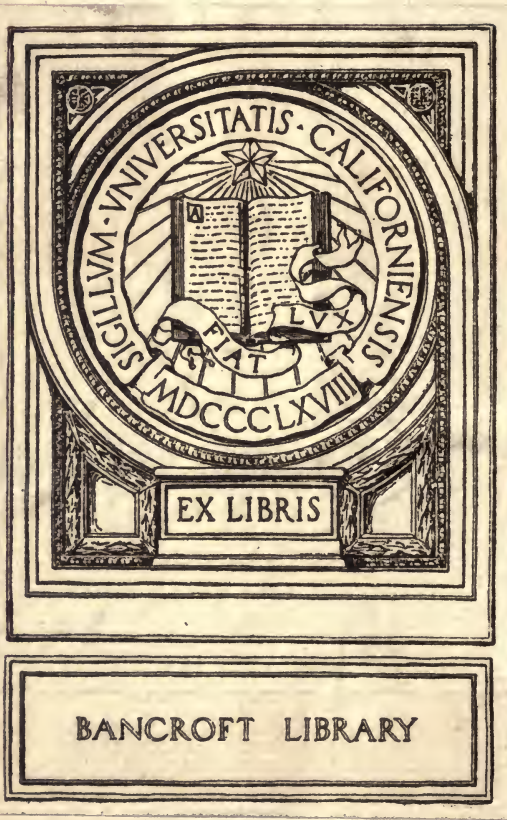


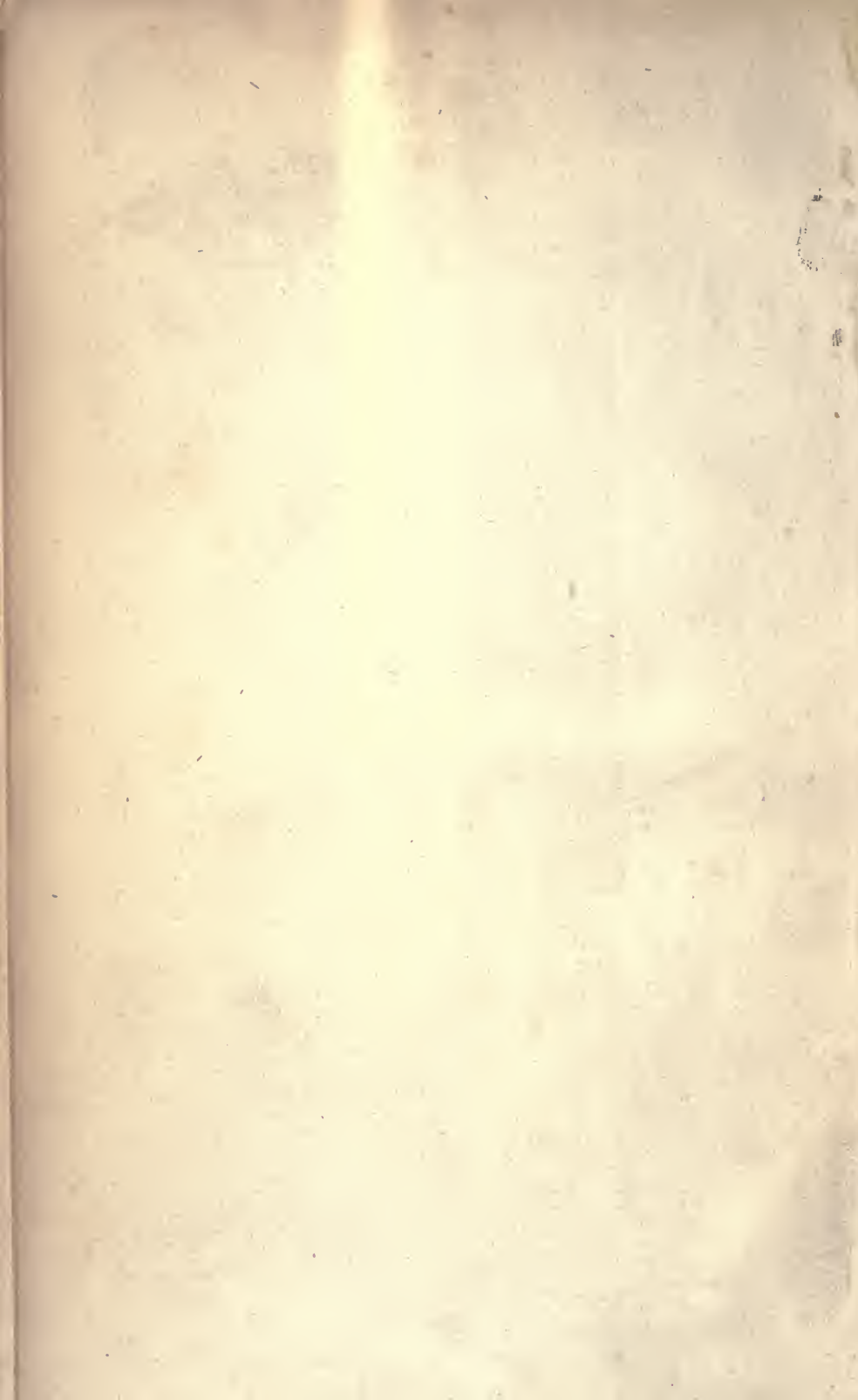


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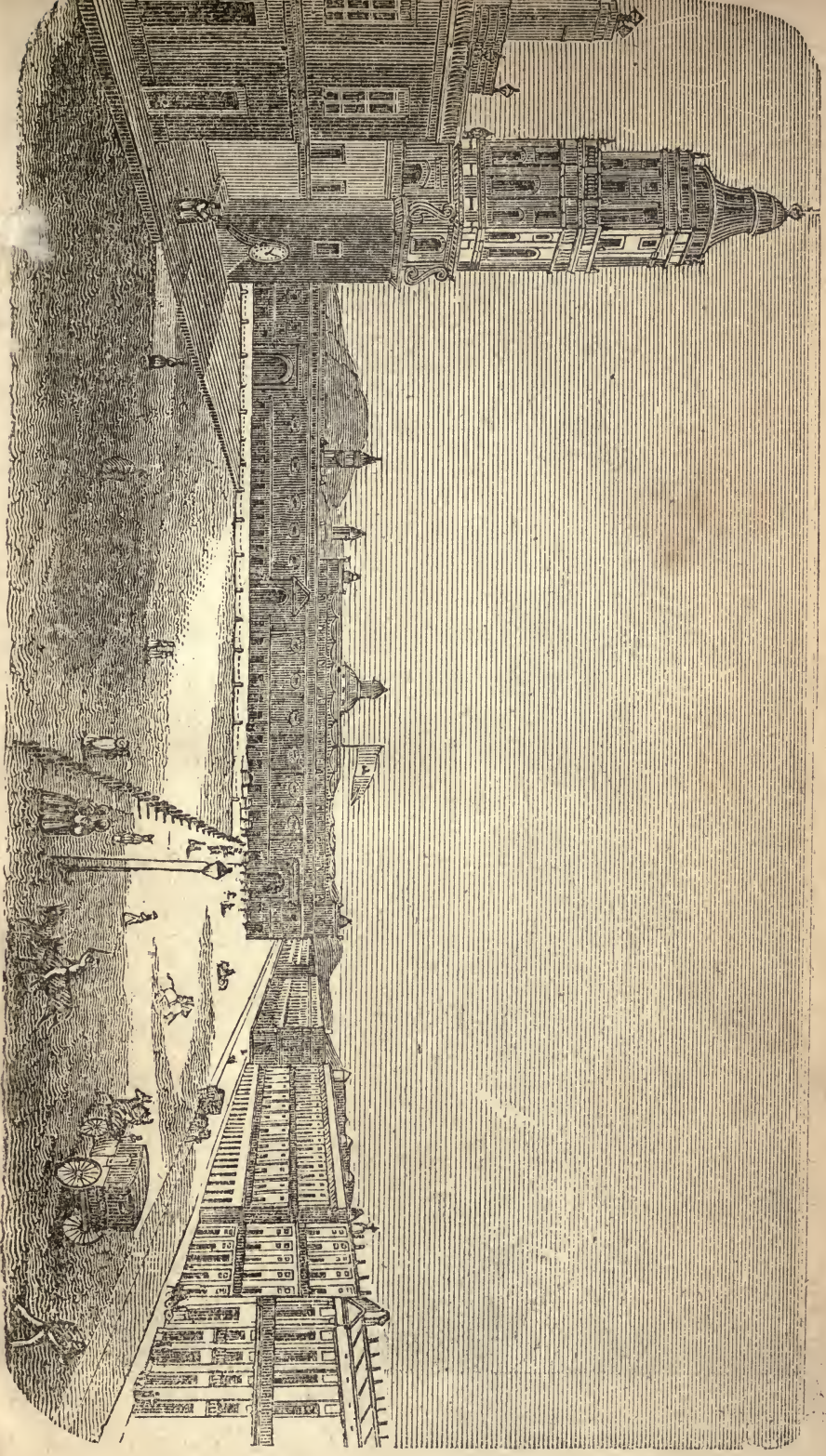


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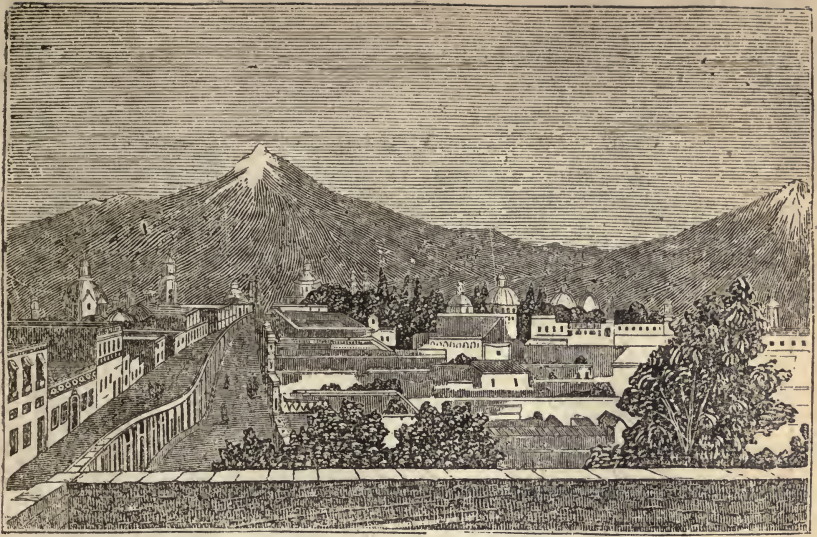


GRAND PLAZA IN THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA





UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS ADVANCING TO THE ATTACK OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AND HALLS AT CHAPULTEPEC.



CITY OF MEXICO.



VOLCANES. EXT. CITY OF PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELOS.



CAPTURE OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE.



STORMING OF MONTEREY.



BATTLE OF PALO ALTO.



BATTLE OF SIERRA GORDO.



BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

COMPLETE HISTORY
OF THE
LATE MEXICAN WAR.
CONTAINING AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT
OF
ALL THE BATTLES FOUGHT
IN THAT REPUBLIC
INCLUDING THE
TREATY OF PEACE:
WITH A LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.
TOGETHER WITH
A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE
LIVES OF GENERALS SCOTT AND TAYLOR.
ILLUSTRATED WITH FIFTEEN BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

NEW YORK.

F. J. DOW & Co., 139 NASSAU ST

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SANTA ANNA.



GENERAL SCOTT.



GENERAL TAYLOR.

P R E F A C E .

The following pages are designed to record, in a brief manner, those facts in reference to the war in Mexico, worthy of preservation. It comprehends the substance of larger works, and is more convenient for reference. Lists of killed and wounded are given as fully and accurately as the official and authoritative reports would admit.

It is painful to contemplate, and especially describe the scenes of the battle field—the streams of blood—the groans of the wounded and dying—the hundreds or thousands slain—the gasp of death—the crushed hopes—undying spirits thus ushered suddenly and awfully into the presence of their Judge, perhaps unprepared—it is appalling! and we would turn away and weep for poor, depraved humanity. Still it is desirable that the facts should be laid before the public. How many wives, at the commencement of the war, parted with their companions never to meet again in this world, and are now eager to know all the circumstances connected with the war! How many parents, bereft of dear children, how many brothers and sisters, deprived of those whom they loved, are intensely anxious to hear all the particulars of each battle!

We present these pages to the public hoping the tragical scenes here described may deter others from imbibing a war spirit. We exhort them not to be influenced by the martial array, the din of battle and the clash of arms, and all the exciting paraphernalia of war.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GENERAL SCOTT.

WINFIELD SCOTT was born June 13th, 1786, near Petersburg, Virginia. His grandfather was a Scotchman, who fled to this country in consequence of being involved in the rebellion of 1847. His only son was William, who died in 1791, leaving two sons, the youngest of whom was *Winfield*.

His mother was a very amiable lady and endowed with superior intellectual and other accomplishments. She died in 1803, when the subject of this notice was only seventeen years of age.

At this time Winfield was noted for energy, stability of character, a high sense of honor, and warm social feelings. He studied one year in the High School at Richmond, and spent two years at William and Mary College, attending law lectures.

At the age of twenty years he was admitted to the bar as a lawyer.

In 1807 he emigrated to South Carolina, intending to practise law at Charleston; but in 1808 Congress determined to increase the army on account of English aggressions, and young Scott was appointed Captain of a company of Light Artillery by President Jefferson. In July, 1812, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and was ordered to the Niagara frontier, as war between the United States and England had been declared. He soon distinguished himself by recapturing a British brig in Niagara river. In October, 1812, he proceeded to Lewiston, and with six hundred men repulsed a large force of the enemy. Finally, after several severe conflicts, the enemy being reinforced (having 1300 men), and Scott's band being reduced to 300, they were obliged to surrender to the British.

The American prisoners were sent to Quebec, and thence to Boston. Scott was soon exchanged, and joined the army at Fort Niagara in May, 1813, as Adjutant-General. He soon led on the advanced guard in an attack on Fort George, and with great bravery repulsed the British, and captured the fort.

March 9th, 1814, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. In July his brigade and a corps of artillery crossed Niagara river and captured Fort Erie, and then advanced to

Chippewa, and, with 1900 men, entirely routed 2100 of the enemy.

July 25th, Scott advanced towards Niagara and again met a large force of the enemy. The battle was fierce, and Scott manifested the greatest bravery, having two horses shot under him. He was wounded in his side, and finally disabled by a musket ball passing through his left shoulder. At midnight the Americans gained possession of the field, after a loss of 860, while the British lost 878.

Scott, immediately after this celebrated battle, was appointed Major-General, at the age of 28.

In 1816 he visited Europe, and on his return married Miss Maria Mayo, of Richmond, Va. He has several daughters, but no son living.

In 1831-2 he engaged in the "Black Hawk war," and finally terminated it by a treaty with the Indians.

When nullification in South Carolina threatened the country with civil war, Scott by his cunning yet peaceful and friendly proceedings, calmed the impending storm.

January 20th, 1836, he was ordered to take the command of the army in Florida and carry on the Seminole war. He had many skirmishes; but was recalled by the grumbling of enemies.

He made peace when there was a threatened invasion of Canada by Americans on the frontier in 1837. The steamer *Caroline* was burned by the British; but the olive branch was finally accepted.

In 1838 he prevented a probable war with the Cherokee Indians.

He was the great "Pacificator" in the adjustment of the North-eastern boundary. It was undoubtedly by his wise management that a dreadfully severe war was prevented. Perhaps there is no man living who has so distinguished himself as a *brave general and kind pacificator*.

His achievements in the Mexican war are described in the following pages.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

THIS distinguished General was a native of "The Old Dominion." He was born in Orange County, Va., November 24th, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was somewhat noted as a military man in that State. Zachary is now (1847) 63 years old.

In 1785 his father moved to Kentucky, near Louisville, where Zachary spent most of his childhood.

As good schools were scarce at that time in Kentucky, his education was neglected. He was brought up on a farm; but had a taste for military glory, and in May, 1808, President Jefferson appointed him a Lieutenant in the army at the age of 14 years. His first wreath of glory was won at "*Tippecanoe*," in a desperate battle with the Indians, May 7th, 1811. In consequence of his bravery in this conflict, President Madison gave him a Captain's commission.

In the spring of 1812 he was placed in command of Fort Harrison on the Wabash. War with England had been declared, and Tecumseh, with his Indian warriors, was resolved to exterminate the whites. Taylor had only 50 men in the fort, and half of them disabled by fever. September 4th, 1812, the Indians attacked the fort about midnight. The sentinels were driven in, the block-house of the fort was on fire, and destruction seemed to be their inevitable lot. Taylor ordered a part of his men to extinguish the flames, and the remainder to return the fire. For seven hours the conflict was severe, and the savage yells terrific; but the Indians were obliged to retire.

After this brave defence Taylor was promoted to the rank of brevet-Major. At the close of the war, by the influence of enemies, he was reduced to the rank of Captain, and, resenting the insult, he retired to his farm.

