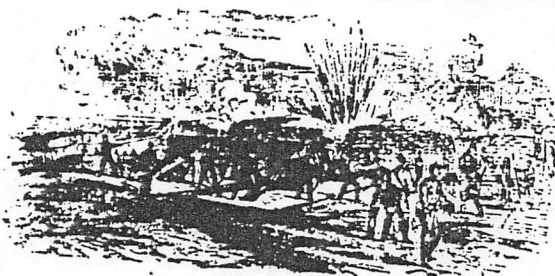


the draft in due time was placed on board the *Cyane* at Panama. Com. Ammen returned to the United States as per order, reported the facts, and asked for a court-martial. He refused to employ counsel at his trial, and was acquitted by the court, who brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide, and even commended him for his fearless discharge of duty. He was made a captain on July 23, 1866, and later successively promoted to the ranks of commodore and rear-admiral. After the civil war he was employed in various assignments at home and abroad until his retirement under provisions of law, June 4, 1878, more than five years before he would have been retired from age. He took a warm interest in the inter-oceanic canal question, was sent to the Paris canal congress, and later became an earnest advocate for the construction of the Nicaragua canal in our national interests. The autobiographical work from his pen, entitled "The Old Navy and the New," was published in May, 1891. He took up his residence at Annandale, Md., thirteen miles from Washington, in 1870, where he now lives.

**RION, James Henry**, soldier and lawyer, was born at Montreal, Can., Apr. 17, 1828. His mother, a woman of marked excellence and intelligence, came with her son, when he was seven or eight years of age, to reside in Savannah, Ga., where he attended the Chatham academy. His brightness and integrity drew attention to him, and while yet a boy was put in charge of the ice business of the city. He devoted what leisure he could secure to the study of mathematics. His mother soon after removed to Pendleton, S. C., and with her son became an inmate of the family of John C. Calhoun; and young Rion was, during this period, prepared for South Carolina college, from which he was graduated with the highest honor in 1850. He was made professor of mathematics and history in Mount Zion college, Winnsboro', S. C., was admitted to the bar in 1854, and rapidly acquired a large practice and reputation. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the Southern commercial



convention at Savannah in 1856, and at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1857. At the commencement of the civil war in 1861, he organized and commanded a company of infantry doing duty in Charleston harbor during the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April of that year, and subsequently as the field officer and commander of the 7th South Carolina regiment of volunteers, rendering efficient service in the operations on the coast of Carolina and in Virginia. He was severely wounded at Cold Harbor in Virginia in 1864, and recovering, took part in the closing scenes of the Confederate struggle. When the war closed he resumed the practice of his profession, and soon secured an ample fortune, and was everywhere recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the state. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1865, but never sought

lina university, and fulfilled every relation of trust reposed in him with fidelity. He died at his home in Winnsboro', S. C., in 1896.

**SCHLEY, Winfield Scott**, naval officer, was born near Frederick, Md., Oct. 9, 1839, the descendant of a well-known family in western Maryland. He was appointed an acting midshipman in 1856, and was graduated from the U. S. naval academy in 1860. He served in the U. S. frigate *Niagara* in China and Japan, after carrying the Japanese embassy back to their own country in 1860 and 1861. The exigencies of war at that time brought officers forward very rapidly, and he was promoted to master in 1861 and ordered to the U. S. frigate *Potomac*. While serving in her, he was present at the occupation of Mexico, early in 1862, by the combined powers of England, France and Spain. When the *Potomac* was turned into a store-ship he was ordered to the gunboat *Winona*, of the West Gulf blockading squadron, and after several months of service in the Mississippi, was ordered to the steam sloop *Monongahela*, and subsequently to the steam sloop *Richmond*. He was engaged in several operations with field batteries in the river, and afterward in all the engagements which led to the capture of Port Hudson in Louisiana from March 16 to July 9, 1863. He participated in several skirmishes and in cutting out, under heavy fire, two schooners engaged in supplying the Confederates. He was commissioned as lieutenant on July 18, 1862, only two years after leaving the naval academy. From 1864 to 1866 he was attached to the steam gunboat *Waterloo*, as executive officer in the Pacific squadron, and suppressed an insurrection among the Chinese Coolies on the Chuicha Islands in 1864. In 1865 he landed with 100 men at La Union, San Salvador, to protect the custom house and U. S. consulate during a revolution. He was commissioned a lieutenant-commander in July, 1866, and upon his return from the Pacific, was ordered to the U. S. naval academy, where he remained until 1869, when he was appointed to the U. S. ship *Benicia*, and served in her on the Asiatic station until 1872. He participated in the attack upon, and complete overthrow of, the forces defending the forts on the Salce river in Corea, in June, 1871, when Lieut. Hugh McKee was killed at his side. After his return to the United States in the fall of 1872, he was ordered to the Naval academy as head of the department of modern languages. He was commissioned a commander in 1874, and was ordered to command the U. S. ship *Essex*, in 1876, and served in her on the North Atlantic, west coast of Africa and South Atlantic stations until 1879. He was inspector of the second light-house district of Boston, from 1880 to 1883, when he was ordered to the bureau of equipment and recruiting at Washington. When the Greely relief expedition was organized in 1884, he was sent in command of it to the North Polar regions, and on June 23, rescued Lieut. Greely and six survivors at Cape Sabine, and brought them home with great promptitude. Partly as a reward for this service he was promoted by President Arthur to chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting in the navy department, where he served until 1888, when he was reappointed

