Md., 25 March, 1838. He was graduated at the University of Rochester, N. Y., in 1858, studied law, was admitted to the bar of New York in 1859, and was subsequently graduated at Cambridge law-school in 1861. He entered the volunteer service of the United States as a captain in the 140th New York infantry on 13 Sept., 1862, was promoted lieutenant-colonel of that regiment on 23 Dec., 1863, and made colonel in 1864, participating in all the principal engagements of the Army of the Potomac after Antietam, in the capacity of captain, field-officer, and brigade commander. In 1864 he commanded the regular brigade in the Army of the Potomac, and was severely wounded in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., in consequence of which he was discharged on 24 Jan., 1865, and brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 22d infantry in the regular army in February, 1867, and colonel of the 20th infantry in February, 1880. From 1867 till 1881 he served on the frontier against the Indians, and then organized the U. S. infantry and cavalry school in Leavenworth, Kansas, which he conducted until 1885. Since then he has served with his regiment in northwestern Montana, and has also been on duty in Washington, D. C. He is the author of "The Indian Question" (New York, 1878).

Otis, Elwell S.

[Born in Md. Appointed from N. Y.]

Captain 140th N. Y. Vols., 13 Sept., 1862. Lieut. Colonel, 23 Dec., 1863. Mustered out 24 June, 1865. Brevet Colonel Vols., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Spottsylvania, Va. Brevet Brigadier Genl. Vols., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Chappel House, Va. Lieut. Colonel 22nd Infantry, 28 July, 1866. Brevet Colonel, 2 March, 1867, for gallant, and meritorious service in the Battle of Spottsylvania, Va. Colonel 20th Infantry, 8 Feb., 1880.

OWEN, James, congressman, b. in Bladen county, N. C., in December, 1784; d. in Wilmington, N. C., 4 Sept., 1865. He was educated in private schools in Pittsburg, N. C., engaged in planting, was in the legislature in 1808-'11, and in 1816 was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving one term. He was subsequently for many years president of the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad, and a major-general of militia.—His brother, **John**, governor of North Carolina, b. in Bladen county, N. C., in August, 1787; d. in Pittsburg, N. C., 12 Oct., 1841, was educated at the University of North Carolina, engaged in planting, was in the legislature in 1812-'28, and was elected governor in the latter year. He exercised a wide influence in state politics, did much for education, and prison and other reforms, and was president of the convention that nominated William H. Harrison for president, declining the nomination for vice-president.

OWEN, Joshua Thomas, soldier, b. in Caermarthen, Wales, 29 March, 1821; d. in Chestnut Hill, Pa., 7 Nov., 1887. He emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1830, settled in Baltimore, Md., and was graduated at Jefferson college in 1845. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and established, with his brother Robert, the Chestnut Hill academy for boys. He also practised his profession, was in the legislature in 1857-'9, and in 1861 enlisted as a private in the 1st city troop. He was shortly afterward elected colonel of the 24th Pennsylvania regiment, and, after three months' service, organized and was placed in command of the 69th Pennsylvania. With this regiment he participated in every battle that was fought by the Army of the Potomac from Fair Oaks to Cold Harbor, and he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Glendale" on 29 Nov., 1862. His appointment expired on 4 March, 1863, but he was appointed again on 30 March. He was mustered out of service in 1864, returned to the practice of law, and in 1866 was elected recorder of deeds of Philadelphia. He founded in 1871 the "New York Daily Register," a law journal, which became the official organ of the New York courts in 1873, and he continued on its editorial staff until his death.

PACKARD, Jasper, soldier, b. in Austintown, Mahoning co., Ohio, 1 Feb., 1832. He removed with his father to Indiana in 1835 and studied at Oberlin college, Ohio, and afterward at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1855. He then engaged in teaching, settled at Laporte, edited "The Union" there, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He entered the National army as a private at the beginning of the civil war, served as lieutenant during the Vicksburg campaign, being wounded during the assault on that place, received two promotions during the Atlanta campaign, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for meritorious services. He was mustered out of service in 1866, was auditor of Laporte county in 1866-'8, and a member of congress from Indiana from 4 March, 1869, till 3 March, 1875. He was U. S. internal revenue agent from January, 1876, till July, 1884. He established the "Laporte Chronicle" in July, 1874, and published it for four years, and has been proprietor and editor of the "Laporte Daily Public Spirit" since 1886.