In 1815 he was reinstated by President Madison, and proceeded, in 1816, to Green Bay. He was soon appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and, until 1832, was on the Western and North-western frontiers, performing important services.

General Jackson, in 1832, appointed him Colonel, and sent him into the "Black Hawk war." In July General Atkinson arrived at the scene of action with 2500 men, including 400 under Colonel Taylor. When the Indians retreated into the wilderness, 1300 men under Taylor were ordered in pursuit. They overtook them near the junction of the Mississippi and Iowa rivers, where a desperate conflict ensued, in which the savages were totally routed. Taylor soon captured Black Hawk and ended the war.

Taylor was afterwards ordered to Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, and remained there until 1836, when he was called to assist in the Seminole war in Florida, which commenced in 1835. All efforts failed to bring the savages to subjection until December, 1837, when Colonel Taylor, with 1100 men, left Fort Gardner in pursuit. December 25th, he was attacked by a large body of Indians with rifles in ambuscade. The battle was fierce and bloody. The volunteers, at first, began to give way as their leaders fell, but the regulars pressed on. This battle of "Okee-cho-bee" continued an hour, when the Indians retired, but were hotly pursued. The savages exhibited the greatest bravery. Our loss was 14 officers and 120 privates killed or wounded.

This broke the power of the war. Many Indians surrendered to our men, and the scene of bloodshed gradually terminated. Taylor soon received the rank of Brevet-Brigadier-General, and in April, 1838, was appointed to the command of our troops in Florida. He remained two years longer, and then, at his request, was recalled.

Afterwards he was appointed to the command of the First Department of the U. S. Army in the South-west. His headquarters were at Fort Jesup until 1841, when he was ordered to Fort Gibson. He remained there about five years, when, in 1845, he was ordered to Texas, in anticipation of her annexation to the United States.

The remainder of General Taylor's triumphant career is described in the following pages. He has proved himself to be one of the bravest and most skilful generals of modern times

BATTLES OF MEXICO,

Various circumstances contributed to produce this war. In the first place the government of the U. S. had certain claims against Mexico, acknowledged by the latter, but not cancelled. Next, the people of Texas, having formed themselves into an independent government maintained that independence eight years, were desirous of being annexed to the United States. In order to accomplish this object, as Mexico was opposed to it, it was agreed between our government and that of Texas, that the former should send upon the borders of Texas, an armed force sufficient to put down any opposition from Mexico. Accordingly Zachary Taylor, Col. of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, was appointed to take command of these forces. He repaired to Fort Jessup, Louisiana, and found that post garrisoned by seven companies of the 2d regiment of Dragoons, under the command of Col. D. E. Twiggs. May 10th, 1844, eight companies of the 3d Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, repaired to the same place, commanded by Lieutenant Col. E. A. Hitchcock. Their encampment was called Camp Wilkins. Eight companies of the 4th Regiment from Jefferson Barracks, went, May 13, to Grand Ecore on the Red River, under the command of Colonel Vose. Z. Taylor, with the title of Brevet Brigadier General,

arrived at Fort Jessup about the middle of June. April, 1845 two companies arrived from Fort Leavenworth, making 25 companies in all of what was called the "army of observation." It having been voted by Congress (Feb. 1845), to annex Texas to the United States, and as the people of that State in convention, would meet, and probably accept the proposition of annexation in July, it was thought best for the army of observation to be prepared to move to the western frontier of Texas if necessary. Accordingly it proceeded to New Orleans in July 1845, ready to embark to any requisite point.

While at that city Col. J. H. Vose of the 4th Infantry died in a fit, which cast a gloom over his associates in arms. July 23d a part of the force set sail for Corpus Christi, (generally called Kinney's Ranch," situated on the western shore of Corpus Christi Bay) and arrived July 31. Many interesting incidents and some spirited battles have occurred at this military post, between the Mexicans and Texans, in which Santa Anna acted a prominent part; but we must not tarry to describe them here. The army now was no longer called "army of observation;" but the "army of occupation." In August the aspect of affairs began to be menacing, and it was expected that Mexico would soon declare war. General Arista, was at Monterey with a considerable Mexican force, and there was another at Matamoras. In the mean time new companies from the United States occasionally arrived.

Sept. 12th, the steamer Dayton, having on board several officers and soldiers, burst her boilers, on her way to St. Joseph's Island, and eight lost their lives in a most distressing manner. In September General Worth with six companies, and Major Ringgold with his company of horse

and others, arrived at the camp. By the middle of October 1845 the army of occupation consisted of 251 officers 3671 privates, total 3922. These were on the coast, and there were about 150 in the interior.

Texas claimed the land to the River Rio Grande, and General Taylor was ordered, in Feb. 1846, to move the army to some point on that river. In March it accordingly started, having been at Corpus Christi seven months and eleven days. March 16th Col. Twiggs met the advanced guard of the enemy and was ordered to advance no further. He returned to the army and reported. Nothing however, was seen of the enemy again until our forces reached the banks of the Colorado, the passage of which was strongly disputed. The Mexican forces were drawn up on the opposite bank, and declared that they would fire upon our forces if they attempted to cross. General Taylor told them, that as soon as the bank was cut down for the train to pass, the first Mexican that he saw after our men entered the river would be shot. At this they fled. The Adjutant general, Gen. Mejia, the commanding officer at Matamoras, handed a paper to General Taylor informing him, that if he crossed they would have a fight; but no opposition appeared. The order of march as our army drew nearer Point Isabel was in four columns, the Dragoons on the right and the 3d Brigade on the left. Before arriving, however, it was ascertained that the place was deserted by the enemy and that all the buildings but one were burned. Our army were then ordered to direct their march towards Matamoras and General Worth encamped 12 miles from that place. General Taylor proceeded to point Isabel and the steamers and provisions arrived at the same time. While a deputation of fifty armed citizens of Matamoras, protesting

there against our occupying the country. The general told them that he would answer them at Matamoras. Defences were ordered to be constructed at the Point and Major Monroe appointed Commander of the port. March 25th, General Worth proceeded three miles farther, to Palo Alto and waited for General Taylor. March 28th, the army moved towards Matamoras, which is on the Rio Grande, arriving opposite the city about 11 A. M. Two of our advanced guard were taken prisoners by the Mexicans, and the horse of a boy who was a bugler; which excited our men considerably. About two hundred Mexicans were to be seen and their colours flying in various places. General Worth was ordered to answer the deputation which visited Gen. Taylor at Point Isabel. The Mexicans for some time would not send a boat across the river: but at last one came with an officer. General Worth sent him back saying that he wished to see the commanding officer. Gen. Mejia said that he would neither receive General Worth or General Taylor's communication. Mejia sent General La Vega and Worth crossed the river and the interview took place on the Mexican side. La Vega said that the Mexicans considered us as invaders. Nothing of importance was accomplished by the interview. A flag was soon raised by our army on the banks of the Rio Grande. It was thought that the Mexican force, at this post was fifteen hundred. March 26th it was feared that our forces would be attacked at night and they were ordered to sleep upon their arms. Capt. May with a squadron of the 2nd Dragoons marched to Point Isabel (27 miles) in four hours to reinforce the garrison. On the first of April Gen. Taylor demanded the release of the captured Dragoons and they were returned with their equipments. It is surprising that several of our men deserted and went over to the enemy. Some or

them were shot, who attempted to swim the river. News arrived, April 9th that Mr. Slidell, United States minister to Mexico having given up all hope of opening negotiations had left the city and returned to the U. S.

BATTLE OF MATAMORAS.

General Ampudia, who had superseded Arista, arrived from the South the 11th of April and ordered General Taylor to leave in 24 hours or he should consider us as having declared war against Mexico. Taylor answered that he did not wish for 24 hours but would return an answer at 10 o'clock the next day. He told Ampudia that he was sent there by his government in a peaceful attitude and he *intended to remain*, and warned Ampudia against firing the first gun. Lieutenant Porter, while out in pursuit of Col. Cross, who was supposed to be killed was attacked by some Mexicans and slain. Col. Cross was afterwards found murdered. April 26th an ambush was laid for a company of our men and 2 sergeants and 8 privates were killed in an engagement with the enemy.

There was every appearance of a general and speedy attack. General Taylor sent a requisition on the governors of Louisiana and Texas for 5000 men. April 25th General Arista arrived at the scene of action. April 28th Capt. Walker's camp was attacked by Generals Torrejon and Canales, being stationed midway between Point Isabel and Matamoras. 5 of his men were killed and 4 missing, he having gone out with some of his force on a scout. April 29th it was thought that the Point was attacked as cannon was heard in that direction, and a portion of the

army marched immediately in that direction. The report was false as there had been no attack.

May 3rd the batteries from Matamoras opened upon our camp at day-break with great energy. The battle was fierce for a while and in 30 minutes all the heavy gun batteries of the enemy were silenced by our artillery. The enemy threw many shells; but without effect.

BATTLE OF PALO ALTO.

Most of our forces were at Point Isabel and in that vicinity though some were opposite Matamoras. General Taylor, May 7th directed the army to march in the direction of Matamoras. It started at 3, P. M. having a valuable train of provisions and munitions of war. Six twelve-pounders were in the wagons and a battery of two eighteen pounders was drawn by oxen. The forces were under the command of Lieut. Churchill. On the morning of the 8th the enemy were observed less than a mile distant, occupying a front of about a mile and a half. The general formed his men in column of attack and permitted them to go half at a time and get water to fill their canteens, as they had marched twelve miles that day and suffered from heat and thirst. Our army moved on with firmness to meet the enemy, and when within 700 yards the enemy opened their fire from a battery on the right. The right wing of our army

was composed of the fifth Infantry on the right, Ringgold's Artillery, the 3rd Infantry, Churchill's eighteen pound battery and 4th Infantry and commanded by Col. Twiggs. The left wing composed of Duncan's Artillery and the 8th Infantry was commanded Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Belknap. Ringgold's and Duncan's batteries advanced and commenced firing. The enemy fired continually but not with much precision. Their cavalry move on the left and then three batteries placed in a line at a considerable distance from each other and bodies of infantry between, making a long line of battle. Ringgold's battery made dreadful havoc, cutting down almost whole platoons at once. The two eighteen pounders roared tremendously and the cavalry of the enemy soon began to retire, at first in a trot and then in a gallop. A movement of the enemy's flank, composed of Cavalry one thousand strong, endangered our train and was promptly met by a section of Ringgold's battery under Lieut. Ridgeway and the fifth and third Infantry. They were received by 5th in a square and twenty of them were killed from the fire of an angle. When the enemy saw the 3rd Infantry advancing in column by division, they fled with rapidity. On the left Duncan cut them down in great numbers and the shout of our men could be heard above the cannon's roar. Our left wing, particularly the 8th Infantry, suffered from the fire of the enemy, being in a column instead of being deployed in a line. In the midst of the battle the prairie took fire and enveloped the armies in smoke. The firing commenced at 3 P. M. and ceased for a time at 4 P. M. Then Ringgold's battery and the eighteen pounders were pushed round to the left flank of the enemy and the 4th Infantry and 1st Brigade moved up to their aid. the firing soon commenced

again and the enemy were obliged to change their line of battle. At this moment Duncan poured a tremendous fire into their right flank and threw it into the greatest confusion. As night approached the firing gradually ceased on both sides. The enemy had been driven from his position and forced to retire, and our army were left victors upon the battle ground. We had only nine killed, forty-four wounded and two missing. Major Ringgold, Captain Page, Lieutenants Luther, 2nd Artillery and Wallen, 4th Infantry were wounded. Major Ringgold received a shot while sitting on his horse, which carried away the flesh on his legs from his knees up and passed through the withers of his horse. The lower jaw of Capt. Page was shot off. Lieut. Wallen received a slight wound in the arm and Lieut. Luther in the calf of the leg. The Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Bliss and Lieut. Daniels had their horses shot under them. Our wounded suffered much during the night. General Arista commanded the enemy having 6000 men and our force consisted of 2211. Thus ended the famous battle of Palo Alto.

May 9th the enemy, at day break, moved along the borders of the chaparral and it was supposed that they intended to occupy the road and prevent our farther progress. It was decided that we should attack them, and after the train was suitably guarded, our army moved forward soon after sunrise. It was found that the enemy were rapidly retreating. In going over the battle field the scene was awful. There were at least five hundred of the enemy killed and wounded. It would seem that enough had already been done to settle the difficulty between the two nations but a nation's pride is not easily satisfied. This was but the commencement of bloody scenes. Gen. Taylor ordered our men to take care of the wounded among the enemy

wherever found, as carefully as our own wounded. At 1 P.M. our army moved on.

BATTLE OF RESACA DE LA PALMA.

Capt. G. A. McCall was sent forward with one hundred picked men to reconoitre. He found that the enemy had selected a favorable position and were waiting for our advance. McCall had a slight brush with them and returned. Our forces were deployed to the right and left of the road as skirmishers. Capt. McCall's command were ordered to advance and draw the fire of the enemy. The latter were on the opposite bank of a ravine concave towards us and their batteries were so arranged as to sweep the road and every approach through the chaparral. McCall received the fire of the enemy and Lieut. Ridgely, successor to Ringgold, was ordered forward with his battery. The battle commenced with fury. Frequently bayonets crossed, they were in such close proximity, the enemy gave way slowly, but fought like tigers, for every inch of ground. The chaparral was so thick that our regiments were mixed; but fought not the less bravely. Ridgely at one time, had a body of lancers come down upon him, with tremendous force, when he had but one piece unlimbered. Sergeant Kearnes put a load of canister on the top of a shell and fired which scattered all but four. Then Ridgely charged them in person and drove them back, exhibiting the greatest bravery.

Capt. May rode back and asked the general if he should charge the enemy on the opposite side of the ravine.

The answer was "Charge, Captain, *volens, volens!*" As May dashed on by Ridgely, the latter cried "hold on Charley till I draw their fire!" Down the ravine they went. Lieut. Inge soon fell and many others; but the rest drove furiously on, crossed the ravine and captured the battery. Capt. Graham's company was with May's in this charge. General La Vega stood by his battery to the last and was taken prisoner by Capt. May. The 3rd were deployed on the right of the road; but met no enemy and not being able to get through the thick, dense chaparral, were obliged to return to get into the action and arrived after the enemy were completely routed. Duncan then took the advance with his battery, the Dragoons, 3rd Infantry and Smith's command being ordered to support the artillery. We dashed on after the enemy who were in full retreat, pouring upon them a very destructive fire. Our men soon came up with the enemy's camp and found it deserted and captured by the brave Barbour, who with his company of the third Infantry had resisted a formidable charge of cavalry. Mules, packs, provisions, and other trophies were left by the enemy. Our men pursued the enemy, shouting as they went, to the river. Many of the enemy were drowned endeavoring to swim across, and were scattered in every direction. The rout was general and complete, though our force consisted of 1700 men, the others being required to guard the train. 2000 of the best of Mexico's troops came over to join in this battle of the 9th, called "*Resaca de la Palma.*" Our loss was three officers and thirty-six men killed, twelve officers and fifty-nine men wounded. The officers killed were Lieut. Z. Inge, 2nd Dragoons; Lieut. R. E. Cochrane, 4th Infantry; and Lieut. T. L. Chadbourne, 5th Infantry. The wounded

officers were Colonel M. M. Payne, 4th Artillery, acting Inspector-General ; Col. J. S. Mc'Intosh, 5th Infantry ; Capt. A. Hooe, 5th Infantry ; Lieut. S. H. Fowler, 5th Infantry ; Capt. W. R. Montgomery, Lieut. J. Selden, R. P. Maclay, C. F. Morris, C. R. Gates, J. G. Burbank and C. D. Jordan, 8th Infantry ; and Lieut. S. D. Dobbins, 3rd Infantry. We captured eight pieces of artillery, 2000 stand of arms, 200 mules, one hundred and fifty thousand rounds of musket cartridges, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the army. Arista's private papers and baggage fell into our hands. One General, one Colonel, one Lieut, Colonel, four Captains and five Lieutenants, were taken prisoners. Three Captains and four Lieutenants of the enemy were buried on the field, and forty-eight officers besides were acknowledged by the Mexicans to be missing. The killed, wounded, and missing of the enemy could not have been less than 2000.

