

## OBITUARY.

### GEN. DANIEL ULLMAN.

Gen. Daniel Ullman died at Nyack, N. Y., yesterday morning. Gen. Ullman, LL. D., was a distinguished soldier in the late rebellion and retired from army life with the rank of Major General. He was of French lineage. He was born in Wilmington, Del., on April 28, 1810. His father, John James Ullman, was a descendant of several generations of bankers in Strasburg, Alsace. In early life he visited the United States the year before the close of the American Revolution, and subsequently returning he established himself in Wilmington, where Daniel was born.

The General's mother was Jeanne F. le Franc, who was descended from the le Franc family, different branches of which resided in St. Malo, Angers, and Nantes, in the west of France. M. Victor le Franc, late Senator and several times Minister of France, and his uncle, Jean Baptiste Le Franc, the celebrated Girondist, who so narrowly escaped the massacre of 1793, were of this ancient family.

Gen. Ullman was a graduate of Yale College. He studied law in the office of Henry R. Storrs in this city, and early entered upon a large practice. Before the abolition of the Court of Chancery he was for many years a Master in that court. In 1851 he was the candidate of the Whig Party for Attorney General of the State. The General was one of the founders of the New-York Young Men's Society, from which grew the Young Men's Christian Association. He was also a founder of what is now the Union Club.

Gen. Ullman was very active in the political movements of the country. For a long time he exerted a powerful influence, which extended beyond the limits of this State. Notwithstanding the difference in their ages, he was a trusted friend of Henry Clay. With him he was a strong advocate of the "American system," and was the Chairman of the committee which caused the celebrated "Clay medal" to be struck in honor of the services of that illustrious statesman.

In 1854 Gen. Ullman was the candidate of the American Party for the Governorship of this State. In later years he spoke with much force of what he claimed was an injustice done him in that campaign through misrepresentation. The argument was used against him, he said, that, while at the head of the American Party himself, he was a foreigner and born in a foreign land. This was not true, as his birthplace was Wilmington, Del. This one feature of the campaign he never forgot, and spoke of it frequently in his latter days.

Gen. Ullman, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, gave his whole strength to the defense of the Union. He raised and led to the field the Seventy-eighth Regiment, New-York Volunteers. This regiment was at Harper's Ferry, and in many of the early movements in the Shenandoah and Piedmont regions. During the retreat of the Army of Virginia, after the battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Ullman was prostrated by typhoid fever, taken prisoner, and thrown into Libby Prison.

On Jan. 13, 1863, he was commissioned Brigadier General, and ordered by the President and Secretary of War Stanton to establish headquarters in this city and select and appoint the white officers for four regiments of colored troops and one regiment of mounted scouts in Louisiana. He proceeded at once to that State, and soon filled up the brigade of five regiments of colored troops, which subsequently grew into a corps of 17,000 men, the movements of whom form an interesting part of the history of the war.

In April, 1863, Gen. Ullman raised and organized in New-Orleans the Ullman Brigade, Corps d'Afrique, and in July engaged in the siege and capture of Port Hudson. In 1864 he was in command of Port Hudson and all the troops of the district. In the same month he was in command of the West Mississippi district, and was in chief command at the battle of the Atchafalaya. In March, 1865, he was ordered to Cairo and New-York, where he was commissioned Major General and mustered out of service.

Gen. Ullman's wife was the daughter of the Rev. William Berrian, D. D., at one time rector of Trinity Church, this city. She was the niece of Bishop Hobart, the granddaughter of Gen. Elias Dayton, who was on Gen. Washington's staff. She was also a descendant of the first two Governors of Massachusetts, of Elias Boudinot, who, as President of the Continental Congress, signed the first treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, and of Dr. Chandler, who was elected the first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, but did not accept.

Gen. and Mrs. Ullman went abroad in 1889, as they had done a number of times before, and traveled over many portions of Europe. In April, 1890, while they were at Bruenen, on Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, Mrs. Ullman was attacked by peritonitis and suffered greatly. On April 21 she died. Her husband was alone with her at her death, but her pastor, the Rev. Franklin Babbitt of Grace Church, Nyack, was in London, and he delayed his trip home, going at once to assist Gen. Ullman in his trouble.

Gen. Ullman's health suffered so much from exposure during the war that on being mustered out of the service he retired from active life and established himself at Grand View, about two miles south of Nyack. Here he occupied himself in literary and scientific studies. He gave much of his attention to comparative philology as a source of history. He long meditated and drafted some portions of a work on the "Philosophy of History as Developed by the American Rebellion," when his studies were brought to a close by an almost entire loss of sight.

For a year or more Gen. Ullman had boarded in Nyack, and until a few days ago he was seen frequently plodding his way along the sidewalk through the main portion of the town. He was able to find his way, but could recognize no one, not even his nearest friends, unless they stopped and spoke to him, and then he knew them by their voice. He was slightly bowed with age, and his general air was always one of dignity.

Gen. Ullman was a fine scholar, a loyal American citizen, a staunch Republican, a broad-minded statesman, a distinguished soldier, and a noble type of true manhood.