

Morrison failed to pass, being under age and not having his parents' consent.

IN MEXICO.

He went with the company to Mexico as a volunteer, although not having any rank or being assigned to any position. The company was engaged in convoy and escort duty for a time.

DEATH OF CAPT. BUTLER.

At National Bridge, Mexico, Capt. Butler died from yellow fever. Morrison returned to New Orleans soon after the captain's death.

THE LOPEZ EXPEDITIONS.

While in New Orleans young Morrison became acquainted with Gen. Narciso Lopez, whom a year or two later he joined in a military expedition against Cuba. A landing was effected at Cardenas, which was captured by Lopez and his followers. But the invaders were forced to abandon the town and take to their vessels to escape. The second expedition met with no better success, and ended in the tragic death of the brave "Will." Crittenden and others. Morrison also took part in this expedition, and narrowly escaped capture. The third attempt to take possession of Cuba resulted in the capture and execution of Lopez. Morrison assisted in organizing the expedition at New Orleans, though under personal instructions from Gen. Lopez he did not sail in the first vessel, but followed on a steamer leaving New Orleans a few days later with reinforcements. The capture and execution of Lopez at Havana in March, 1855, put an end to the last expedition. Morrison and other survivors returned to New Orleans.

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.

In April, 1855, recruiting offices were opened at New York and Albany to enlist persons desirous of participating in a war with Spain, should hostilities result from the trouble over the Black Warrior affair, one of several Spanish aggressions. The organization was called the Worth legion, and was made up largely from veterans of the Mexican war, the Lopez expedition survivors, etc. The officers included Col. James C. Burnham, Lieut. Col. George B. Hall and Major Addison Farnsworth. Morrison was first lieutenant of company D. The legion would gladly have made a dash at Cuba, but the Black Warrior affair was amicably settled, and the organization did not go into active service.

THE NICARAGUA EXPEDITION.

In October, 1855, the legion, of a portion of it, offered its services to Gen. William Walker, then in Nicaragua, Central America. The offer was accepted, and the men quietly embarked on the steamer Northern Light December 24. The leaders of this expedition were Col. Hall, Major Farnsworth and Capt. Morrison. Col. French had furnished \$30,000 to fit out the expedition. Col. Morrison says:

MAKING A START.

"We went aboard the steamer. I had raised a company of which I was in command. The authorities were on the watch for us, and Joe Atkinson, assistant district attorney, appeared on the dock as Capt. Tinklepaugh of the Northern Light was standing on the paddle-box giving orders for the steamer to cast off.

"Arrest this steamer," shouted Atkinson. "Cast off the hawser!" commanded Capt. Tinklepaugh.

"The gang-plank was hauled in, but Joe got aboard with several marshals.

AN ATTEMPTED ARREST.

"As we got off away from the shore we began to feel jolly, for we thought no one would interfere with us. But we were mistaken. The first thing I knew a man came up and slapped me on the shoulder and said: "I arrest you."

"The deuce you do! What for?"

"Violating the neutrality laws."

"Several passengers crowded around and got between the man and myself, and I went to my stateroom and did not see him again for an hour.

ORDERED TO LAY TO.

"The Northern Light hugged the Jersey shore. We had four brass cannon on board and a lot of artillery trappings. As we were looking them over to see if they were all right and arranging our men about the vessel we saw a puff of smoke from a revenue cutter, followed by the report of a gun. It was a blank, shot from the cutter—afterward the Harriet Lane—for us to lay to. Capt. Tinklepaugh paid no attention to the order, but steamed on. Then came a solid shot, which passed between the pilot-house and the smoke-stack. This had the desired effect, and the Northern Light anchored near Staten Island.

ARRESTED BY THE MARINES.

"As the revenue cutter was approaching the steamer the members of the legion were busy throwing overboard their artillery. A detachment of marines boarded the steamer and arrested us all.

CHAINED TO THE WHEEL.

"I was taken to the pilot house and handcuffed to the wheel. In ten or twenty minutes the marines brought up Capt. John Creighton and served him the same way. As fast as the officers were arrested they were brought up to the pilot-house and chained to the wheel.

NEARLY FROZEN.

"It was a bitter cold night—Christmas eve, 1855. We were nearly frozen up in the pilot-house. I managed to get the steward to come up and put his hand in my pocket and get some money. He brought us blankets and put them over our shoulders. We were up there several hours. The officers arrested included Col. George B. Hall, Major Addison Farnsworth, Capt. E. D. O'Keefe, Capt. Charles Walters and others.

OTHER ARRESTS.

"Capt. Tinklepaugh and Chief Engineer Fowler, of the steamer; Joseph T. White, agent of the Nicaragua transit company; Joseph S. Malé, editor of a newspaper in Nicaragua, and D. S. Dillingham, private secretary of Col. Parker H. French, Gen. Walker's would-be minister to the United States, were also arrested.

IN LUDLOW STREET.

"The officers were taken ashore and placed in the Ludlow street jail. The 500 or 600 privates were released.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

"The officers secured bail after a week or so had been spent in jail. My bondsman was C. G. Memminger, afterward secretary of the treasury of the southern confederacy.

ANOTHER START.

"I took the next steamer, the Star of the West, and my men went quietly on board. Billy Wilson, afterward colonel of the zouaves, was also on board with a company he had raised for Gen. Walker's army. After we got out to sea I called my men up on deck and organized them into a company. Billy Wilson did the same with his men.