Gen Taylor was sitting upon his horse in the hottest of the battle, and the balls were rattling all around him. An officer remarked to him that he was exposing himself too much, and proposed that he should retire. The General said, "*Let us ride a little nearer, the balls will fall behind us.*"

During the bombardment of Fort Brown (opposite Matamoras), Major Brown the commanding officer was wounded by a shell May 6th and died on the 9th much lamented. The enemy fired 2700 shells at this fort killing one officer, one sergeant, and wounding thirteen privates. They were repeatedly ordered by the enemy to surrender, but would not. Major Ringgold died at Point Isabel May 11th and was buried with funeral honors on the 12th. May 17th our army were ordered to cross the Rio Grande and take possession of Matamoras. General Arista sent over

and wished for an armistice until he could hear from the Capital, but Old Rough and Ready said, "No!" Taylor was asked if he intended to take the city, "Yes," was the reply, "if he had to batter it down. Tell General Arista," said he, "that the city must capitulate, all public property, ammunition, provisions &c. must be given up, and then the army may march out and retire. Arista was ordered to give an answer by 3 P. M. In the mean time our army marched three miles up the river, where there was a suitable place for crossing. No deputation came from Arista and we crossed May 18th. By a sad accident Lieut. Stephens was drowned. It was found that the Mexican army precipitately left the city and the authorities invited General Taylor to take possession. The battlefield of Resaca de la Palma presented a sad spectacle—such vast numbers of the slain and now the hospitals were filled with the wounded! Near one poor wounded man, sat a beautiful girl of seventeen keeping off the flies. She was his wife. There the mother and her children were seated by the wounded father. Colonel Twiggs was appointed to the chief command of the city.

Colonel Garland was sent out with two companies on the 19th to follow the enemy. After he had gone 27 miles he came up with them, had a skirmish, and returned the 22d. Two of his men were wounded. He killed two, wounded two of the enemy and captured twenty men with their baggage. Barita, a small town near by, was taken May 17, by Colonel Wilson. When the Congress of the U. S. heard of the capture of Capt. Thornton and his command, that body made declaration of war May 13th, and voted to raise fifty thousand volunteers and to appropriate ten millions of dollars for the expense of the war. War was declared by Mexico, April 23rd. Our Congress ap-

pointed General Taylor Brevet Major General, after the battles of Palo Alto and Resca de la Palma.

Numerous reinforcements soon came in and the army moved forward. Monterey, Reynosa, Camargo, Mier and other towns were soon taken without resistance. When our army left Matamoras, Lieutenant Colonel Clark was appointed to the command of the city. Poor Page after suffering intensely, died July 12th.

The U. S. army proceeded up the Rio Grande as far as Mier and then left that noble river and turned to the south towards Monterey.

Sept. 14th, Capt. McCullough, with thirty-five men, had a brush with two hundred Mexicans, near Ramos. Two of the enemy were wounded, and the Capt. lost one horse. Reports seemed to be confirmed that the enemy were preparing for a hard battle at Monterey. It was expected that we should have a fight at Marin, where the enemy under General Torrejon were seen, just before our army entered the town. When we arrived the enemy had left. At this place the mountains at the foot of which Monterey stands, were distinctly visible, about twenty-five miles distant.

Sept. 17th General Taylor was addressed by the Spanish Consul at Monterey inquiring whether the property of foreigners would be respected. Taylor replied that he could not be responsible for anything if the city was taken by assault.

Sept. 19th at 9 P. M. the advance of our forces arrived within three miles of Monterey. Some heavy cannon were heard and our men pushed forward; but before they came within reach of the guns General Taylor ordered them to halt. It seems that some lancers came out of the city and endeavored to draw our men within reach of the shot. When our advance halted the enemy opened upon us in

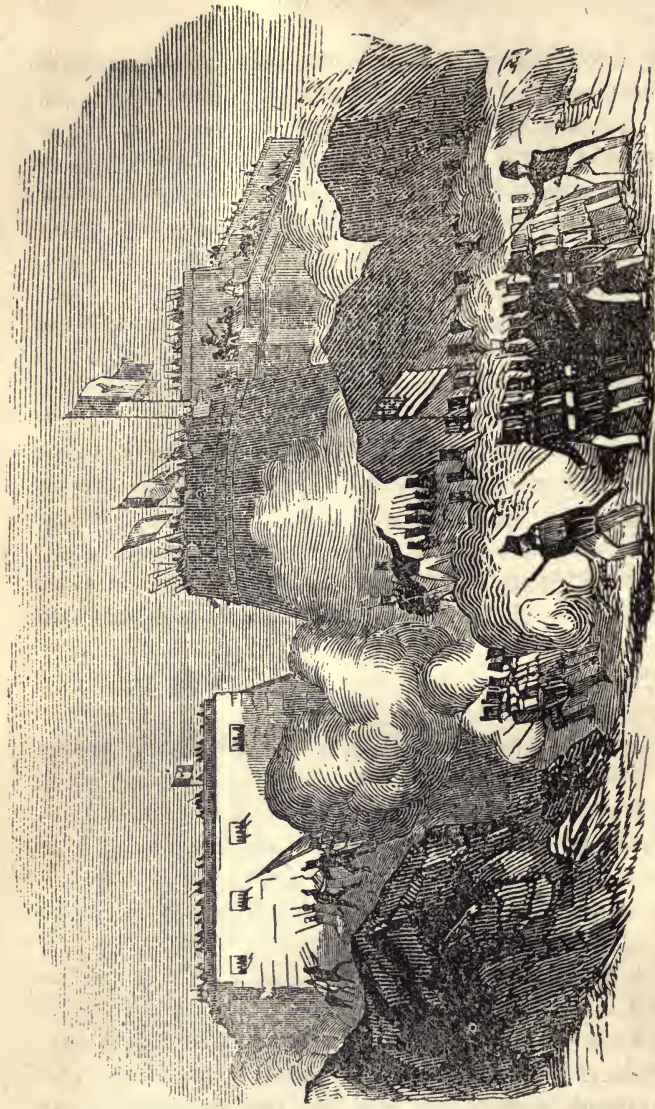
earnest. The third shot went directly over General Taylor's staff, coming very near him. Our troops encamped three miles from the city. The city seemed to be well fortified and it was feared that our small guns would not be effectual against the large ones of the enemy. It was concluded that our men must take the big guns of the enemy and turn them against themselves. The town was thoroughly reconnoitered on all sides and our men were frequently fired upon. General Taylor decided to send General Worth to take possession of the road to Saltillo, and storm the heights at the west part of the city. This division, including Colonel Hay's regiment, and Captains McCullough's and Gillette's rangers, moved off according to order.

BATTLE OF MONTEREY.

Sept. 20th, (1846), about noon. The works commanding the approaches to the city, are the Bishop's Palace and a fort on a height commanding it on the west; the citadel on the north and several detached redoubts on the east. The streets were barricaded. In the afternoon a battery was commenced for the mortar, and during the night the mortar and two twenty-four pound howitzers were established. An express from General Worth arrived the same

night, stating that he had arrived at his position, and would storm two heights southwest of the castle before storming the heights directly west of it.

Sept. 21st at 7 A. M., the first and volunteer divisions were ordered to advance towards the city. Our mortar and howitzer batteries opened; but did not have much effect. Taylor directed the first division to move to the east of the city to support Major Mansfield in reconnoitering the enemies' works. The division was under the command of Colonel Garland, 4th Infantry, and went into action with the 3rd Infantry under Major Lear, 4th Brigade under Colonel Wilson consisting of the 1st Infantry under Major Abercrombie and the Baltimore division under Colonel Watson, and Bragg's and Ridgeley's batteries. Major Mansfield was the first to commence the action. Company C., 3rd Infantry, under Lieutenant Hazlitt, was reinforced by company H., 3d Infantry, under Capt. Field. The division was formed in line of battle out of reach of the guns of the enemy, and was then ordered to advance by Lieutenant Pope and Colonel Kinney, and go into the city and storm battery No. 1, at the eastern end. The battery opened upon the division and the first shot struck in front of our line and ricoched over us. We were fired upon from the citadel. Our men in the midst of these shots, pushed rapidly onward five hundred yards and rushed into the streets. Not turning soon enough to the left an unperceived battery opened upon us a deadly fire and balls flew from house-tops, yards, and from every direction upon us. Many of our men were cut down. Major Barbour was the first officer who fell. An escopet ball passed through his heart. Our men retired into another street, under cover of some walls and houses. Lieutenant Bragg's battery now arrived and came into the street but could not effect much. Finally we



SIEGE OF MONTEREY

were directed to retire in order and make an attack from some other point. Capt. Backus of the 1st Infantry, succeeded, with fifty men, in stationing himself in a tan yard about a hundred and thirty yards in the rear of the battery No. 1, and nearer the town. There was a shed with a wall which served as a breast work for our men. Twenty yards southwest of the battery was a distillery with thick walls, on the top of which were sand bag embrasures. Capt. Backus drove the enemy from this. Two companies of the 4th Infantry (90 strong) moved forward under a terrible fire, and determined to storm a work defended by five hundred men.

Now the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, under General Quitman, advanced and finally took possession of the battery, after great loss. This was severe fighting. Major Lear was severely wounded, Lieut. D. S. Irwin killed, Capt. G. P. Field killed by lancers, Lieutenants Hoskins and Woods were killed and Lieutenant Graham mortally wounded. Major Abercrombie and Capt. La Motte were slightly wounded. Lieut. Dillworth lost a leg and Lieut. Ferret was taken prisoner.

The division was ordered to the captured battery to support Ridgely's battery, about to advance into the city. Our men had the mortar and three twenty-four-pound howitzers playing upon the city and one of them having been taken to the captured work was firing upon Fort Diablo. A body of men, from the 3rd and 4th Infantry, of one hundred and fifty, were now ordered to enter the city and take possession of a work of the enemy, apparently a few streets distant. They were exposed to a most destructive fire; but moved on, taking advantage of every shelter in their way. Capt. L. N. Morris, 3rd Infantry was commander. Our men crossed one street and were fully exposed to the guns

mounted in barette of a "tete de pont," commanding the passage of El Puente Purissima. We passed through several gardens and streets and finally reached a slight shelter. There was a stream before us and the enemy in force with three pieces of artillery on the opposite bank, so that we could not go any farther. All the streets seemed to be blockaded and every house fortified. Capt. Morris received a mortal wound at the bridge and Capt. W. S. Henry took the command. Lieutenant Hazlitt soon fell. At last, our cartridges being nearly exhausted, we were commanded to retire, in order to our captured works. At one time, after day-light, we were obliged to lay flat nearly an hour, the balls came so thick. Lieutenant Ridgely, with a section of his battery, advanced to the street leading to the "tete de pont," but finding his fire entirely ineffectual, retired. Lieut. Bragg put to flight, with his battery, a show of a charge of lancers. Our men had not been able to take any dinner or supper and the night was cold and rainy. We had mounted on battery No. 1, one twelve pounder, one nine, two sixes and one howitzer, in all, five pieces.

While these scenes were transpiring under the eye of General Taylor, Gen. Worth was moving towards the Saltillo road. A large body of cavalry and Infantry opposed him, and charged upon our men. They were met by the battalion of light troops under Capt. C. T. Smith and Capt. McCulloughs company of Rangers. The first squadron of the enemy were mixed in with our advance when the second came furiously rushing on. Lieut. Hays, of Duncan's battery, poured in among them round shot, which passed over the heads of our men, and the enemy were dispersed with a loss of about one hundred, and among them, one Colonel. Our men marched round nearly two miles to the west end of the town, under a heavy fire from "Indepen-

dence Hill," situated west of the palace and from "Federacion Hill," between which heights, the Saltillo road runs. Now General Worth determined to storm Federacion Hill, and Capt. C. F. Smith, 2d Artillery with three hundred men, half regulars and the rest Texans, under Major Chevalier, undertook the dangerous enterprise. Capt. Miles with the 7th Infantry marched soon after to his support. As Capt. Miles' command advanced, it was not observed by the enemy until it had reached the small stream (Arroyo Topa) south of the city, along the base of the hill on which the battery is situated. As soon as discovered, they were continually fired upon by the enemy, but without much effect. Our men crossed the river and formed on a point of rock out of reach of the enemy. Detachments were then sent forward under Lieutenants Grant, Little, and Gardner to divert the enemy from Capt. Smiths' command. Colonel Smith of the 2d brigade, came up with the 5th Infantry and ordered Capt. Miles with the 7th to assist him in an attack on Fort Soldado, a temporary breastwork a little south east of Federacion Hill. They moved on and found that Capt. Smith had already got possession of it. The 2d Brigade formed and advanced amid a shower of balls, and when within a hundred yards, made a charge at double quick step. The enemy fled in all directions. The left wing of the 7th entered the redoubt with that of the 5th. Many of the Louisiana volunteers under Capt. Blanchard, and the Texan Rangers were up with the advance, all fearlessly striving to be the first to meet the enemy. Colonel Smith appointed Capt. Smith to retain possession of the first height stormed, and Capt Miles with the 7th, the last. Capt. Scott with the 5th Infantry, was to move on the same ridge farther east. The second Brigade held their position during the afternoon and night of the 21st. The 7th In

fantry were exposed to the fire from the Bishop's Palace several hours but Lieut. Dana of the 7th infantry, with his captured gun, returned the fire with some effect.

Those who occupied battery No. 1, at the eastern extremity of the city, at day-break, (Sept. 22d,) were obliged to lie flat in the mud to shield themselves from the sharp firing from Fort Diablo. Shells, fired from the citadel, fell all around our men, though none burst in the work. Lieut. Scarrett was laboring to put the battery and distillery in a better state of defence. Capt. Bainbridge had command of the 3rd Infantry in the morning. A portion of Colonel Davis's regiment, under General Quitman, relieved the 1st, 3rd and 4th Infantry, and the Kentucky regiment. In returning to camp, our men received a destructive fire from the batteries of the enemy, crosswise. One poor fellow, a corporal in the 4th Infantry, was cut in two. Gen. Worth's attack upon the height, commanding the Bishop's Palace, at day-break, (Sept. 22d.) was fierce and successful. The force consisted of artillery and infantry under Colonel Childs and some Texans under Colonel Hays. The party moved up the hill and at the same time Capt. Miles, with a small force, descended towards the palace and gave three cheers to divert the enemy. In return they received a shower of grape. The enemy, at the castle, being checked so that they could not aid their flying forces, the height was carried with little loss. Capt. Gillespie first entered the breastwork and fell mortally wounded. General Worth soon sent the 5th Infantry, Capt. Smith's command and Capt. Blanchard's Louisiana volunteers, to reinforce Colonel Childs. Lieut. Roland soon placed a howitzer in position and blazed away at the castle with much effect. A light corps of artillery, under Capt. Vinton, Blanchard's company and some Texans were on the left of the hill,

and fired continually. The fire was briskly returned by the enemy.

About noon, the Mexican cavalry deployed before the palace and endeavored to charge upon our skirmishers. Our men pursued them, under Vinton, with terrible effect. Many of the enemy were kept from entering the castle again, as our men rushed in through every opening, and drove the enemy before them. Lieutenant Ayers was the first to enter, pull down the Mexican flag, and raise the star spangled banner.

After the castle was taken, General Worth moved down his forces from the hill and the amunition train the ranch of the Saltillo road and remained in the castle during the night of Sept. 22nd. He, however, ordered the 5th Infantry and Blanchard's company to return to the redoubt on the hill where were stationed the 7th Infantry.

Sept. 23d, at 7 o'clock in the morning General Worth opened upon the town, from the castle, with the enemy's own guns, as he intended to do when he first approached the city. A report was raised that the enemy were endeavoring to escape and the whole command were out immediately marching towards them.

It was now expected every moment, that the city would capitulate; but they held out and fought like tigers. At the east end of the city the firing commenced briskly, the same morning at day-break. The Texan cavalry under Colonel Woods, had dismounted, and with the Mississippians, under Colonel Davis, were engaged with the enemy. The Mississippians very early took possession of Fort Diablo, without any opposition, as the enemy had abandoned it the preceding evening. This was the place from which, on the 21st and 22d, our men had received such a destructive fire. This force under General Quit

man, drove the enemy before them from house to house, shooting them wherever they saw one of their heads projecting.

Bragg's battery was now ordered into the city and the 3rd Infantry ordered to support it. They moved forward, and when they came within range of the enemy's guns of the citadel, they crossed the field of fire at full gallop and were unharmed. The 3d went under cover, in a circuitous route. On their arrival in the city they found it cleared of the enemy on a line with the cathedral, and within two squares of it. This edifice was in the main plaza, where the enemy had been concentrated. Much bravery was manifested by General's Quitman, Henderson, Lamar, and Colonels Wood and Davis. Several were wounded and a few killed. Bragg's battery was in action with them during the remainder of the day. The fighting was not so severe as it was on the 21st, except in the street running directly from the cathedral. It could not be crossed without passing through a shower of bullets. One of Bragg's pieces had little effect in this street as the weight of metal was too light. Bragg's first sergeant by the name of Weightman, was shot while pointing the gun. Our men could only cross, without great danger of being shot, excepting when our piece was pointed at the enemy. Then the Mexicans would fall behind their barricade and our men would cross in squads. As soon as our piece was fired the balls of the enemy came down the street like a shower of hickory nuts.

