

ADMIRAL DAVID DIXON PORTER.

Admiral Porter, the successor of Farragut as the highest officer of the United States Navy, was a native of Pennsylvania, son of Commodore David Porter—famous for his captures of British vessels during the war of 1812, and brother of Commodore William D. Porter, who, in 1861, fought at Fort Henry and afterward destroyed the ram "Arkansas." He was born in or near Philadelphia in 1813, entered the navy as a midshipman in his sixteenth year, and became lieutenant when only twenty-eight years of age. From 1836 to 1840 he did good service with the coast survey. Subsequently he was posted for duty to the Naval Observatory at Washington. In 1846-47 Lieutenant Porter joined in the naval operations against Mexico, doing excellent service on land and water. In 1861 he was promoted to the rank of commander and ordered to the "Powhattan," with instructions to relieve Fort Pickens, Florida. This work having been achieved he undertook the construction of a mortar flotilla. With twenty-one mortar boats he reduced Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, below New Orleans, in April, 1862. In the fall he took charge of a gunboat flotilla on the Mississippi, aided at the capture of Arkansas Port, and co-operated with General Grant against Vicksburg. For these services he was made rear-admiral in July, 1863. He took part, with General Banks, in the expedition against Shreveport, 1864, and commanded the naval forces at the attack and reduction of Fort Fisher, 1864-65. He was appointed vice-admiral July 25, 1866, and, five years later, admiral, being the only one of that rank. He died February 13, 1891.



DAVID DIXON PORTER.

and, in 1847, became second lieutenant. His war record in Mexico included Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and the seizure of the capital city. From 1848 to 1861, during which time he received two promotions and a transfer to the cavalry, his services were against Indians on the frontier. In June, 1861, Captain Granger joined the field staff of General Sturgis, and took part in actions at Dug Spring and Wilson's Creek. Three months later he was chosen to command the Second Michigan Cavalry. Early in 1862 he was gazetted brigadier-general of United States volunteers, served under Generals Halleck and Grant in the west, commanded the cavalry at the advance on Corinth and pursued Beauregard's retreating force. In September, 1862, he was chosen major-general of volunteers, held commands in Kentucky and Tennessee, and actively participated at the defence of Franklin, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge—

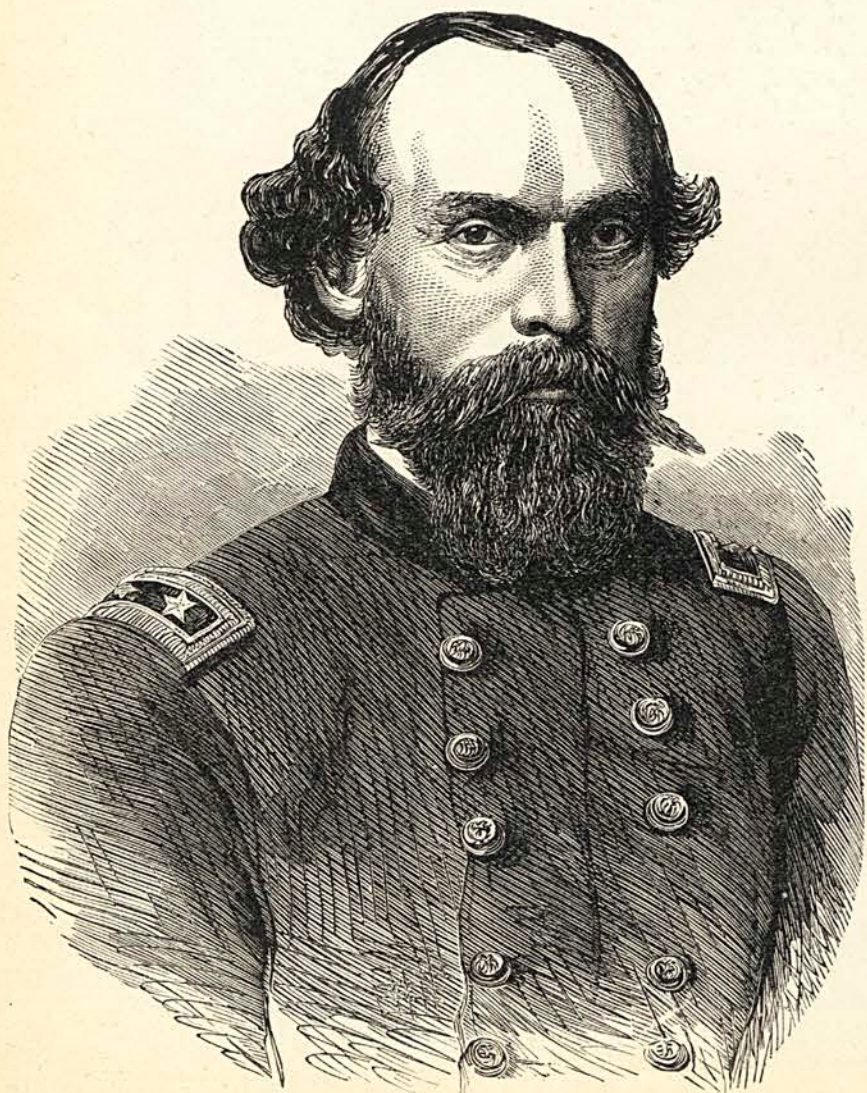
where he commanded the Fourth Army Corps—the storming of Blakely, and the final seizure of Mobile. He subsequently commanded the district of Texas and department of Kentucky. His brevets for bravery included every rank from first lieutenant to major-general. General Granger died in 1876.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