PAINE, Eleazar A., soldier, b. in Parkman, Geauga co., Ohio, 10 Sept., 1815; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 16 Dec., 1882. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1839, and assigned to the 1st infantry, served in the Florida war of 1839-'40, and resigned on 11 Oct., 1840. He then studied law and practised in Painesville, Ohio, from 1843 till 1848, and in Monmouth, Ill., from 1848 till 1861, and served in the legislature of Illinois in 1852-'3. In 1842-'5 he was deputy U. S. marshal for Ohio, and also lieutenant-colonel in the Ohio militia, and he held the rank of brigadier-general from 1845 till 1848. He was appointed colonel of the 9th Illinois volunteers on 3 July, 1861, and served throughout the civil war, being made brigadier-general of volunteers on 3 Sept., 1861, and leading a brigade in Paducah, Ky., in 1861, and in Cairo, Ill., in 1862. On 12 March, 1862, he was assigned to the command of the first division of the Army of the Mississippi, under Gen. John Pope, and participated in the battle of New Madrid, Mo., which terminated in its capture, 21 March, 1862. He was also present at the capture of Island No. 10, and took part in the advance on Corinth, the evacuation of which was materially hastened by his operations, his troops being engaged with the Confederates at Farmington, 9 May, 1862. He was in command of Gallatin, Tenn., and guarded the railroad from Mitchellsville to Nashville, Tenn., from 24 Nov., 1862, till 4 May, 1864, and was in command of the district of Western Kentucky from 18 July till 11 Sept., 1864. Gen. Paine was a personal friend of President Lincoln, from whom he received many commendations for efficient service. He resigned on 5 April, 1865.—His cousin, **Halbert Eleazar**, soldier, b. in Chardon, Ohio, 4 Feb., 1826. After his graduation at Western Reserve in 1845 he studied law, was admitted to the bar of Cleveland in 1848, and removed to Milwaukee in 1857. He entered the National army in May, 1861, as colonel of the 4th Wisconsin regiment, and became brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1863. He served mainly in the Army of the Gulf, and lost a leg in the last assault on Port Hudson, La., where he commanded the 3d division of the 19th corps. He defended Washington during Gen. Jubal A. Early's raid in 1864, was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, and resigned on 3 May of that year. He was afterward elected to congress from Wisconsin as a Republican, serving from 4 Dec., 1865, till 3 March, 1871, and was instrumental in the passage of a bill, dated 19 Dec., 1869, that provided for taking meteorological observations in the

interior of the continent. (See ABBE, CLEVELAND.) He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866, and after the expiration of his third term in congress practised law in Washington, D. C., where he was U. S. commissioner of patents from 1879 till 1881. He is the author of "Paine on Contested Elections" (Washington, 1888).

1887).—John Gorham's son, **Francis Winthrop**, lawyer, b. in Boston, 11 April, 1831, was graduated at Harvard in 1851, and at the law-school in 1853. He served in the civil war as lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 20th Massachusetts volunteer infantry, was brevetted brigadier-general after receiving a severe wound, and has been a register in bankruptcy since 1872. He is the author of "A Memoir of William F. Bartlett" (Boston, 1879); "Antietam and Fredericksburg," being vol. v. of "Campaigns of the Civil War" (New York, 1882); parts of the first volume of "Military Papers of the Historical Society of Massachusetts"; and various

articles in the "North American Review."—Another son, **John Carver**, soldier, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 25 Dec., 1833, was graduated at Harvard in 1853, and at the U. S. military academy, at the head of his class, in 1857. He was assigned to the engineers, and during the civil war served in constructing defences on Ship island, in repairing Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, La., at the siege of Port Hudson, and in the Red river expedition. He also had charge of the operations at the siege and capture of Fort Morgan, Ala., and from 20 March till 12 April, 1865, he participated in the siege and capture of Mobile. He was chief engineer and assistant inspector-general of the 13th army corps from 15 March till 1 Aug., 1865, and was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, U. S. army, 26 March, 1865. He resigned on 1 May, 1866, and he has since been connected with manufacturing companies at Lowell, Mass., and elsewhere. He became overseer of the Thayer school of civil engineering of Dartmouth in 1868, and is a vice-president of the Webster bank in Boston. He has contributed to the publications of the Military historical society of Massachusetts, to the "North American Review," and other periodicals.