General Taylor was in town entirely regardless of his person in the midst of danger. This was very imprudent and wrong. He even crossed the street where so many balls were continually passing, and crossed in a walk. A commanding officer ought to look out for himself and

army better than that. Taylor was brave to the back bone, but imprudent. Capt Henry reminded him that he ought to retire to a safer position; but he said "TAKE THAT AXE AND KNOCK IN THAT DOOR." Our men commenced on the door and the occupant unlocked and opened it, and behold it was an extensive apothecary shop. The doctor (San Juan) treated his visitors to ripe limes and cool water. He said that Ampudia was in the Plaza with four thousand men, and that two thousand were in the citadel. One door was burst open and we saw five genteel looking women who were on their knees with crucifixes pleading for mercy. They were very grateful when they found that their throats were not to be cut. General Taylor expected that General Worth would commence throwing shells into the city, in the afternoon, and perceiving that the field pieces were of little use, ordered these forces to retire to camp. During the day (23rd) the enemy sent in a flag of truce, requesting a cessation of hostilities, that the women and children might be removed. Old Rough and Ready said, "No, it was too late." It was reported that some of the enemy were leaving on pack mules, and undoubtedly many others would have left, had not General Worth taken possession of the Saktillo Road. General Worth on the west side of the city, ordered a heavy gun under Capt. Chapman's company to open on the city. This firing drove the enemy from their lines bordering on the river.. About 10 A. M. the 7th Infantry left the redoubt and joined Gen. Worth, at the palace, for the purpose of entering the city. The enemy did not make so great a resistance at the west part of the town as at the east where they were in a larger body, and our men did not suffer so much in the former as in the latter position. There was some loss, however. Capt. M. Kavett, of the 8th Infantry, while marching around the base of the

hill, on the morning of the 21st, was killed. Lieut. Potter 7th Infantry, while storming the redoubt, was wounded. Lieut. Rossell was wounded in the attack upon the palace. Major Brown's company of artillery, Capt. Blanchard's company and some Texan Rangers, with a piece from McKall's battery, were ordered to march under Brown and take possession of a mill on the road to Saltillo, in order to cut off retreat. The city had been reconnoitered by Lieutenant, Meade and Capt. McCullough. They found that the city had been cleared of the enemy as far as the Plaza in which was the cemetery. Capt. Miles, with three companies was ordered to take possession of the street nearest the river. Colonel Stanniford was to take possession of the next street north. Both parties, the first under the direction of Capt. Holmes, and the second, under Capt. Scriven, moved on and took possession of the cemetery, without a shot from the enemy. Loop holes had been made in the walls and they had been prepared for defence. A piece of artillery followed each of these commands. Then came Colonel Childs with the Artillery Battalion and Capt. Miles with the remainder of the 7th and a company of the 8th Infantry. The last was designed to protect the ammunition train sent round by Gen. Taylor. Major Monroe and Lieut. Lovell soon placed the mortar in position. Captains Holmes and Scriven, with their forces marched through the same streets to a square in advance of the cemetery and soon commenced with the enemy. Colonel Childs followed the street upon which was situated a large Plaza. Capt. Gatlin of the 7th was now wounded. Our troops were soon under cover of walls and were reinforced by two companies of the 5th under Capt. Merrill, and finally by three more under Major Scott. The column in the next street under Colonel Smith were now shortly engaged with the enemy. Capt. Holmes

was aided by Texans under Walker; and found his way through gardens and houses until he came very near the enemy in Cathedral Plaza. Lieut. Colonel Duncan was sweeping the street with his battery. Major Brown was ordered to join the Texans in the Plaza and aid Col. Childs. They worked their way towards the enemy with pickaxes, and soon came up with them, and cracked away. Night came on and our men kept possession of the houses taken, excepting Capt. Holmes who thought best to go back a little as he was far in advance and had many wounded. Our troops in the Plaza took possession of the houses on both sides and rested till morning. Lieutenant Lovell threw shells into the city during the night with great effect, and the enemy returned the compliment from their howitzers. Lieutenant Gardner of the 7th, manifested much bravery in leading the advance with ladders and pickaxes. At one time nearly all of his men were killed or wounded.

After reveille, on the morning of Sept. 24th, General Anpudia sent Colonel Murino into our camp with a flag of truce, and an offer to surrender the city, if General Taylor would allow him to march out with his troops and all the public property. Of course when the city was nearly in our hands, such an offer was declined. But General Taylor sent back his terms, saying that an answer would be received at General Worth's headquarters at 12 M. Murino said that he had been informed that commissioners had been appointed to negotiate for peace and that no reinforcements would be sent them, and that it would cost us two thirds of our command to take the city, if we could do it at all. The action was to commence again if terms were not agreed upon.

The commissioners on our side were Generals Worth and Henderson and Colonel Davis. On the other side they

were, Manuel M. Llano, T. Requena, and Ortega. The following are the terms:

Terms of the Capitulation of the City of Monterey, the Capital of Nueva Leon, agreed upon by the undersigned Commissioners, to-wit: General Worth, of the United States army; General Henderson, of the Texan Volunteers; and Colonel Davis of the Mississippi Riflemen, on the part of Major-general Taylor, commanding in chief of the United States forces; and General Requena and General Ortega, of the army of Mexico, and Senor Manuel M. Llano, Governor of Nueva Leon, on the part of Senor General Don Pedro Ampudia, commanding in chief of the army of North Mexico.

ARTICLE 1. As the legitimate result of the operations before this place, and the present position of the contending armies, it is agreed that the city, the fortifications, cannon, the munitions of war, and all other public property, with the undermentioned exceptions, be surrendered to the commanding general of the United States forces now at Monterey.

ARTICLE 2. That the Mexican forces be allowed the following arms, to-wit: The commissioned officers, their side arms; the Infantry, their arms and accoutrements; the cavalry, their artillery, one field battery, not to exceed six pieces, with twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

ARTICLE 3. That the Mexican armed forces retire within seven days from date, beyond the line formed by the pass of the Rinconada, the city of Linares, and San Fernando de Pusos.

ARTICLE 4. That the citadel of Monterey be evacuated by the Mexican and occupied by the American forces tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

ARTICLE 5. To avoid collisions, and for mutual convenience, that the troops of the United States will not occupy the city until the Mexican forces have withdrawn, except for hospital and storage purposes.

ARTICLE 6. That the force of the United States will not advance beyond the line specified in the third article before the expiration of eight weeks, or until the orders of the respective governments can be received.

ARTICLE 7. That the public property to be delivered shall be turned over and received by the commanding generals of the two armies.

ARTICLE 8. That all doubts as to the meaning of any of the preceding articles shall be solved by an equitable construction, and on the principles of liberality to the retiring army.

ARTICLE 9. That the Mexican flag, when struck at the citadel, may be saluted by its own battery.

W. J. WORTH,

Brigadier General United States Army.

J. PINKNEY HENDERSON,

Major-General com'g Texan Volunteers.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

Colonel Mississippi Riflemen.

J. M. ORTEGA,

T. REQUENA,

MANUEL M. LLANO,

Approved, } PEDRO AMPUDIA,
 } Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. S. A. com'g.

Dated at Monterey, September 24th, 1846.

Our troops were commanded during the imposing ceremony by Colonel P. F. Smith. When the Mexican flag was lowered, they fired a salute of eight guns. When our flag was raised twenty-eight guns were fired from the

Bishop's Palace. Our troops marched into the city to the tune of Yankee Doodle. Thus ended one of the severest battles ever fought on the continent. The Mexicans, in all of the battles with us have fought more desperately, from the fact that our forces were so very few, compared with theirs. They were ashamed to be beaten by such an inferior force. We have believed from the first that an army of fifty thousand men could have marched to the capital of Mexico without shedding a drop of blood. How awful the idea of ushering such multitudes of immortal souls into the presence of their Maker, in such a manner! General Ampudia had about ten thousand men in action, seven thousand of whom were regulars. Our force consisted of four hundred and twenty-five officers and six thousand two hundred and twenty men. We lost twelve officers and one hundred and eight men killed; twenty-six officers, and three hundred and seven privates were wounded. The loss of the enemy was thought to have exceeded ours. Our men captured forty-two pieces of artillery and one eighteen-pounder. The munitions of war captured from the enemy were immense. The following is a list of the officers killed.

Captain Williams Topographical Engineers; 1st Infantry, Lieutenant J. C. Terrett, Lieutenant R. Dilworth; 3d Infantry, Captains L. N. Morris, G. P. Field, and Brevet Major P. N. Barbour, Lieutenants D. S. Irwin and R. Hazlitt; 4th Infantry, Lieutenant C. Hoskins, Brevet Lieutenant J. S. Wood, 2d infantry (serving with the 4th); 8th Infantry, Captain H. M'Kavett; Baltimore Battalion, Colonel Watson; 1st Ohio, Lieutenant Hett; 1st Tennessee, Captain Allen, Lieutenant Putnam; Captain Gillespie, Texan Rangers. Wounded: Major-general Butler, Major Mansfield; 1st Infantry, Major J. S. Abercrombie, Captain

J. H. Lamotte; 3d Infantry, Major W. W. Lear, Captain H. Bainbridge; 4th Infantry, Lieut. R. H. Graham; 5th Infantry N. B. Rossell; 7th Infantry, Capt. R. C. Gatlin, Lieutenant J. Potter; 8th Infantry, Lieutenant G. Wainwright; 1st Ohio, Colonel Mitchell, Captain George, Lieutenants Armstrong, Niles, Morter, McCarty; 1st Tennessee, Major Alexander, Lieutenants Allen, Scudder, and Nixon; 1st Mississippi, Lieutenant Colonel M'Clung, Captain Downing, Lieutenants Cook and Arthur.

It is astonishing that the city could be taken at all by so few. The citadel is a regular bastion work with revetments of solid masonry, with thirty-four embrasures. Inside are the remnants of an unfinished cathedral, which is itself a work of defence. Two magazines were discovered, with ammunition enough to have fired at us for a month. In nearly every street were works of defence. Barricades overlapped each other, and ditches were dug in front, and every house seemed to be a fortification. On the eastern part of the city there were barricades defending each other, and it is surprising that Worth's division who operated there, were not all cut to pieces. The Bishop's Palace has two or three heavy guns mounted, in Barbette, pointing towards the city. There were many fortifications around the city, Making it a perfect Gibraltar.

Sept. 26th, the enemy were seen in great numbers mounted on every thing that looked like a horse, from the mustang to the donkey, preparing to follow the army. Ampudia left on the 25th with two divisions. The troops of the enemy had left the city before the close of the first week in October. General Worth and his division occupied the city, and Capt. Miles was his executive officer. The Governor of the city was allowed to go on as usual, excepting that he was required to furnish supplies for our army, for

which we were to pay cash. Several deserters were observed in the ranks of the enemy, among which was Riley, who was appointed a captain in the artillery of the enemy. Immediately after the battle, the Texas troops were discharged.

When Ampudia reached Saltillo, he issued a proclamation, declaring that he had repulsed us with a loss of fifteen hundred men, on the 21st; that, being scarce of ammunition and provisions, a conference was held on the 24th and terms were agreed to, which saved their honor and they marched out with their arms. That Santa Anna was coming and then they would see who would be the conquerors.

On the 16th of August, General Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz, and was allowed to land, as our government thought that he would use his best exertions to bring about a peace; but the duplicity of the Mexican character must be learned by sad experience. His proclamation, on the day of his arrival, told his warlike intentions. He was immediately invested with the command of the army; while General Salas acted as President of the republic. He went to San Luis Potosi to raise an army.

Oct. 12th, Lieutenant R. H. Graham, 4th Infantry, died of his wounds received Sept. 21st.

It was said that a woman named Dos Amades, commanded a company of Mexican lancers, who fought desperately and killed many of our men.

Oct. 25th, Capt. Ridgely's horse fell with him in Monterey and so injured him that he died on the 27th, and was buried with military honors the next day. He was a fine officer and a graduate of West Point.

The troops on the Rio Grande were under General Patterson, whose head quarters were at Camargo. The fol-

lowing were the different regiments, and the mode of their distribution :

At Camargo, 2d Brigade, General Pillow commanding, composed of 2d Tennessee, Colonel Haskell ; Alabama, Colonel Coffee ; Ohio and Kentucky Brigade, General Marshall commanding, composed of the 2d Kentucky, Colonel McKee, 2d Ohio, Col. Morgan ; Illinois, Brigade, General Shields commanding, composed of 3d Illinois, Colonel Forman, 4th Illinois, Colonel Baker, 2d Infantry, Colonel Riley.

At Reynosa, Company H. 2d Artillery and two companies of the 1st Indiana, Captain Swartwout commanding.

Matamoras, 3d Ohio, Colonel Curtis, Captains Louds, Vanness, and Norman's companies of Artillery, Colonel Clarke commanding.

Camp Belknap, Indiana Brigade, General Lane commanding ; 2d Indiana, Colonel Bowles, 3d Indiana, Colonel Lane.

Mouth of the Rio Grande, 1st Indiana, Colonel Drake.

Brasos Island, Captain Porter's company of Artillery.

Point Isabel, one company of Artillery, Major Gardner commanding

Nov. 2d, 1846, orders were received from Washington, directing General Taylor to announce to the Mexican authorities that the armstice was broken up and that we were to commence hostilities with greater energy than ever. Major Graham, with a small escort was dispatched to give the information to the Mexican forces. General Patterson was ordered to Tampico with a part of our forces at Monterey. General Worth was ordered with his division excepting the 7th Infantry, a company of artillery and McKaill's

Battery and Colonel Smith, to march to Saltillo on the 12th (Nov.)

Santa Anna took away the commissions and placed in confinement all the principal officers of Ampudia's army, excepting Mejia and Racina. Parades had gone to Havana. On the 8th news arrived in camp that Gen. Wool had arrived at Monclova and would not advance upon Chihuahua until further orders.

On the 10th Major Graham returned, not having gone farther than Saltillo. He learned that Santa Anna was at San Luis Potosi, with sixteen thousand men, and expected six thousand more; but he was nearly destitute of funds and the army had a scarcity of provisions and clothing.

On the 12th Mr. McLane arrived from Washington ordering our army to take all the towns between Monterey and Tampico.

On the 13th, Generals Taylor and Worth moved towards Saltillo, and took possession of the city on the 16th. It is seventy-five miles from Monterey. Capt. Harden with his Dragoons, was left in the city.

On the 24th Capt. Taylor arrived from Camargo, with two eighteen-pounders and two eight inch howitzers. Gen. Shields and Col. Harny, arrived from General Wool's command on the 24th. The former is to go to Tampico and take the command. Brevet Major Buchanan, 4th Infantry, was appointed to command the Baltimore Battalion of Volunteers. Col. Benton sailed for Tampico, from Brasos, with six companies of artillery, about the same time. Santa Anna destroyed the water tanks between Monterey and Tampico. Seven Texans had been taken prisoners at Chihua, before our army reached Monterey. General Taylor demanded their release. Santa Anna complied. They reported that Santa Anna had about 27,000 men at San

Luis Potosi. The Mexicans caused some of our men, mostly English and Germans, to desert, by giving them \$60 each, citizens clothes, a horse, guide to the army, and 50 cents to drink the health of Santa Anna. Dec. 5th General Wool was ordered to Parras, east of Saitillo. On the 2nd of Dec. Brigadier General Thomas L. Hamer, of Ohio, died of dysentery, and was buried on the 4th with military honors. He was very much esteemed.

NAVAL BATTLES.

During this time, the navy was engaged in blockading Mexican ports. The brig Truxton, commanded by Commander Carpenter, was run aground on the 15th of August, on the bar off Tuspan, and deserted. Lieut. Hunter, with a boat's crew, reached a vessel of the squadron, and the other officers and men surrendered to the enemy. They were afterwards exchanged for General La Vega and other Mexican officers. It was impossible to save the vessel and she was burned. An attempt had been made to capture Alvarado, and failed as the vessels could not cross the bar. Oct. 15th, another attempt was made by the steamers Vixen and McLane, three gun-boats, Schooners Nonata and Forward, and steamer Mississippi, Commander, Perry. The whole commanded by Commodore Connor. There was a battery

at the mouth of the river, mounting seven guns. The first division consisting of the Reefer and Bonita, towed by the Vixen, crossed the bar and engaged with the battery. The second division consisted of the Nonata Forward and Petrel, towed by the Mc'Lane. The steamer run aground, and the others could not be towed over. Commodore Connor thought it would be useless to go forward with one division and retired. Oct. 16th. Commodore Perry sailed to attack Tobasco with the Vixen, Capt. Sands, schooners Bonita, Berham, Reefer, Sterret, Nonata, and Hazard, schooner Forward, Capt. Nones, and steamer Mc'Lane, Capt. Howard. Capt. Forest had a command of about 200 marines and sailors. He crossed the bar Oct. 23rd, and took, without resistance, Frontera, capturing two steamers, and all the vessels in port. Tobasco is seventy-four miles up the river from Frontera. Our forces reached Fort Aceachappa, commanding a difficult pass in the river, Oct. 25th, and spiked the cannon, the enemy having left the fort. The vessels were all before Tobasco on the same day, about noon. The town was summoned to surrender, but it refused. The boats soon captured five merchant vessels. The vessels fired upon the town, and Capt. Forest, with his command was ordered to advance into the city. There was a sharp engagement, and the command were ordered back at night. At the desire of the foreign merchants the town was spared. On the 26th they left with their prizes. One, under Lieut. Parker, grounded and was fired upon, but Parker defended it and got the vessel off, with one man killed and two wounded. Lieutenant Morris was wounded in carrying a message to Lieut. Parker, and died November 1st.

