

COLONEL ULRIC DAHLGREN.

Colonel Dahlgren, son of Admiral J. A. Dahlgren, whose services during the first two years of the Civil War gained for him the distinction of special thanks from Congress and an extension for ten years of service-term on the active list, was born in Bucks County, Pa., in 1842. When six years of age his father moved to Washington, D. C., where special opportunities arose for Ulric's technical education in the construction and use of ordnance.

He began to study civil engineering in 1858, and started on a law course in 1860. This was interrupted at the beginning of the Civil War, when his father gave him the command of a naval battery on Maryland Heights. This led to his selection as one of General Sigel's aides. He served with credit through the campaigns of Generals Fremont and Pope, and was present as General Sigel's chief of artillery at the second battle of Bull Run. With a body-guard of fifty-seven men he attacked Fredericksburg, held it for three hours and took thirty-one prisoners, gaining for his pluck and skill in this affair a position as aide, successively on the staffs of Generals Burnside, Hooker and Meade.

He greatly distinguished himself at Chancellorsville and in the Gettysburg campaign. In the early part of the latter battle he obtained from his chief, General Pleasanton, a small detachment of men and a roving commission, and scoured the country for a bearer of despatches whom he had learned was coming from Richmond to General Lee. He succeeded in capturing the man and securing a letter from Davis to Lee, in which the former wrote of the exposed condition of Richmond, owing to the presence of a large Union force at City Point. It is said that General Meade had already ordered a retreat of the Army of the Potomac, and his cavalry was occupying prominent points in order to cover and protect this retrograde movement, when Dahlgren's captured despatches were brought to him, and he countermanded the order and fought the battle to a successful finish.

When the rebel retreat began Dahlgren pursued the enemy into Hagerstown, where a sudden and fierce resistance was encountered, and where he received such a wound that he was left pris-



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oner for a time in the enemy's hands. Subsequently he was brought to Washington and his leg was amputated. For this gallant exploit he was promoted to a colonelcy, and, as soon as his wounded limb permitted, returned to active service with the cavalry of Kilpatrick. In February, 1864, a daring expedition was undertaken with a view to the release of the Federal prisoners held in Libby Prison and on Belle Isle, across the river from Richmond. The whole command marched to Spottsylvania Court-house, when Colonel Dahlgren, with five hundred picked men, pushed on to the James River, while Kilpatrick in one direction and Custer in another made raids which were useful in themselves and designed to draw away opposition from Dahlgren. The latter reached the river, indeed, but met unexpected obstacles and forces, and his purpose failed not only, but he there met his death.

led to his re-appointment at the academy in 1853, and from 1854 to 1859 he served as adjutant at West Point.

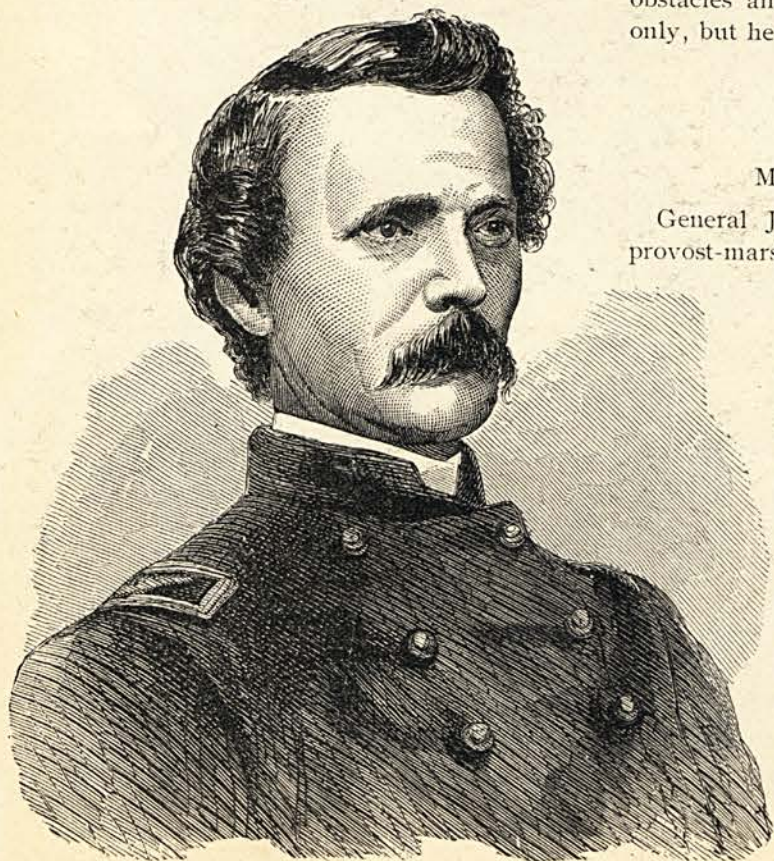
In 1861, as assistant adjutant-general, he served under Generals McDowell and Buell, being chief of staff to the latter during 1861 and 1862. General Fry was present at the first battle of Bull Run, Shiloh, the advance upon and siege of Corinth, operations in Northern Alabama and the action at Perryville. In 1863, as brigadier-general, he was made provost marshal-general of the United States, and served as such until the office was abolished in 1866. During these three years he put into the army more than 1,000,000 men by conscription, substitution and enlistment, returned to the army more than 75,000 deserters, and collected more than \$26,000,000. In 1865 he was breveted major-general in the United States army for distinguished services, and from 1866 to 1881, when he was retired, served continuously as an adjutant-general of division.