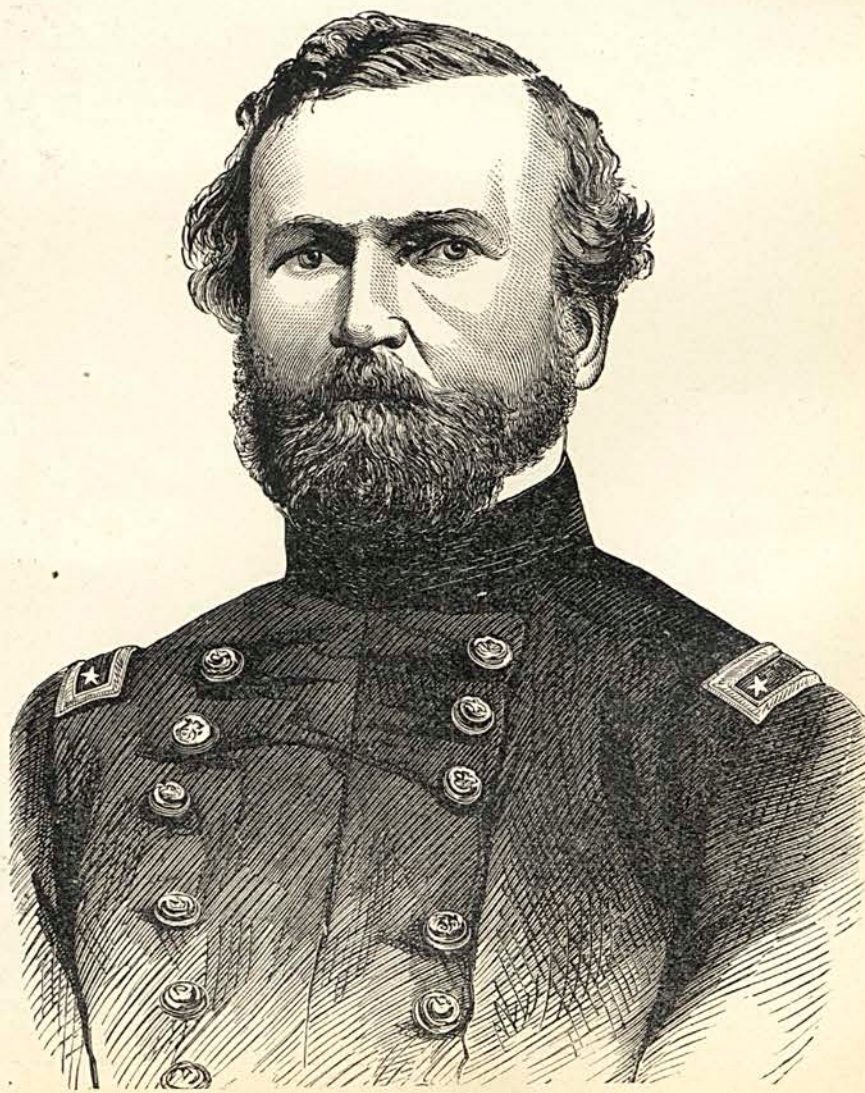
General Thomas, whose disastrous defeat of General Hood at Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1864, after two days' hard fighting, won for him the thanks of Congress and a gold medal from the State of Tennessee, was born in Southampton County, Virginia, in 1816. He was sent to the academy at West Point in 1836, graduated in 1840, was gazetted to the Third Artillery Regiment, served against the Indians in Florida for two years, and took an active part in the Mexican War, being engaged in the defence of Fort Brown, at Monterey and Buena Vista, winning brevets as captain and major for gallantry. From 1851 to 1854 he was instructor at West Point. In 1855 the appointment of major in the Second Cavalry was given him. He remained in Texas with the regiment for five years. When the Civil War began a number of officers in his regiment resigned to take service in the Confederacy. Thomas remained firm and entered upon a brilliant career in the Union Army. In May, 1861, he became colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, and shortly afterward was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a division under Buell in Kentucky, defeated Zollikoffer near Mill Spring, was promoted to be major-general, and, in May, 1862, had charge of the right wing of Halleck's army operating against Corinth. General Thomas took an active part at Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Franklin. He succeeded General Rosecrans in command of the Army of the Cumberland, and served under Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, and was then commissioned by that general to drive Hood out of Tennessee. In 1868 he declined the brevets of lieutenant-general and general. His death occurred two years later.

MAJOR-GENERAL GORDON GRANGER.

General Granger, one of the most daring and successful of the Federal commanders during the Civil War, was a native of New York State. He was born about 1825, passed the final examination at West Point, and was gazetted as brevet second lieutenant of infantry in 1845. The next year he was transferred to the Mounted Rifles,



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