This expedition captured two steamers and seven vessels. Nov. 12th, Commodore Connor sailed for Tampico, with a considerable part of the squadron, and on the 14th the city

surrendered unconditionally, without opposition. Nov. 20th Lieutenant Parker with Midshipman Rodgers, and Hynson at night with a small boat, and crew of six men, rowed in under the guns of San Juan d'Ullao, and burned the bark Creole, anchored there. This was very daring and brave. Midshipman Rodgers, Doct. J. W. Wright, and J. G. Fox, went ashore to reconnoitre one of the enemies magazines, in order to destroy it. After they had gone a little distance from the boat they were surrounded by seven Mexicans. Dr. Wright escaped, but the other two were taken prisoners.

The last of August 1846, by order of the President, Brigadier General J. E. Wool concentrated an army (called the "Central Division Army of Mexico") in Texas, for the purpose of moving against Chihuahua, the capital of the state of the same name. The command was composed of the 1st Illinois, Colonel Hardin, 2nd Illinois, Col. Bissell; six companies of Arkansas mounted men, Col. Yell, a company of Kentucky volunteers under Capt. Williams; two companies of 1st dragoons, Capt. Steen; two companies 2d dragoons, Major Beall; three companies of 6th Infantry, Major Bonneville, and Capt. Washington's company of horse artillery, in all 2,829. The first column moved from San Antonio Sept. 26th, commanded by Colonel Harney, and the second column marched Oct. 14th, under Col. Churchill.

Oct. 29th, the command arrived at Monclora, and took possession without resistance. Here General Wool decided to go no farther towards Chihuahua.

The command from Monterey moved on towards San Luis Potosi. It was reported that Santa Anna was advancing upon Saltillo and a part of our forces returned, Dec. 18th, to Monterey and found that the alarm was false.

At this time Salas was president of the Mexican Congress

and had, in his message, recommended a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Dec. 31st, the rear guard of Colonel May, in passing from Labadores to Linares, was attacked by the enemy and cut off together with the baggage train.

General Quitman took possession of Victoria on the 30th, without resistance.

Just beyond San Pedro, on the way to San Luis Potosi, when our men were passing through a defile with high mountains each side, a mine was sprung and showers of stones thrown down among us while we were fired upon from the other side. The *arrieros* deserted their mules and the rear guard, consisting of eleven men, fled. Colonel May dismounted twenty men and went through the pass. Only an occasional shot was fired at them. Eleven men, twelve horses and all the baggage were lost. At Tula, one hundred and fifty miles from Victoria, towards San Luis Potosi, Generals Valencia and Urea, had concentrated, as was reported, Jan. 6th, a large force.

The order was issued January 12th, 1847, to proceed to Tampico. We set out on the 13th. As General Taylor was about starting, he received orders from General Scott to send his whole command, excepting two batteries of light artillery, and squadron of dragoons, to Tampico, where Scott would meet them about the first of February. General Taylor was ordered to return to Monterey and remain on the defensive. He left immediately, taking, in addition to the above named forces, the 1st Mississippi regiment. Thus Taylor was deprived of almost all of his regulars, which blasted all of his hopes in reference to advancing upon San Luis Potosi.

Upon parting with his old veteran soldiers, General Taylor said :

"It is with deep sensibility that the commanding general finds himself separated from the troops he so long commanded. To those corps, regular and volunteer, who have shared with him the active services of the field, he feels the attachment due such associations; while to those making their first campaign, he must express his regret that he can not participate with them in its eventful scenes. To all, both officers and men, he extends his heartfelt wishes for their continued success and happiness, confident that their achievements on another theatre will redound to the credit of their country and its arms."

General Scott reached the Brasos, Dec. 28th, 1846 and took the command of the army. Gen. Worth was ordered to move, with all the regulars, excepting Washington's, Webster's, Sherman's and Bragg's batteries, to Point Isabel.

The force that set out for Tampico, Jan. 13, arrived on the 23rd. General Taylor and his command, arrived at Monterey on his return from Victoria, the last of Jan. 1847. General Wool had established a camp at the rancho. Taylor kept possession of Saltillo and the strong passes in advance of it, and stationed his forces, at these points.

Jan. 22, a scouting party, under Major Borland and Gaines, the former of the Arkansas and the latter of the Kentucky cavalry, were surrounded by General Minon with three thousand men, and captured, sixty miles from Saltillo. Our men numbered sixty-four privates and six officers and they were immediately marched off to Mexico. This capture exhibited great carelessness in the officers. Capt Henrie, a Texan Volunteer, escaped and reached Saltillo in safety.

Jan. 27th Capt Heady with seventeen Kentucky volunteers was captured by the enemy, while on a scouting party, without any resistance.

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

On the 5th of February, General Taylor, having heard reports of the advancement of Santa Anna with a large force, moved his head quarters eighteen miles south of Saltillo, to Agua Nueva. By the 8th all of his army excepting Major Warren's command, which was left at Saltillo, concentrated at that point. The forces consisted of two companies of the 1st Dragoons, under Captain Steen; two companies 2d Dragoons, under Brevet Lieutenant-colonel May; Bragg's and Sherman's batteries, 3d Artillery; Washington's battery, 4th Artillery; one regiment Arkansas cavalry, under Colonel Yell; one regiment of Kentucky cavalry, under Colonel Marshall; 2d Kentucky foot under Colonel M'Kee; 1st Regiment Mississippi Rifles, under Colonel Davis; 3d Indiana, under Colonel Lane; 1st Illinois, under Colonel Hardin; 2d Illinois, under Colonel Bissell; and two companies of Texas volunteers, one commanded by Captain Conner, the other a spy company, commanded by the celebrated Captain (now Major) M'Cullough, in all amounting to three hundred and thirty-four officers, and four thousand four hundred and twenty-five men.

It was evident that there must be a terrible conflict and General Taylor selected a pass two miles in advance of Buena Vista, as his position. There was a valley about three miles broad, with irregular surface, containing occasionally hills and ravines, and was surrounded by high

The road passed by the side of a deep arroyo, which was impassable. On the right side of the road, there were great gullies which it was impossible to cross, extending to the mountains. On the left of the road were steep ascents to the tops of the spurs of the mountain and there was formed a plain, suitable for a battle field. The choice of this place showed much skill and good judgment in the General. By the 21st of Feb. our forces were stationed at this position. Col. Yell was left, with some cavalry to cover the removal of the stores and were driven in by the enemy. Our men secured most of the stores and burned the remainder. General Taylor went to Saltillo immediately, to make arrangements for its defence, leaving Gen. Wool to command the army. Our forces prepared for the advance of the enemy. Capt. Washington's battery was so placed as to command the road. The 1st and 2d Illinois regiments containing sixteen hundred strong, and the 2nd Kentucky regiment, occupied crests of ridges in the rear and to the left. Near the base of the mountain at the extreme left, stood the Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry. The Indiana Brigade under General Lane, the Mississippi Riflemen, the two squadrons of dragoons, and Sherman's and Bragg's batteries were held in reserve.

On the morning of the 22nd the enemy approached, and General Taylor returned immediately to camp. Tremendous clouds of dust announced the advance of the enemy, who arrived in position, with immense masses, between 10 and 11 A. M. All was silence, waiting for the attack, when a white flag was brought into our camp, by Surgeon-general Lindenberger, with the following message from Santa Anna :

"You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and can not in any human probability avoid suffering a route, and

being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

"With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.

"God and Liberty. Camp at Encantada, February 22d, 1847.

"ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

"To Gen. Z. Taylor, comm'g the forces of the United States."

Old Rough and Ready answered thus:

"Headquarters, Army of Occupation, }
Near Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847. }

"Sir,—In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my force at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request. With high respect, I am, sir,

"Your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR,

"Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, commanding."

"Senor Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, }
Commander-in-chief, La Encantada."

Several hours passed before any attack was made. The columns of the enemy's rear could be seen moving up. There was a slight demonstration of our right and a section of Bragg's battery, supported by the 2d Kentucky foot, were detached to that point. They bivouacked for the night. Near evening, the light troops of the enemy commenced upon our left, consisting of detachments of Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry dismounted, and a battalion of Indiana

Riflemen, under Major Gorman and all commanded by Colonel Marshall. Some shells were thrown into this part of our line, by the enemy without effect, This skirmishing was continued until after dark, with slight loss on our side. Three pieces of Washington's battery under Capt. O'Brien, took position to the left. Here the troops rested during the night on their arms.

General Taylor proceeded to Saltillo with the Mississippi regiment and squadron of 2nd dragoons, and while there about fifteen hundred Mexicans under General Minon had advanced into the valley, by a pass through the mountains, and were seen in the rear of the city. They were designed to harass us and cut off our retreat. There were in the city, four companies of Illinois volunteers under Major Warren of the first regiment. There was a field-work commanding the approaches and was garrisoned by Capt. Webster's company with two twenty-four pound howitzers. Two companies of Mississippi riflemen, under Capt. Rodgers with one field-piece under Capt. Shower, defended the train.

Jan. 22nd, during the night, the enemy stationed a large force of light troops upon the side of the mountain, to outflank our left.

On the morning of the 23rd, the action was renewed at this point. Col. Marshall with his riflemen, re-enforced by three companies of Illinois volunteers, under Major Trail, stood firm and did considerable execution with their sure rifles. At 8 o'clock a large column of the enemy moved up the road and threatened our centre, but Washington's energetic battery kept them back. The enemy could do nothing on account of the nature of the ground, where they stood; but our left being on an extensive plain, Santa Anna thought that he could outflank us. Large bodies of the enemy passed up the ravines under cover of the ridges, and concentrated near our left. The 2d Indiana

and 2 Illinois regiments formed the extreme left of our line and the former supported O'Brien's three pieces of artillery. The commander on the left was Brigadier-general Lane. O'Brien was ordered to advance towards the enemy with his guns. The fight was now very severe upon the enemy; but they poured upon our men volleys of grape and canister. The action was so warm that the Indiana regiment broke, not being able to stand against such a fire, and left the artillery unprotected. Thus Capt. O'Brien was obliged to retire leaving one of his pieces, at which every man and horse was either killed or wounded. The cowardly Indiana regiment could not be rallied, though Major Dix, Paymaster U. S. Army, induced a few to return and join, together with their Colonel Bowles, the Mississippi regiment. They were very useful during the remainder of the day. Our left giving way, encouraged the enemy, and large masses of them pressed forward and forced our light troops on the side of the mountain, to retire, and many of them could not be rallied until they reached the depot at Buena Vista. The 2nd Illinois regiment, to which a section of Sherman's battery was attached, were driven before the enemy.

The Mexican Infantry and cavalry poured in so rapidly that our rear was in danger. Thus far evidently, every move went against us. But General Taylor now arrived and took a commanding position on the elevated plateau. His presence was enough to animate our troops. The Mississippi regiment, under Davis, was ordered to the left, and came in contact, immediately with large portions of the enemy, who had turned our flank.

The struggle was severe, but in favor of our troops. The 2nd Kentucky, under Col. M'Kee, with a section of artillery under Bragg, had been ordered to support our left. These with a part of the 1st Illinois under Col. Hardin

were now fiercely engaged with the enemy, and recovered to some extent, the lost ground.

The batteries of Bragg and Sherman were very effective in the columns of the enemy, and especially those who were in our rear. The Mississippi regiment exhibited great bravery, sustaining the attacks of the enemy without flinching. The 3rd Indiana, under Colonel Lane, and a piece of artillery under Colonel Kilburn, finally moved to their aid. The Mexican infantry and cavalry repeatedly advanced with the most determined impetuosity, intending to force our line, but they were received so firmly and warmly that they were glad to fall back. Our artillery made awful havoc. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel May commanded the regular cavalry, and Captain Pike's of the Arkansas cavalry. May, with the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry, under Colonels Marshall and Yell, were directed to keep in check the masses that had gained our rear. The enemy still were determined at all hazards, to break our left. Our forces were pouring upon the enemy a terrific fire from different sections and pieces, under O'Brien, Bragg, Sherman, Thomas, Kilburn, Reynolds, French and Bryan, forming a long line. The thick columns of the enemy were made to stagger, fearful inroads were made in their ranks, and they were finally, after many desperate struggles, obliged to give way. Their success was short, and their shouts of triumph were soon at an end. Just as they began to give way a little, Lieutenant Rucker, with his squadron of 1st dragoons, was ordered to dash in among them, which was done with great effect.

It was feared that the portion of the enemy in our rear might attack the train at Buena Vista, and Col. May, with his command, and two pieces of artillery under Lieutenant Reynolds, was ordered to that place. But, before they arrived, the Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry had met the ene-

my and repulsed them. They broke in two columns, one escaped by the ranch, and received a destructive fire from the fugitive forces of a part of Major Trail's and Gorman's command, whom Major Munroe had reorganized. The other column of the enemy gained the mountain, but received a terrible fire from the pieces under, Lieutenant Reynolds.

Colonel Yell was killed, in the charge, at Buena Vista, at the head of his regiment. Adjutant Vaughn, also, of the Kentucky cavalry fell in that engagement.

A part of the Arkansas and Indiana troops, and Col. May, with his command, kept in check the enemy's right. They were crowded in vast numbers in ravines, and our guns made horrid work with them. Those who had gained our rear were now in the greatest danger. Santa Anna perceived it and in his deceptive and cowardly manner, sent a white flag into our camp, and asked General Taylor "what he wanted." Taylor immediately ordered the firing to cease, and sent General Wool, with a white flag, to answer the message. No consultation could be had, as the Mexicans kept on firing. Santa Anna had gained time for his forces to reach their lines and he cared no more for the truce. This was barbarous enough in the Mexican General. While the enemy were retreating, they were severely handled by our artillery.

The cavalry under General Minon, were in the road between the battle ground and Saltillo, and it was feared that they would fall upon the city. Capt. Webster fired upon them from the redoubt, and they moved towards Buena Vista. Capt. Shover, with some volunteers and a piece of artillery, accompanied by a piece of Webster's battery, under Lieut. Donaldson, aided by Capt. Wheeler, with his Illinois volunteers, drove the enemy into the ravines, leading to the lower valley. The enemy endeavored to charge

once or twice, but were driven back every time in confusion. Firing had now nearly ceased; but one struggle more was to come. Santa Anna, being reinforced by cavalry, under cover of artillery, charged our line in a most desperate manner, by horse and foot. Great masses came rushing on, and poured among us a deadly fire. The 2nd Kentucky, 1st Illinois, and O'Brien, with two pieces, received the severest part of the attack. The infantry supporting O'Brien's piece was routed and their piece left in the hands of the enemy.

Our batteries, however, finally turned the tide. Their fire was so firm, precise and awful, that the enemy could not resist, and fell back in disorder. Harden and McKee, charged the enemy with great bravery and impetuosity. They fled, but seeing the few pursuing, turned suddenly and came up in vast numbers. There was dreadful carnage on both sides. We had but a mere handful compared with the enemy, and our men were again routed, and it seemed that we must be beaten. Brent and Whiting of Washington's battery covered their retreat.

General Taylor looked on calmly and unmoved, while the balls were flying all around him.

Bragg's battery had now reached the place of attack. Bragg told his Captain to unlimber the piece and wait till the enemy had arrived nearly to the muzzle. They rushed on certain that they should conquer us; but the battery opened and poured into their masses a plenty of grape. They staggered at the first fire, and the second opened streets through them and the third volley entirely dispersed them and they fled in dismay. Our loss was heavy in this last struggle.

In this desperate conflict, Colonels Hardin and McKee, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clay, fell at the head of their regiments. Our artillery turned the tide of battle three times

during the day. It was now ten hours that the battle had been raging. The enemy did not make another attempt to force our lines, and our troops, weary, dropped upon the battle ground to seek rest to prepare them for the morrow. among the dead and dying, without any fires to warm their benumbed limbs. The wounded were removed to Saltillo and our men prepared for an attack in the morning; but the enemy retired very early to Agua Nueva, leaving many of their dead and dying. Brigadier-general Marshall made a forced march for Rinconada to reinforce our troops there; but he was too late to participate in the action.

In the battle of Buena Vista, we had two hundred and sixty-seven killed, four hundred and fifty-six wounded, and twenty-three missing. The enemy must have lost two thousand. There were five hundred of their dead left upon the field. We had twenty-eight officers killed and forty one wounded.

What an awful responsibility rests upon somebody for ushering so many innocent persons into the presence of their Judge!