PALMER, George Washington, lawyer, b. in Ripley, Chautauqua co., N. Y., 7 June, 1835; d. in New York city, 2 Jan., 1887. He was graduated at Albany law-school in 1857, and practised his profession. He was active in politics during the Lincoln campaign, and in 1861 was assistant clerk in the U. S. senate. Receiving an appointment in the war department, he served in the quartermaster-general's office, and was afterward appointed captain and provost-marshal of the 31st district of New York. In December, 1864, he became military secretary to Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, in the following spring was made commissary-general of ordnance of New York state, with the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1868 was charged with the duties of quartermaster. In 1869 he practised law in New York city, but became appraiser of customs, holding this office until 1871, and then resuming his law-practice. In 1879 he was placed in charge of the law department, which post he resigned in 1886. For twenty years he was an active campaign speaker, and his fatal illness was ascribed to his over-exertion in 1884.

PALMER, Innis Newton, soldier, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 30 March, 1824. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, and assigned to the mounted rifles, in which he became 2d lieutenant on 20 July, 1847, and served in the siege of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant on 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico, and at Chapultepec he was wounded and brevetted captain. He was also at the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, after which he was on recruiting service in Missouri, and then on frontier duty in Oregon and Washington territory. He became 1st lieutenant of mounted rifles on 27 Jan., 1853, captain in the 2d cavalry on 3 March, 1855, and major on 25 April, 1861, and on 3 Aug., 1861, was transferred to the 5th cavalry with the same rank. He served throughout the civil war, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel on 21 July, 1861, for gallant and meritorious service at Bull Run, Va., and on 23 Sept., 1861, was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the Virginia peninsular campaign in command of a brigade in the 4th corps of the Army of the Potomac. He organized and forwarded to the field the New Jersey and Delaware volunteers, and superintended camps of drafted men in Philadelphia before the operations in North Carolina, when he commanded the 1st division of the 18th army corps from 1 Jan. till 10 July, 1863, the Department of North Carolina from 1 Feb. till 2 March, 1863, the district of Pamlico from 10 to 25 July, 1863, the 18th army corps from 25 July till 18 Aug., 1863, and the defences of New Berne, N. C., from 18 Aug., 1863, till 19 April, 1864. He was made lieutenant-colonel on 23 Sept., 1863, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, U. S. army, and major-general of volunteers. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on 15 Jan., 1866, and then served in Kansas and Wyoming. He was colonel of the 2d U. S. cavalry from 9 June, 1868, till 20 March, 1879, when he was retired.

PALMER, John McCauley, soldier, b. in Eagle Creek, Scott co., Ky., 13 Sept., 1817. He removed to Illinois in 1832, and in 1839 settled in Carlinville. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1847, a member of the state senate in 1852-'4, a delegate to the National Republican convention at Philadelphia in 1856, a presidential elector on the Republican ticket of 1860, and a delegate to the Peace convention at Washington, 4 Feb., 1861. He was elected colonel of the 14th Illinois volunteers in April, 1861, accompanied Gen. John C. Frémont in his expedition to Springfield, Mo., and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 20 Dec. He was with Gen. John Pope at the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and afterward commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division of the Army of the Mississippi. In November, 1862, he was with Gen. Grant's army in temporary command of a division. Subsequently he led a division at the battle of Stone River, and for his gallantry there he was promoted to major-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and led the 14th corps in the Atlanta campaign, from May till September, 1864. He was governor of Illinois from 1869 till 1873.