A REGION OF TERROR.

"Wilson's men began terrorizing the ship as soon as we got outside the harbor. They broke open the bar and got drunk and robbed the purser's room and committed other depredations. The captain of the steamer came to me and asked me if I could depend on my men. I said I could, and the captain declared that Wilson's men must be put down. We arranged a plan to have Wilson arrested without letting his men know it. I had about twenty-five men and Wilson had fifty. His men had butcher-knives, while mine were unarmed.

FACE TO FACE.

"I was sitting in the captain's room on the upper deck. Mr. Malé was with me. My pistol was on a table in front of me and Malé's was in his holster. The door suddenly opened, and Billy Wilson appeared with a big navy revolver in his hand. He said:

"Capt. Morrison, I understand you claim that my men are responsible for all the fuss on board."

"It was a trying moment to me. I knew I must be careful. Billy had the drop on me. My right hand was behind the table, and Malé adjusted himself in his chair so that my hand came to his revolver in the holster. I secured the pistol but I didn't dare to cock it, for I knew Billy would hear it click, and then he would fire. Malé's hand was on the table so that he could seize my revolver suddenly. I kept my eye on Wilson and lightened my grip on Malé's pistol, ready for an emergency.

WILSON QUIETED.

"I calmly told Wilson what I supposed was the condition of affairs on board, and he was mollified for the time.

STOPPED THEIR FOOLISHNESS.

"When we landed in Nicaragua I reported the matter to Gen. Walker. He put Wilson under arrest and took his men away from him. Two of Wilson's men shot a native boy in the plaza the morning after we reached Grenada. Gen. Walker saw the murder from the Bishop's palace, where he had his headquarters. He called to two of his soldiers and directed them to shoot those two fellows on the plaza. His order was promptly executed. That stopped the Wilson men's foolishness.

WALKER OVERTHROWN.

"When Capt. Morrison reached Grenada Gen. Walker was in the height of his glory as president of Nicaragua, and making war on Costa Rica and San Salvador. Just the latter powers proved too strong for the "liberator," and Walker's government was overthrown and he was executed.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

"While serving in Gen. Walker's army Capt. Morrison returned to New York, where he had been indicted for violating the

neutrality laws, and stood trial on his indictment. He was defended by Francis B. Cutting, Ogden Hoffman and Thomas Van Buren. Capt. Morrison was acquitted.

IN ITALY.

Something about Col. Morrison's adventures in Italy, while serving under Garibaldi, will be told in another article.

UNDER FOUR FLAGS.

Interesting Incidents in the Career of a Veteran of Five Wars—Mexico, Cuba and Nicaragua—Exciting Experiences on Sea and Land.

Col. Andrew J. Morrison of the United States railway mail service, and who resides in West Troy, is a veteran of five wars. His first experience in the field was in the Mexican war when a lad of sixteen. He participated in three expeditions against Cuba under Lopez. He was next an officer under Gen. Walker in Nicaragua. Twenty-eight years ago this month he sailed for Europe, and was serving as a major in the Italian army under Garibaldi when the war of the rebellion broke out. Col. Morrison hastened home, and was at once authorized to raise a regiment of cavalry in his native state. The regiment was by him named the Northern Black Horse cavalry. It was the second and subsequently the seventh New York cavalry. Col. Morrison served with distinction in the war of the rebellion, and was several times wounded. His career is filled with exciting adventures and interesting experiences, the outlines of a few of which a Times reporter has gathered from interviews with Col. Morrison and from official documents in the latter's possession.

BIRTH AND BOYHOOD.

Andrew J. Morrison was born in Argyle, Washington county, October 3, 1831. His father, Andrew Morrison, was born in Ireland August 31, 1794. He came to America when young, and was a lieutenant in a battery in the war of 1812. Col. Morrison recollects when a small boy marching about in his father's big military hat, that resembled a mortar used in front of a drug store, and with his father's sash wrapped around him. The sash was twenty-five feet long, and made to be used as a hammock when desired. These relics, which the colonel prized very highly, were loaned by him to a friend several years ago and lost.

STARTED FOR CALIFORNIA.

Young Morrison's father started him in business at West Troy in 1847, but the martial spirit, inherited from his father, could not be quenched. The boy abandoned his business, and without the consent of either of his parents he enlisted at Albany in Capt. Frisbee's company of Col. Stevenson's regiment, destined for California. The first discoveries of gold were made by members of this regiment. The excitement was so great that it virtually caused the regiment to disband. The men went to digging. Lieut. Gilbert of Capt. Frisbee's company lost his life in a duel while in the service. Young Morrison was not permitted to share the fortunes of the regiment. While at Governor's Island, preparing to embark for California, his father arrived and appealed to Col. Stevenson for the discharge of the young recruit, which was granted.

WITH THE FIRST DRAGOONS.

But the boy had the war fever worse than ever when he found that his trip to the Pacific had been vetoed by his father. He eluded the old gentleman's vigilance and proceeded to Philadelphia, where he enlisted in Capt. John Butler's company of the first United States dragoons, then recruiting for the Mexican war.

ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.

The young soldier drilled with the company all winter at the rendezvous, but in the spring, when the dragoons were examined by the surgeon preparatory to going to Mexico,