The names of the officers killed and wounded are the following:

General Staff: killed, Captain George Lincoln, Assistant Adjutant General; wounded, H. W. Benham, 1st Lieutenant Engineers; F. S. Bryan, brevet 2d Lieutenant Topographical engineers. 1st Regiment of dragoons: wounded, Captain E. Steen. 2d regiment of dragoons: wounded, Brevet Lieutenant-colonel C. A. May. 3d Regiment Artillery: wounded, Lieutenant S. G. French. 4th Artillery: wounded, 1st Lieutenant J. P. O'Brien. Mississippi Rifles: killed, 1st Lieutenant R. L. Moore, 2d Lieut. F. M'Nulty; wounded, Colonel Davis, Captains Sharp and Stockaw, 1st Lieutenants Corwin and Posey. 1st

Regiment Illinois : killed, Colonel Hardin, Captain Zabris-
 zie, and 1st Lieutenant Houghton. 2d Regiment Illinois ;
 killed, Captain Woodward, Lieutenants Rountree, Fletcher
 Ferguson, Robbins, Steel, Kelly, Bartleson, Atherton, and
 Price; wounded, Captains Coffee and Baker, Lieutenant:
 Picket, Engleman, West, and Whiteside. Texas volunteers ;
 killed, 1st Lieutetenant Campbell, 2d Lieutenant Leonhard ;
 wounded Captain Connor. Indiana volunteers : Brigade
 Staff; Brigadier-aeneral Lane. 2d Indiana : killed; Cap-
 tains Kinder and Walker, and Lieutenant Parr; wounded,
 Captains Sanderson and Osborn, Lieutenants Cayce, Davis,
 Pennington, Lewis, Moore, and Epperson. 3d Indiana
 killed, Captain Taggart; wounded, Major Gorman, Cap-
 tains Sleep and Connover. 2d Kentucky foot; killed,
 Colonel M'Kee, Lieutenant-Colonel Clay, and Captain
 Willis; wounded, Lieutenants Barber and Napier. Arkan-
 sas Cavalry : killed, Colonel Yell, Captain Porter : wounded,
 Lieutenant Reader.

A large portion of officers fell showing their unconquera-
 ble bravery. It was a battle of artillery. General Taylor
 said,—

“The services of the light artillery, always conspicuous,
 were more than usually distinguished. Moving rapidly over
 the roughest ground, it was always in action at the right
 place and at the right time, and its well-directed fire dealt
 destruction in the masses of the enemy.”

The General was necessarily much exposed. Two balls
 passed through his clothes. Our forces consisted of five
 thousand, and but four hundred and fifty-three of them were
 regulars. We were not able to follow up our success for
 the want of more men.

On the 26th General Taylor issued the following order:

“Headquarters, Army of Occupation, }
Buena Vista, Feb. 26, 1847. }

Order No. 12.

I. The commanding general has the grateful task of congratulating the troops upon the brilliant success which attended their arms in the conflict of the 22nd and 23rd. Confident in the immense superiority of numbers, and stimulated by the presence of a distinguished leader, the Mexican troops were yet repulsed in every effort to force our lines, and finally withdrew with immense loss from the field.

II. The general would express his obligations to the men and officers engaged for the cordial support which they rendered throughout the action. It will be his highest pride to bring to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps, whose unwavering steadiness more than once saved the fortunes of the day. He would also express his high satisfaction with the small command left at Saltillo. Though not so seriously engaged as their comrades, their services were very important, and efficiently rendered. While bestowing this just tribute to the good conduct of the troops, the general deeply regrets to say that there were not a few exceptions. He trusts that those who fled ingloriously to Buena Vista, and even to Saltillo, will seek an opportunity to retrieve their reputation, and to emulate the bravery of their comrades who bore the brunt of the battle, and sustained, against fearful odds, the honor of the flag.

III. The exultation of success is checked by the heavy sacrifice of life which it has cost, embracing many officers of high rank and rare merit. While the sympathy of a grateful country will be given to the bereaved families and

friends of those who nobly fell, their illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army.

By order,

Major-general TAYLOR.

Signed,

W. W. S. BLISS.

Assistant Adjutant-general.

This order will be read at the head of every company.

By order :

Signed,

W. W. S. BLISS.

It was found that the enemy were retiring towards San Luis Potosi.

Our forces returned to Agua Nueva on the 27th. The road was strewed with dead and wounded Mexicans, and their army seemed to be in a perfect state of disorganization.

Had it not been for the astonishing bravery of our men, in this battle, (5000 against 21,000,) we must have been overwhelmed.

General Urea, with about 8000 cavalry, had cut off all communication between Camargo and Monterey, previous to the battle of Buena Vista. A train of waggons, escorted by thirty men, was attacked and captured Feb. 24th, at Ramos. The wagons were burned and the teamsters dreadfully mutilated and their bodies cast into the flames.

March 7th, Major Giddings, in charge of a train of one hundred and fifty waggons, was attacked near Ceralvo. After a severe struggle, the enemy was repulsed, but we lost fifteen teamsters, two privates of Ohio volunteers, and fifty wagons.

General Taylor returned to Monterey early in March and pursued Urea, for a while and drove him over the mountaints. In April six thousand volunteers were called out by government to re enforce the army. General

BATTLES OF MEXICO.

Taylor was to receive enough of them, to make, with what he had, about ten thousand men.

After this, nothing of much interest occurred in northern Mexico. The theatre of war was changed to another part of the country. The strong forts had been taken and the enemy conquered in every battle.

General Scott had been ordered to Mexico by the government, Nov. 23rd, 1846, in the following language:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *November, 23, 1847*

Sir,—The President, several days since communicated, in person to you his orders to repair to Mexico, to take command of the forces there assembled, and particularly to organize and set on foot an expedition to operate on the Gulf coast, if, on arriving at the theatre of action, you shall deem it to be practicable. It is not proposed to control your operations by definite and positive instructions, but you are left to prosecute them as your judgment, under a full view of all the circumstances, shall dictate. The work is before you, and the means provided, or to be provided, for accomplishing it, are committed to you, in the full confidence that you will use them to the best advantage.

The objects which it is desirable to obtain have been indicated, and it is hoped that you will have the requisite force to accomplish them.

Of this you must be the best judge, when preparations are made and the time for action arrived.

Very respectfully,

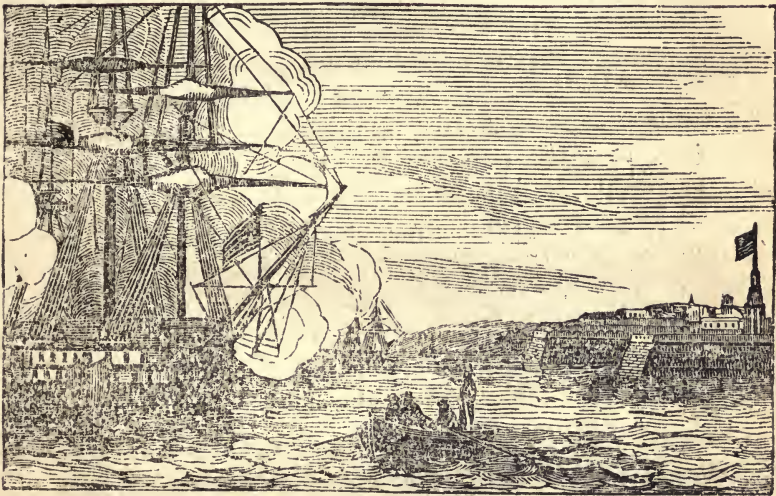
your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War

Gen WINFIELD SCOTT.

Vera Cruz is situated in 19 degrees 11 minutes 52 seconds north latitude. One portion of its walls is washed by the Atlantic, and the shore on the opposite side is a dry and sandy plain.

General Scott sailed from New York, Nov. 30th and reached the Rio Grande Jan 1st 1847.



AMERICAN FLEET SALUTING THE CASTLE AT VERA CRUZ

BATTLE OF VERA CRUZ.

THE new army was designated to attack the city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The naval squadron, under Commodore Conner, was to assist the land forces. The squadron landed at Anton Lizardo, March 7th. The troops, sent from General Taylor, arrived in February, and increased his army to 12,000 men.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF VERA CRUZ AND CASTLE OF SAN JUAN DE ULLOA.

“Vera Cruz is situated in $19^{\circ} 11' 52''$ north latitude. One portion of its walls is washed by the Atlantic, and the shore on the opposite side is a dry and sandy plain.

“The city is small, but from the regularity which marks its laying out, it is beautiful. The streets are wide, straight, and well paved. The houses, of which there are one thousand and sixty-three, are mostly two stories high, and built of the Muscara stone, taken from the sea-beach.

“The fortifications of the city consist of nine towers connected together by means of a stone and mortar wall, which, however, is not very thick. The two towers named Santiago and Conception are the most important. They are situated at that portion of the walls looking toward the castle of San Juan, and are distant from each other one thousand two hundred and seventy varas. The other towers, including the one called San Fernando, are almost equal in shape, size, and strength. All of them can mount one hundred pieces of artillery of various sizes; and save those of the middle ones, their fires all cross in front of the

guard-houses, the external walls of which form part of the walls which surround the city.

“Although the port of Vera Cruz is the principal one in the Gulf of Mexico, it is very dangerous during the seasons of the northers—that which is called the bay, being, in reality, nothing more than a bad roadstead. Baron Humboldt but too faithfully described the harbor of Vera Cruz when he said, that the only shelter it affords shipping is a dangerous anchorage among shoals.

“The castle of *San Juan de Ulloa* is unquestionably the most celebrated of all American fortresses. Its construction was commenced in the year 1582, upon a bar or bank, in front of the town of Vera Cruz, at the distance of one thousand and sixty-two Castilian varas or yards, and it is entirely surrounded by water. The centre of the area occupied by this fortress is a small island, upon which Juan de Grijalva landed a year previous to the arrival of Cortes upon the Continent, and, at that period, it accidentally received the name which it retains to this present day. It seems that there was a shrine or temple erected upon it, in which human victims were sacrificed to the Indian gods; and as the Spaniards were informed that these offerings were made in accordance with the commands of the kings of Acolhua (one of the provinces of the empire), they confounded or abbreviated this name into the word *Ulloa*, which they affixed to the island.

“According to a report made on the 17th of January, 1775, it was the opinion of a council of war, composed of distinguished officers, that this fortress, after all its defences were completed, would require a garrison for effective service, composed of seventeen hundred infantry soldiers, three hundred artillery, two hundred and twenty-eight sailors, and a hundred supernumeraries.

“The exterior polygon, which faces Vera Cruz, extends three hundred yards in length, whilst that which defends the north channel is, at least, two hundred yards long. Besides this, there is a low battery situated in the bastion of Santiago, which doubles the fire on that channel. The southern channel is commanded also by the battery of San Miguel.

“The whole fortress is constructed of *Madrepora Astrea*, a species of soft coral, which abounds in the neighboring islands. Its walls are from four to five yards in thickness, their exterior being faced with a harder stone. It is well supplied with water, having seven cisterns within the castle, which altogether contain ninety-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven cubic feet of water. Its full equipment of artillery pieces is three hundred and seventy; but it contained only a hundred and seventy-seven when attacked by the French in 1838.”

A regiment of Louisiana volunteers, under Colonel Russey, were wrecked in February near the island of Lobos. They were met by a large force under General Cos and ordered to surrender. They were without arms, but Colonel Russey delayed his answer until night, presenting at the same time a bold front. He lighted up camp fires, left his baggage, and, by forced marches, reached the American quarters at Tampico.

The two commanding officers, immediately after landing at Lizardo, reconnoitred the city in the steamer *Petrita*, and thought best to land on the beach due west of the island of Sacrificios. At daybreak on the 9th, about 2,800 troops were transferred, in each frigate, and proportionate numbers in smaller vessels, to Sacrificios. A little after 11 A. M. the squadron moved off majestically. The day was fine, with a gentle breeze from the south east, and a smooth sea. The passage occupied between two and

Three hours, and the vessels were anchored without confusion. Gen. Scott ordered the landing to be commenced immediately, ordering the steamers Spitfire and Vixen, and five gun-boats, to form a line parallel with and near the beach, in order to cover the landing of our men in the surf-boats. As the boats, 65 in number, received the troops, they assembled in a line, abreast, between the fleet and the gun-boats and pulled for the shore, all at once, landing without resistance. General Worth commanded this first line of the army and formed his men, 4,500 strong, on the beach and neighboring heights just before sunset, and by 10 P. M. an army of 10,000 men were on shore, without any accident occurring. All but a few companies had landed. The next day the artillery, horses, provisions, and other materials were landed, and the remaining troops, making more than eleven thousand men. General Scott landed early in the morning, and preparations were immediately made to surround the city. As our men advanced, some shot and shells were fired from the town and castle, but without effect. At 2 o'clock, March 10th, a brisk fire from the enemy commenced. One of our men had his thigh broken, and two others were wounded. A small detachment was sent out under Captain Gordon to reconnoitre. He found himself, after going two or three hundred yards, near a body of men and hailed them. They answered in English, and soon answered again by a volley of bullets, which was returned by the detachment, and the Mexicans were obliged to retire into the town. At sunrise, the steamer Spitfire, Capt. Tatnall, took position in front of the city and castle, and commenced firing. She continued for an hour, and the city and castle returned the compliment. Soon after the Spitfire opened her fire, the 1st and 2d divisions moved up the beach towards the city about a mile and commenced

to invest the place. Four or five regiments of Mexican infantry and cavalry appeared in front of the city, half a mile from our men, and commenced firing upon us. One of our mountain howitzers and some rockets were placed on the hills. A few shots were fired and rockets sent; but without effect. Captain Taylor was ordered to try the six-pounder, which caused the Mexicans to retire behind the hill. One Mexican was killed.

General Worth was successful in taking his position on the right of the investment by 11 o'clock. The line, circumvallating the city, was to run along a chain of sand-hills about 3 miles from the city, ranging from 300 to 1500 feet high, entirely commanding the town and fortifications. The heavy guns from the castle could reach the right wing.

After Worth had taken his position, General Patterson's division took up its line of march, with General Pillow's brigade in advance, in order to form on the left of Worth's division. After proceeding a mile, they met the enemy in a thick chaparral. There was a smart fire for about twenty minutes. The Mexicans retreated. Gen. Pillow had great difficulty in advancing through the chaparral. He proceeded about half a mile farther by 4 p. m., and met the enemy again, in ambuscade. Their fire was heavy upon our men, and General Patterson sent the New York regiment of Shields' brigade to aid General Pillow; but only one New York company arrived, before General Pillow had routed the enemy by a charge. Only two of our men were slightly wounded. A body of the enemy were seen at a little distance, at a house known as a magazine, on the left flank of Pillow's command. A 6-pounder was directed towards them, and a few shots were enough to disperse them. Towards sun-down, Gen. Pillow reach-

ed, by great effort, one of the highest points in the rear of the city, and erected the star spangled banner. The batteries from the town and castle, kept up a continued firing till dark. One shell exploded in front of General Worth and staff.

At 7 A. M., (March 11th) General Quitman's brigade was ordered to relieve General Pillow from the place which he occupied during the night. The Mexicans, thinking that our men were deserting the heights, approached and were met by General Quitman, who advanced to the top of the hill. A smart fire was kept up for an hour.

Capt. Davis, of the Georgia regiment, with twenty riflemen, were sent as skirmishers, to move round under the hill and engage the enemy in close quarters. About 200 of the enemy advanced on him, and he held them in check until Colonel Jackson, with the balance of three companies, and Col. Dickerson and his regiment, came to his aid. The enemy were obliged to retire, with the loss of several dead and wounded. We had seven slightly wounded.

At 9 A. M., General Twiggs, with his mounted rifles in advance, moved up to take position on the left of the line. It was very difficult as the cannon had to be lifted over sand-ridges by the men, in many cases. The force all reached their destination by the sea-shore, above the town, about sun-down. Thus the city was surrounded by us, our line reaching about eight miles. General Worth occupied the right, General Twiggs the left, and General Patterson the centre.

Our men now commenced placing their heavy batteries in position to open upon the town.

By the 22d, seven ten-inch mortars were in battery,

and the others nearly ready. At two, P. M., General Scott addressed a summons to the Governor of Vera Cruz, and received an answer in two hours. The Governor supposed that Scott ordered him to surrender the town and castle (though that was not the case, as Scott was not prepared to make such a demand).

Scott now determined to open his seven mortars upon the town. The small vessels of Commodore Perry's squadron, two steamers and five schooners, came within a mile and an eighth of the city and opened a brisk fire, which continued till 9, A. M. (March 23), when the Commodore called the vessels away from so dangerous a position. By noon we had ten mortars battering the walls of the city. The ten inch mortars planted about eight hundred yards from the city, were very effective. Our men, thus far, from the time of their landing had only four or five men wounded, and one officer and one private killed. The officer was Capt. J. R. Vinton, of the U. S. 3d artillery. He was killed in the trenches, March 24th, at ten, A. M. The naval battery, No. 5, consisting of three thirty-two pounders and three eight inch Paixhans, opened a terrific fire, under Capt. Aulick. The battery was active till two, P. M. We lost four sailors killed, and Lieut. Baldwin was slightly wounded.