MAJOR-GENERAL CLARK.

General William T. Clark, conspicuous on several occasions during the siege of Vicksburg under General Grant, was a native of Connecticut. His family afterward took up its residence in Iowa. Little is recorded concerning his early life and education. At the

outbreak of hostilities he entered the Union army, and proved his military capacity so well that he was selected for the responsible position of adjutant-general and chief of staff to General Grant. He served with the Seventeenth Army Corps, holding rank as lieutenant-colonel.

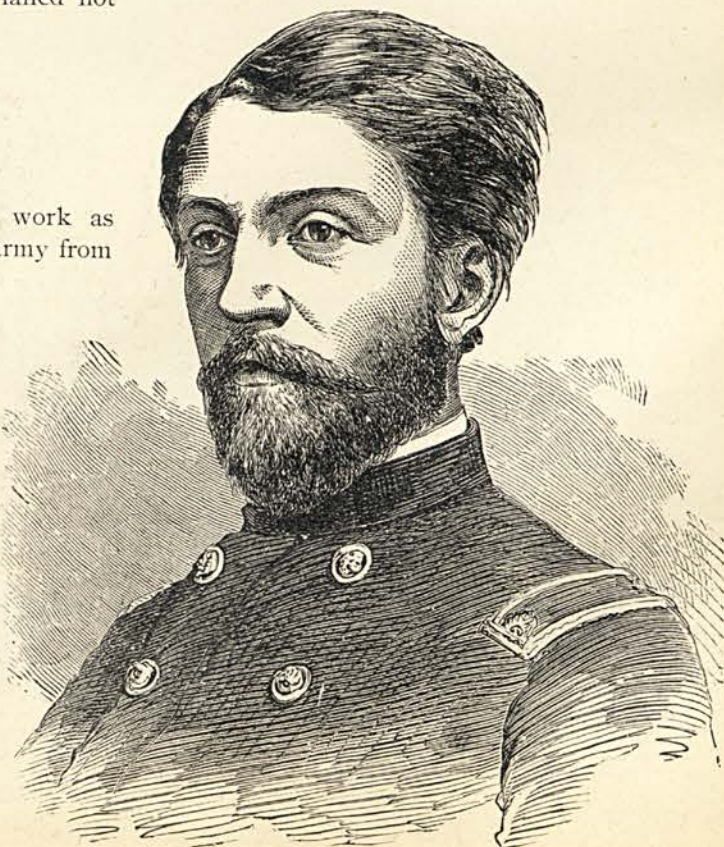
During the progress of events before Vicksburg his conduct attracted such favorable attention among his superiors that he was, within a short space of time gazetted colonel, brigadier-general, and brevet major-general. General Clark accompanied General Sherman in his march through Georgia, and from Savannah to Washington, being in command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on February 1, 1866.



JAMES B. FRY.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRY.

General James Barnett Fry, whose work as provost-marshal-general of the Union army from 1863 to 1866, was wonderful in its scope and effectiveness, was born in Carrollton, Greene County, Ill., in 1827. He graduated from the military academy at West Point in his twentieth year, was commissioned a brevet second lieutenant in the Third U. S. Artillery, and after having served as assistant instructor of artillery at the academy for a short time, joined his regiment in Mexico during the progress of the war. His special knowledge of artillery



WILLIAM T. CLARK.