

THE DEATH-LIST OF A DAY

BREVET MAJOR-GEN. SILAS CASEY, UNITED STATES ARMY.

DEATH OF A HERO OF THE MEXICAN WAR
AND THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—
HIS NOTABLE CAREER.

Brevet Major-Gen. Silas Casey died yesterday at his residence, No. 155 South Oxford-street, Brooklyn, aged 75 years. He was a native of Rhode Island, and many of the events of his active life caused the people of that State to feel proud that he was one of its sons. He received a fair school education in early life and was appointed a Cadet at the United States Military Academy in June, 1822. After remaining there for four years he was graduated in July, 1826, and promoted to be Brevet Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Seventh United States Infantry. Very soon afterward he was made a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Second Infantry. He was sent out on the frontier and served with credit at Fort Towson, Indian Territory, for nearly three years. In 1829-30 he was in the garrison at Sackett's Harbor, this State, and subsequently spent a couple of years on recruiting service. A promotion to a First Lieutenantcy was accorded him June 28, 1836, and in 1837 he was sent with the Second Infantry to engage in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians. During this campaign he was made a full Captain, and in 1841-2 he was engaged in leading the advance in the rout of Halleck Tustennuggee's band in the Big Hammock of Pllaklikha. For the next four or five years he rested quietly in garrison at Buffalo, N. Y., and at Fort Mackinac, Michigan. When the war with Mexico broke out Capt. Casey was ordered to the field of action, and fought in all of the principal battles. In August, 1847, he was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. He was severely wounded in the storming of Chapultepec while leading the assaulting column under his command, and was promoted to brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for his gallant behavior on that occasion. He also received the thanks of the Legislature of Rhode Island for his meritorious services in the Mexican war. After the close of the war Col. Casey spent two or three years on the Pacific slope. He was on frontier duty at Benicia, Cal., for a while, then he commanded the escort of Capt. Warner's topographical party, and accompanied the expedition to Port Orford and Coquille River. In March, 1855, he was commissioned a full Lieutenant-Colonel, and was assigned to the Ninth Infantry. About the same time he was appointed a member of the Board of Officers to revise the "Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics." The report was adopted March 29, 1855. Afterward he served on the Board for Dragoon Manual for Colt's Revolver, and on the Board for the Examination of Breech-loading arms. During the Spring of 1856 he was actively engaged in operations against the hostile Indians. When the war of the rebellion broke out Col. Casey was ordered to Washington, where he served in organizing, disciplining, and instructing volunteers. He was promoted to be Colonel of the Fourth Infantry, and about the same time appointed Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. After remaining in Washington a year he joined the Army of the Potomac, in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, and was conspicuous for his bravery and good fighting qualities at the battle of Fair Oaks. On May 31, 1862, he was brevetted a Brigadier-General of the regular Army for meritorious conduct at Fair Oaks, and he received the thanks of the Legislature of his native State for "his bravery, skill, and energy" at the same battle. A month or two later he was made a Major-General of Volunteers, and placed in command of the troops at the White House, and also of the Provisional Brigade in Washington. In 1863 he was appointed President of the "Board for the Examination of Candidates for Officers of Colored Troops." He was mustered out of the volunteer service in August, 1865, and during the same year was made a Brevet Major-General of the United States Army "for gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion." After the war closed he was placed in command of the troops at Fort Wayne and Detroit, Mich. In 1867 he served as Commissioner to examine the war claims of Ohio. He subsequently sat with two or three courts of inquiry, and was a member of the Retiring Board in this City from Oct. 28, 1868, until April 26, 1869. Gen. Casey retired from active service July 8, 1868, on his own application, after 40 consecutive years of service. Aside from his active military exploits, he contributed two or three valuable works to the military literature of the country. He compiled and edited a system of "Infantry Tactics," based upon the French "Ordonnances" of 1831 and 1845, which were adapted for the service of the United States. He also published a book on "Infantry Tactics for Colored Troops," which was adopted March 9, 1863. The funeral services will take place to-morrow afternoon in the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Rhode Island for interment.

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