March 25th, battery No. 4, consisting of four twenty-four pounders, and two eight inch Paixhans, opened.

Now, batteries 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, were shaking the whole foundation of the city, by their tremendous fire.

On the evening of the 24th, the foreign consuls signed a memorial, requesting General Scott to grant a truce, so that the neutrals and women and children might retire from the city. Our heavy guns made dreadful havoc, de-

stroying many women and children. General Scott replied :

First, That a truce could only be granted on the application of Governor Morales, with a view to surrender ; second, That in sending safeguards to the different consuls, beginning as far back as the 13th instant, he distinctly admonished them, particularly the French and Spanish consuls—and, of course, through the two, the other consuls—of the dangers that have followed ; third, That although, at that date, he had already refused to allow any person whatsoever to pass the line of investment either way, yet the blockade had been left open to the consuls and other neutrals to pass out to their respective ships of war up to the 22d instant ; and, fourth, he enclosed to the memorialists a copy of his summons to the governor, to show that he had fully considered the impending hardships and distresses of the place, including those of women and children, before one gun had been fired in that direction.

On the 26th, General Scott received overtures from General Landero, on whom General Morales had devolved the command, and on account of a heavy norther, he was unable to communicate with the ships until the 27th.

The American Commissioners were, Generals Worth and Pillow, Colonel Totten, and Capt. Aulick.

It was finally agreed that the city and castle should surrender to us.

The following are the terms of capitulation :

“ 1. The whole garrison, or garrisons, to be surrendered to the arms of the United States, as prisoners of war, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. ; the garrisons to be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, and

to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the general-in-chief of the United States' armies, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

"2. Mexican officers shall preserve their arms and private effects, including horses and horse-furniture, and to be allowed, regular and irregular officers, as also the rank and file, five days to retire to their respective homes, on parole, as hereinafter prescribed.

"3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in article 1, the Mexican flags of the various forts and stations shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries; and, immediately thereafter, Forts Santiago and Conception, and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, occupied by the forces of the United States.

"4. The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of after surrender and parole, as their general-in-chief may desire, and the irregular to be permitted to return to their homes. The officers, in respect to all arms and descriptions of force, giving the usual parole, that the said rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not serve again until duly exchanged.

"5. All the *materiel* of war, and all public property of every description found in the city, the castle of San Juan de Ulloa and their dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same (not injured or destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war), may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definite treaty of peace.

"6. The sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain in the city, with such medical officers and attendants, and officers of the army, as may be necessary to their care and treatment.

"7. Absolute protection is solemnly guaranteed to per-

sons in the city, and property, and it is clearly understood that no private building or property is to be taken or used by the forces of the United States, without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent.

“8. Absolute freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guaranteed.”

At the surrender on the 27th, our army were drawn up in two lines, facing each other, and stretching more than a mile. The enemy left the city at ten o'clock, passed between our lines, laid down their arms and colors and marched for the interior. General Worth superintended the evacuation and then entered the city. Our flag was erected over the Plaza and saluted by the guns of the city and squadron. General Worth was appointed Military Governor.

BATTLE OF SIERRA GORDA.

GENERAL TWIGGS' division of our army arrived, within three miles of the position of the enemy, April 11th, and General Patterson's on the 12th. On the 16th, we had six thousand men ready for action, while the enemy numbered from eight to twelve thousand. They occupied a chain of works along the road, the nearest of which was about a mile and a quarter from General Scott's headquarters. The road over which we had to pass, was barricaded and cut up in every way to impede our progress. Beyond the first fortification there are several others completely commanding the gorge, through which the road to

Jalapa runs. There were twenty-four pieces of field artillery besides about fourteen heavy cannon in position. The high and rocky ravine of the river protected their right flank and a series of abrupt and apparently impassable mountains and ridges covered their left. A front attack, which the enemy expected on account of our bravery, must have been fatal to us. General Scott outwitted the *One Leg* and had a road cut to the right, so as to escape the front fire, and turn his position on the left flank. A deserter from our camp made this known to the enemy, and they sent General La Vega with a large force to aid the left flank.

General Scott, on the 17th of April, to cover his flank movements, sent General Twiggs against the fort on the steep ascent in front, and a little to the left of the Sierra. This expedition was commanded by Colonel Harney, who carried the position under a heavy fire of grape and musketry. This was an important post gained, situated in front and near the enemy's strongest fortification. By great labor, one of our large guns was placed upon the top of the fort, and blazed away at a strong fort in the rear; but with little effect.

April 18th, early in the morning, our army moved to the attack in columns. General Twiggs's division attacked the enemy's left and carried the breast works after a slight resistance, at the point of the bayonet, and completely routed the enemy at that point. Pillow's brigade, accompanied by General Shields's, passed along the Jalapa road with rapidity, and took a position to stop the retreat of the enemy. General Worth moved forward toward the left to aid Twiggs. Twiggs had steep and rough ground to pass over, was constantly exposed to

the fire of the enemy in front and to the cross-fire of the forts and batteries.

The fight was tremendous for a short time, and finally the enemy gave way on all sides. Three thousand men with field and other officers surrendered. A large amount of small arms, ordnance and batteries were taken. Six thousand of the enemy gained the rear of our army on the Jalapa road and were pursued. We lost two hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and among the latter was General Shields. The Mexican loss was about one hundred more than ours, besides those taken prisoners. We captured thirty pieces of cannon, much ammunition, and the private baggage and money chest of Santa Anna, containing twenty thousand dollars. On the 19th, Jalapa, and on the 22d, Perote, were taken without opposition.

Nothing prevented our men from being utterly destroyed but the steepness of the ascent under which they could shelter. But they sought no shelter, and onward rushed against a hailstorm of balls and musket-shot, led by the gallant Harney, whose noble bearing elicited the applause of the whole army. His conspicuous and stalwart frame at the head of his brigade, his long arm waving his men on to the charge, his sturdy voice ringing above the clash of arms and din of conflict, attracted the attention and admiration alike of the enemy and of our own men. On, on, he led the columns, whose front lines melted before the enemy's fire like snow-flakes in a torrent, and staid not their course until leaping over the rocky barriers, and bayonetting their gunners, they drove the enemy pell mell from the fort, delivering a deadly fire into their ranks, from their own guns, as they hastily retired.

General Scott, between whom and Colonel Harney there had existed some coolness, rode up to the colonel

after this achievement, and remarked to him—"Colonel Harney, I cannot now adequately express my admiration of your gallant achievement, but at the proper time I shall take great pleasure in thanking you in proper terms."

It was here the enemy received their heaviest loss, and their General Vasquez was killed. A little after, General Worth, having, by great exertions, passed the steep and craggy heights on the enemy's left, summoned a strong fort in the rear of the Sierra to surrender. This fort was manned by a large force under General Pinzon, a mulatto officer of considerable ability and courage, who, seeing the Sierra carried, thought prudent to surrender, which he did with all his force. General Shields was not so fortunate in the battery which he attacked, and which was commanded by General la Vega. A heavy fire was opened on him, under which the fort was carried with some loss by the gallant Illinoisians, under Baker and Bennett, supported by the New Yorkers, under Burnett. Among those who fell under this fire was the gallant general, who received a grape-shot through his lungs, by which he was completely paralyzed, and at the last account was in a lingering state. On the enemy's right, General Pillow commenced the attack against the strong forts near the river. The Tennesseans, under Haskell, led the column, and the other volunteer regiments followed. This column unexpectedly encountered a heavy fire from a masked battery, by which Haskell's regiment was nearly cut to pieces, and the other volunteer regiments were severely handled. General Pillow withdrew his men, and was preparing for another attack, when the operations at the other points having proved successful, the enemy concluded to surrender. Thus the victory was complete, and four generals, and about six thousand men, were taken

prisoners by our army. One of their principal generals and a large number of other officers killed. The Mexican force on this occasion certainly exceeded our own."

In addition to the loss of the enemy in killed and taken they lost about thirty pieces of brass cannon, mostly of large calibre, manufactured at the royal foundry of Seville. A large quantity of fixed ammunition, of a very superior quality, together with the private baggage and money-chest of Santa Anna, containing twenty thousand dollars, was also captured.

On the same day that the battle of Sierra Gordo was fought, a portion of the American Gulf Squadron, under Commodore Perry, captured the town of Tuspan, on the Gulf.

On the 19th, the city of Jalapa was captured by a detachment under General Twiggs; and on the 22d, General Worth entered the town of Perote. Both these cities were taken without opposition; and in the latter were found immense stores of small arms, ammunition, and the large guns of the city and castle.

BATTLE OF CHURUBUSCO.

GENERAL SCOTT remained inactive for awhile before entering the capital, hoping to be re-enforced, his headquarters being at Puebla, while the Mexicans, notwithstanding their repulses and severe losses, were busy in collecting another army and fortifying every entrance to the city.

(For representation of this Battle, see cover.)

Aug. 8th, our army, having received a few re-enforcements, marched towards the capital, and reached Ayotla on the 12th, where there was a strong fortification called St. Pinon. It was reconnoitred and found to be very strong by nature and art. It was thought, that it would be hazardous to attack it, as was anticipated by the Mexicans. Scott here again outwitted Santa Anna, for he found a road south of Lake Charles, opening into that from Vera Cruz, below Ayotla, which would enable our army to pass around the fort; but the march was a very difficult one, for heavy rains had filled the low places so that the soldiers were often obliged to wade. The steep and rugged heights were to be crossed: and the paths and gorges were filled with immense stones, which had been rolled in by the enemy. The men became weary during the day, and the nights were dark and wet, which added to their discouragements.

On the 17th, our advance arrived at San Augustin, a small town about twelve miles south of the capital; General Worth led on his men to take possession of a hacienda near the fortification of San Antonio, for the purpose of attacking that place. They captured the village; but Capt. Thornton was killed in taking a reconnoissance, from a heavy discharge of artillery by the enemy. One or two of our men were wounded. A squadron of artillery and a battalion of infantry were near the redoubt, hoping to make an attack in the afternoon, but a rain set in, and General Scott thought best to withdraw them. Had the batteries of the enemy opened with energy upon this detachment, it would probably have been obliged to retire or been cut to pieces; but fortunately the guns were silent all night.

During the night, the divisions of Pillow and Twiggs marched towards the strong works of Contreras, to be prepared for an assault in the morning. This was a very fatiguing march. The darkness of the night, the torrents of rain pouring down upon them, the wild roaring of the winds, the ridges from rocks of lava to pass over, the denseness of the brushwood, the swollen streams to cross, presented difficulties rarely surpassed.

At eight the next morning, the batteries of the enemy opened upon the hacienda of San Antonio, where General Worth was posted. This cannonading was heavy. The air was shaken by the heavy explosions, while houses and even strong fortifications were shattered to pieces and fell in thundering ruins, beneath the showers of shot and shells. Almost all of the streets were swept by bullets and large bombs which burst in the air, and hurled slugs, shot and fragments among our ranks, making sad havoc. But the Yankees were not frightened yet. They placed themselves behind walls and buildings, and calmly, amid this scene of confusion, prepared for action. Soon the divisions of Pillow and Twiggs moved on towards Contreras, arriving about one P. M. General P. F. Smith was ordered to march up in front of the enemy's works, and Colonel Riley, to move with rapidity towards the right, gain the main road, and prevent any re-enforcements of the enemy. Smith dashed forward under a tremendous fire and secured a good position for his artillery. Every battery and gun on both sides roared away with horrible sublimity and actually shook the ground for miles around, and their reverberations rolled with grandeur along the lofty ridges of the mountains. The few guns of our advanced battery were soon silenced, and General Pierce proceeded to the relief of General Smith.

At this time, large re-enforcements of the enemy approached Contreras, and General Cadwallader hastened to re-enforce Riley. The contest was now terrific. Neither army would yield an inch of ground.

At four o'clock, General Scott passed along the lines, and was welcomed by an enthusiastic shout. Perceiving the immense strength of the enemy, he ordered General Shields to re-enforce Riley and Cadwallader, and strengthen our army in front of the enemy. Now the battle raged higher still, and hundreds fell to rise no more. This dreadful carnage was kept up for six hours, when the darkness of night closed the scene, and the cannons ceased their roar. Our men were disappointed, as they expected by that time to have been in the "Halls of the Montezumas." They were obliged to lie upon the cold, wet ground, without blankets, to rest for the night.

At eight o'clock in the evening, General Scott retired to San Augustin, and Twiggs and Pillow went at eleven.

Scott and Worth set out for Contreras early the next morning. Firing was heard, and soon a messenger came, saying that General Worth had carried the whole line of fortifications at Contreras. He planned and executed the undertaking in a skillful manner and with little loss. He took fifteen hundred of the enemy prisoners, including Generals Salas, Blanco, Garcia and Mendoza. He also captured an immense amount of ammunition and camp equipage, and fifteen pieces of artillery, among them the two taken from Capt. O'Brien at Buena Vista; seven hundred of the enemy were killed and many more wounded.

General Scott now sent General Worth to attack San Antonio, while he with a force would go in its rear. The

soldiers passed over the battle-field of the previous day, and the scene which was presented was enough to make the hardy soldier shudder and feel sick in view of the horrors of war. Hundreds lay covered with blood, stiff and cold in death, while others were uttering piteous groans and begged for water. The streams actually run with human blood. What a shocking scene! How surprising that nations will thus imbue their hands in each other's blood!

When the force reached San Pablo, another action commenced, and at the same time Worth's cannon were heard roaring away at Churubusco. The flower of both armies were now engaged in terrible combat. The rattling of the musketry, the clash of arms, and the deafening roar of the cannon and the groans of the dying, made the scene truly awful!

Scott was in the midst of danger encouraging his men, while Worth and Twiggs were cheering their soldiers on. Thus, one of the severest conflicts ever witnessed on this continent, raged with increasing power for two hours. Finally our forces gained full possession of all the works, and the enemy fled in dismay to the city. Worth followed them almost to the gates.

The next morning, a detachment of our men entered Chapultepec without opposition.

Soon after this, Santa Anna sent flags, proposing a suspension of hostilities. Negotiations took place, and the following armistice was adopted, August 20th :

THE ARMISTICE.

The undersigned, appointed respectively, the first three by Major-general Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of

the armies of the United States, and the last two by his Excellency D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Mexican Republic, and commander-in-chief of its armies, met with full powers, which were fully verified in the village of Tucubaya, on the 23d day of August, 1847, to enter into an armistice for the purpose of giving the Mexican government an opportunity of receiving propositions of peace from the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, and now with the American army; when the following articles were agreed upon :

ART. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and absolutely cease between the armies of the United States of America and the United Mexican States, within thirty leagues of the capital of the latter States, to allow time to the commissioners appointed by the United States and the commissioners to be appointed by the Mexican Republic to negotiate.

2. The armistice shall continue as long as the commissioners of the two governments may be engaged on negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal notice to the other of the cessation of the armistice for forty-eight hours after such notice.

3. In the mean time, neither army shall, within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico, commence any new fortification or military work of offence or defence, or do any thing to enlarge or strengthen any existing work or fortification of that character within the said limits.

4. Neither army shall be reinforced within the same. Any reinforcements in troops or munitions of war, other than subsistence now approaching either army, shall be stopped at the distance of twenty-eight leagues from the city of Mexico.

5. Neither army, nor any detachment from it, shall advance beyond the line it at present occupies.

6. Neither army, nor any detachment or individual of either, shall pass the neutral limits established by the last article, except under a flag of truce bearing the correspondence between the two armies, or on the business authorized by the next article; and individuals of either army, who may chance to straggle within the neutral limits, shall, by the opposite party, be kindly warned off, or sent back to their own armies under flags of truce.

7. The American army shall not, by violence, obstruct the passage from the open country into the city of Mexico, of the ordinary supplies of food necessary to the consumption of its inhabitants, or the Mexican army within the city; nor shall the Mexican authorities, civil or military, do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies from the city or country, needed by the American army.

8. All American prisoners of war remaining in the hands of the Mexican army, and not heretofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, be restored to the American army, against a like number, having regard to rank, of Mexican prisoners captured by the American army.

9. All American citizens who were established in the city of Mexico prior to the existing war, and who have since been expelled from that city, shall be allowed to return to their respective business or families therein, without delay or molestation.

10. The better to enable the belligerent armies to execute these articles, and to favor the great object of peace, it is further agreed between the parties, that any courier with despatches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its vicinity, to and from Vera Cruz, shall receive a safe conduct from the commander of the opposing army.

11. The administration of justice between Mexicans, according to the general and state constitutions and laws, by the local authorities of the towns and places occupied by the American forces, shall not be obstructed in any manner.

12. Persons and property shall be respected in the towns and places occupied by the American forces. No person shall be molested in the exercise of his profession nor shall the services of any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily rendered, a just price shall be paid, and trade remain unmolested.

