

COLONEL JOHN T. SPRAGUE.

Colonel Sprague, the son of a navy surgeon, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1812. His father afterward settled in Detroit, Michigan, where the boy attracted the attention of General Cass, who, on responding to President Jackson's call for his assistance at the War Department, had young Sprague appointed to a position under his charge. There he remained until 1836, having two years previously been made lieutenant of marines.

He served against the Creek and Seminole Indians in Florida, was appointed quartermaster and commissary of troops, and subsequently an aide on the staff of General Jessup. When the Eighth Infantry was formed by Colonel Worth, he was made first lieutenant, and, in 1839, joined the Florida campaign against Wildcat. For brave conduct at the affair of Pilacklikiha, Lieutenant Sprague received the brevet of captain. His regiment was sent to Texas in 1846. Later, he assumed charge of the Department of Florida and wrote an excellent history of the Florida war. His subsequent service included active work in New Mexico and Texas. In 1861 he became major in the First Infantry, and served as chief of staff to General Pope. He was Adjutant-General of New York State, 1861-1865; became colonel of the Seventh Infantry in 1865, and retired in 1870.



J. T. SPRAGUE.

Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the actions preceding Gettysburg, where he held chief command of cavalry, and the rout of General Price's invading forces from Missouri in 1864. He was promoted to the rank of major-general after Chancellorsville. In 1866 he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and was retired from the regular army in 1888.

MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD FERRERO.

General Ferrero was a Spaniard by birth, but was a resident of New York at the beginning of the war, and a field officer in the Eleventh Regiment of the State militia. In the summer of 1861 he organized and was made colonel of the Fifty-first New York Volunteers, which styled themselves the "Shepherd Rifles." This regiment fought with distinction on the coast of North Carolina, and its colonel was rewarded with the command of a brigade. He distinguished himself at the second battle of Manassas, and was of especial service in protecting the Federal retreat on the succeeding day at Chantilly. He had a brigade command again at the battle of South Mountain; and his services on the field of Antietam won for him the full rank of brigadier-general.

He was also at Fredericksburg, where his brigade lost two-fifths of its whole number. Transferred to the west, Ferrero's brigade was joined to the Ninth Corps, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg; and afterward pursued and defeated Johnston at Jackson, Miss. Detached again, General Ferrero and his men were shut up in Knoxville, Tenn., with Burnside, in 1863, and to him was committed the defence of Fort Saunders when Longstreet's legions unsuccessfully assaulted it with such desperate valor. This was perhaps the most brilliant of his achievements. Later he returned to the east and was given command of a division of colored troops. He was made a brevet major-general and left the army when it was disbanded in 1865.

MAJOR-GENERAL PLEASANTON.

General Alfred Pleasonton, famous for his brilliant work at Chancellorsville, where, in May, 1863, he successfully operated a body of cavalry to prevent the threatening advance of Stonewall Jackson's corps, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1824, entered at West Point, and graduated in 1844, when he was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the First Dragoons.

He served in the Mexican war, received a brevet as first lieutenant for gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and was made captain in 1855. After the Mexican campaign, he

did good service in California, New Mexico and Texas. For several years he held a prominent position on General Harney's staff.

In the Civil War, he was given command of his regiment on the march from Utah to Washington, and served with it during the Virginia Peninsular campaign of 1862. Captain Pleasonton was gazetted major of the Second Cavalry in February, 1862, receiving the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers in the following July. He had command of General Stoneman's brigade of cavalry, and led the van when General McClellan, in October, 1862, crossed the Potomac. His war services include Boonsboro, South



ALFRED PLEASONTON.



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