13. Those wounded prisoners who may desire to remove to some more convenient place, for the purpose of being cured of their wounds, shall be allowed to do so without molestation, they still remaining prisoners.

14. The Mexican medical officers who may wish to attend the wounded shall have the privilege of doing so, if their services be required.

15. For the more perfect execution of this agreement, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by each party, who, in case of disagreement, shall appoint a third.

16. This convention shall have no force or effect, unless approved by their excellencies, the commanders respectively of the two armies, within twenty-four hours, reckoning from the sixth hour of the 23d day of August, 1847.

A. QUITMAN, *Maj. Gen. U. S. A.*

PERSIFOR F. SMITH, *Brig. Gen.*

FRANKLIN PIERCE, *Brig. Gen. U. S. A.*

IGNACIO DE MARA Y VILLAMIL.

BENITO QUIJANO.

It is believed that the whole force of the Mexicans, in these brilliant engagements, was about thirty-two thousand men. They lost between five and six thousand, including thirteen generals and forty-five pieces of cannon. Our army consisted of seven thousand, eleven hundred of whom were killed or wounded. What a terrible slaughter!

After the armistice was agreed upon, various meetings took place between Mr. Trist, the American minister, and Mexican Commissioners, and endeavors were made to effect a treaty of peace, until September 2d, when Trist handed in his ultimatum in reference to the boundary line, and the Commissioners were to meet again on the 16th.

Some infractions of the truce were made by the enemy, in reference to our supplies from the city; but the Mexicans apologized.

It appears that as soon as the propositions of Trist were considered in a grand council of ministers and others, Santa Anna, on the 4th and 5th, without giving any notice to General Scott, commenced again fortifying the city, directly in opposition to the armistice. Scott immediately sent him a note, which was answered in a false and impudent manner.

Our arrangements were delayed more than two weeks by the armistice. It is probable that Santa Anna only entered into it for the purpose of gaining time.

BATTLE OF MEXICO.

SEPT. 7th, General Scott began to reconnoitre the different approaches to the city within his reach. In the afternoon, a large body of the enemy were seen around the *Molinos del Rey* (Mills), about a mile and a third from Tucubaya, the head-quarters of our army. These mills were repositories of ammunition, and there was a foundry there for casting cannon. There was a formidable castle in the hands of the enemy on the heights of Chapultepec, between the mills and the gates of the capital. There were eight city gates strongly fortified. It was impossible to stop communication between the mills and the capital, without first taking the castle. Preparatory to storming it, it was thought best to capture the mills. Accordingly, on the 8th, General Worth's division, re-enforced by Cadwallader's brigade, Pillow's division, three squadrons of dragoons under Major Sumner, and some heavy guns of the siege train under Capt. Huger of the ordnance, and Capt. Drum of the 7th artillery, undertook the enterprise. They moved towards the enemy and soon met them. There was much energy manifested on both sides. The enemy several times were re-enforced, and the action becoming much more general than was expected, General Scott called to our aid from the distance of three miles, Gen. Pillow, with his remaining brigade (Pierce's), and then Riley's brigade of Twiggs' division. These forces approached with great rapidity; but the victory was won just as General Pierce reached the ground and placed his command between Worth's division and the retreating enemy. Thus again were our

forces victorious. Various daring reconnoissances now took place, of the castle and approaches to the city. The latter stands on a slight swell of ground, near the centre of an irregular basin, and is girdled with a ditch in its greater extent—a navigable canal of great breadth and depth—very difficult to bridge, in the presence of an enemy, having eight entrenches or gates, over arches—each of which was defended by a system of strong works that seemed to require nothing but some men and guns to be impregnable.

Outside and within the cross-fire of those gates, to the south, are other obstacles but little less formidable. All approaches near the city were over elevated causeways, cut in many places (to oppose us) and flanked on both sides, by ditches also of unusual dimensions. The numerous cross-roads were flanked, in like manner, having bridges at the intersections, recently broken. The meadows thus checked, were, moreover, in many spots, under water or marshy.

After close observation, it was decided, on the 11th, to move round to the south-west and west part of the capital, believing that the approaches would present less formidable obstacles. Accordingly, Scott ordered Quitman's division from Coyoacan, to join Pillow *by daylight*, before the southern gates, and that they should *by night*, proceed (two miles) to join Scott at Tucubaya, where he was quartered with Worth's division. Twiggs, with Riley's brigade and Captains Taylor's and Steptoe's field batteries—the latter 12-pounders—was left in front of those gates—to manœuvre, to threaten, or to make false attacks, in order to occupy and deceive the enemy. Twiggs' other brigade (Smith's) was left at supporting distance, in the rear, at

San Angel, till the morning of the 13th, and also to support our general depôt at Miscoaque. The stratagem against the south was admirably executed throughout the 12th, and down to the afternoon of the 13th, when it was too late for the enemy to recover from the effects of his delusion.

The first step in the new movement was to carry the Castle of Chapultepec. Besides a numerous garrison, here was the military college of the Republic with a large number of sub-lieutenants and other students. Those works were within direct gun-shot of the village of Tucubaya, and until carried, we could not approach the city on the west without making a circuit too wide and too hazardous.

During the same night (that of the 11th) heavy batteries were established. No. 1, on the right, under the command of Capt. Drum, 4th artillery (relieved late next day, for some hours, by Lieut. Andrews of the 3d), and No. 2, commanded by Lieut. Huger, ordnance—both supported by Quitman's division. Nos. 3 and 4, on the opposite side, supported by Pillow's division, were commanded, the former by Capt. Brooks and Lieut. S. S. Anderson, 2d artillery, alternately, and the latter by Lieut. Stone, ordnance.

The bombardment and cannonade, under the direction of Capt. Huger, were commenced early in the morning of the 12th, and before night a good impression had been made on the castle and its outworks.

Pillow and Quitman had been in position since early in the night of the 11th. In the morning, Worth was ordered to hold his division in reserve, near the foundry, to support Pillow; and Brigadier General Smith, of Twiggs' division, had just arrived with his brigade, from Piedad,

[2 miles] to support Quitman. Twiggs' guns, before the southern gates, again reminded us, as the day before, that he, with Riley's brigade, and Taylor's and Steptoe's batteries, was in activity, threatening the southern gates, and there holding a great part of the Mexican army on the defensive.

Worth's division furnished Pillow's attack with an assaulting party of some 250 volunteer officers and men, under Capt. McKenzie, of the 2d artillery, and Twiggs' division supplied a similar one, commanded by Captain Casey, 2d infantry, to Quitman. Each of those little columns was furnished with scaling ladders.

The signal for the attack was to be the momentary cessation of fire on the part of our heavy batteries. About 8 o'clock A. M., of the 13th, Scott sent to Pillow and Quitman, with notice that the concerted signal was about to be given.

Both columns now advanced. The batteries threw shots and shells upon the enemy over the heads of our men, with good effect.

Major General Pillow's approach, on the west side, lay through an open grove, filled with sharp shooters, who were speedily dislodged; when, being up hill with the front of the attack, and emerging into open space, at the foot of a rocky acclivity, that gallant leader was struck down by an agonizing wound.

The immediate command devolved on General Cadwalader. On a previous call of Pillow, Worth had just sent him a reinforcement, Col. Clark's brigade.

The broken declivity was still to be ascended and a strong redoubt midway to be carried, before reaching the castle on the heights. The advance of our men, though

necessarily slow, was unwavering, over rocks, chasms and mines, and under the hottest fire of cannon and musketry.

The enemy were steadily driven from shelter to shelter.—The retreat allowed not time to fire a single mine, without the certainty of blowing up friend and foe. Those, who, at a distance, attempted to apply matches to the long trains were shot down by our men.

There was death below as well as above ground. At length the ditch and wall of the main work were reached; the scaling ladders were brought up and planted by the storming parties; some of the daring spirits first in the assault were cast down—killed or wounded; but a lodgment was soon made; streams of heroes followed; all opposition was overcome, and several of our regimental colors flung out from the upper walls, amidst long-continued shouts and cheers, which sent dismay into the capital. No scene could have been more animating.

General Quitman, supported by Generals Shields and Smith, [P. F.] his other officers and men, was up with the part assigned him. Simultaneously with the movement on the west, he approached the southeast of the same works over a causeway with cuts and batteries, and defended by an army strongly posted outside, to the east of the works. Those formidable obstacles Quitman had to face, with but little shelter for his troops or space for manœuvring. Deep ditches, flanking the causeway, made it difficult to cross on either side into the adjoining meadows, and these again were intersected by other ditches. Smith and his brigade made a sweep to the right, in order to present a front against the enemy's line (outside), and to turn into intervening batteries, near the foot of Chapultepec. This movement was also intended to support

Quitman's storming parties, both on the causeway. The first of these, furnished by Twiggs' division, was commanded in succession by Capt. Casey, 2d infantry, and Capt. Paul, 7th infantry, after Casey had been severely wounded; and the second, under Major Twiggs, marine corps, killed, and then Capt. Miller, 2d Pennsylvania volunteers. The storming party, now commanded by Capt. Paul, seconded by Captain Roberts of the rifles, Lieut. Stewart, and others of the same regiment, Smith's brigade, carried the two batteries in the road, took some guns, with many prisoners, and drove the enemy posted behind in support. The New York and South Carolina volunteers (Shields' brigade) and the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, all on the left of Quitman's line, together with portions of his storming parties, crossed the meadows in front, under a heavy fire, and entered the outer enclosure of Chapultepec, just in time to join in the final assault from the west.

Generals Pillow, Quitman, Shields, Smith, and Cadwalader, distinguished themselves in these brilliant operations. Also Colonel Andrews, Lieut. Col. Johnstone, Major Caldwell, Captains Barnard and Biddle.

These operations all occurred on the west, southeast, and heights of Chapultepec. To the north, and at the base of the mound, inaccessible on that side, the 11th infantry, under Lieut. Col. Hebert, the 14th, under Col. Trousdale, and Capt. Magruder's field battery, 1st artillery—one section advanced under Lieut. Jackson all of Pillow's division—had, at the same time, some spirited affairs against superior numbers, driving the enemy from a battery in the road, and capturing a gun. Col. Trousdale, the commander, though twice wounded, continued on duty until the heights were carried.

Early in the morning of the 13th, Scott ordered Worth to support the movement of Pillow from our left. The latter soon called for that entire division, standing momentarily in reserve, and Worth sent him Col. Clark's brigade. The enemy in the road in front of Quitman's right, was receiving reinforcements from the city—less than a mile and a half to the east—and Worth, on our opposite flank, was ordered to return to Chapultepec with his *division*, and to proceed cautiously by the road at its northern base, in order, if not met by very superior numbers, to threaten or to attack, in rear, that body of the enemy.

Worth promptly advanced with his remaining brigade—Col. Garland's—Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith's light battalion, Lieut. Col. Duncan's squadrons of dragoons, under Major Sumner.

Having turned the forest on the west, and arriving opposite to the north centre of Chapultepec, Worth came up with the troops in the road, under Col. Trousdale, and aided by a flank movement of a part of Garland's brigade in taking the one-gun breastwork, then under the fire of Lieut. Jackson's section of Captain Magruder's field battery. Continuing to advance, this division passed Chapultepec, attacking the right of the enemy's line, resting on that road, about the moment of the general retreat consequent upon the capture of the formidable castle and its outworks.

There are two routes from Chapultepec to the capital—the one on the right entering the same gate, Belen, with the road from the south, *via* Piedad; and the other obliquing to intersect the great western, or San Cosme road, in a suburb outside of the gate of San Cosme.

Each of these routes (an elevated causeway) presents

a double roadway on the sides of an aqueduct of strong masonry, and great height, resting on open arches and massive pillars, which, together, afford fine points both for attack and defence. The sideways of both aqueducts are, moreover, defended by many strong breastworks at the gates, and before reaching them.

Worth and Quitman were prompt in pursuing the retreating enemy—the former by the San Cosme aqueduct, and the latter along that of Belen. Each had now advanced some hundred yards. The enemy fled in dismay.

Scott now despatched from Chapultepec—first Clarke's brigade, and then Cadwallader's, to the support of Worth, and gave orders that the necessary heavy guns should follow. Pierce's brigade was, at the same time, sent to Quitman, and, in the course of the afternoon, some additional siege pieces were added to his train. Scott joined the advance of Worth, within the suburb, and beyond the turn at the junction of the aqueduct with the great highway from the west, to the gate of San Cosme.

At this junction of roads, we first passed one of those formidable systems of city defences spoken of above, and it had not a gun!

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Within those disgarnished works our troops were engaged in a street fight against the enemy posted in gardens, at windows, and on house-tops—all flat, with parapets. Worth ordered forward the mountain howitzers of Cadwallader's brigade, preceded by skirmishers and pioneers, with pickaxes and crowbars, to force windows and doors, and burrow through walls. The assailants were soon in an equality of position fatal to the enemy. By 8 o'clock in the evening Worth had carried two batteries in this suburb. He here posted guards and sentinels, and placed

his troops under shelter for the night. There was but one more obstacle—the San Cosme gate (custom house)—between him and the great square in front of the cathedral and palace—the heart of the city; and that barrier, it was known, could not, by daylight, resist our siege guns thirty minutes.

Scott had gone back to the foot of Chapultepec, the point from which the two aqueducts begin to diverge, some hours earlier, in order to be near that new dépôt, and in easy communication with Quitman and Twiggs, as well as with Worth.

General Scott ordered all detachments and stragglers to their respective corps, then in advance; sent to Quitman additional siege guns, ammunition, entrenching tools; directed Twiggs' remaining brigade (Riley's) from Piedad, to support Worth, and Captain Steptoe's field battery, also at Piedad, to rejoin Quitman's division.

Quitman, supported by Shields and Smith—Shields badly wounded at Chapultepec and refusing to retire—as well as by all the officers and men of the column—continued to press forward under flank and direct fires; carried an intermediate battery of two guns, and then the Belen or South-Western gate, before two o'clock in the afternoon, but not without severe loss, increased by his steady maintenance of that position.

Here, of the heavy battery—Capt. Drum and Lieut. Benjamin were mortally wounded, and Lieut. Porter, its third in rank, slightly. Lieuts. J. B. Moragne and Wm. Cauty, of the South Carolina volunteers, also of high merit, fell on the same occasion—besides many of our bravest non-commissioned officers and men.

Quitman, within the city—adding several new defences

to the position he had won, and sheltering his corps as well as practicable—now awaited the return of daylight, under the guns of the formidable citadel yet to be subdued.

At about four o'clock next morning (Sept. 14), a deputation of the *ayuntamiento* (city council) waited on General Scott to report that the federal government and the army of Mexico had fled from the capital some three hours before, and to demand terms of capitulation in favor of the church, the citizens, and the municipal authorities. Scott promptly replied that he would sign no capitulation; that the city had been virtually in our possession from the time of the lodgments effected by Worth and Quitman the day before; that he regretted the silent escape of the Mexican army; that he should levy upon the city a moderate contribution, for special purposes; and that the American army should come under no terms, not *self-imposed*—such only as its own honor, the dignity of the United States, and the spirit of the age should, in his opinion, imperiously demand and impose.

At the termination of the interview with the city deputation, Worth and Quitman were ordered to advance slowly and cautiously (to guard against treachery) towards the heart of the city, and to occupy its stronger and more commanding points. Quitman proceeded to the great *plaza* or square, planted guards, and hoisted the colors of the United States on the national palace, containing the halls of Congress and executive apartments of federal Mexico.

Soon after we entered, and were in the act of occupying the city, a fire was opened upon us from the flat roofs of the houses, from windows and corners of streets, by

some 2,000 convicts, liberated the night before by the flying government—joined by, perhaps, as many more soldiers, who had disbanded themselves and thrown off their uniforms. This unlawful war lasted for more than twenty-four hours, in spite of the exertions of the municipal authorities, and was not put down till we had lost many men, including several officers, killed or wounded, and had punished the miscreants.

BATTLE OF HUAMANTLA

After the brilliant achievements of the American forces in and around the city of Mexico, there was little to do excepting to clear the great thoroughfares of the multitudes of guerrillas that infested them. Some sharp engagements occurred between Mexico and Vera Cruz before these bodies of robbers could be dispersed. One of these battles took place at the town of *Huamantla*.

Gen. Lane having arrived at Perote, early in October, was there joined by Capt. Walker and his command; both advanced together on the Puebla road till they reached the town of Dreyes, at which place Capt. Walker, by order of the commanding General, took up his line of march to Huamantla, by way of the town of San Francisco and Guapastla. On his arrival at Huamantla, a sanguinary engagement took place in the streets, between the force of Capt. Walker, consisting of 250 men, and that of the Mexicans numbering 1,600.

The result of this contest was the total expulsion of the enemy from the town, and its occupation by our valiant lit-

the army, which lost in the battle only six men. But the gallant Walker, after performing prodigies of valor, and feats of the most daring character, fell in single combat, pierced by the spear of an enraged father who was goaded to actual frenzy by the death of his son, whose fall by the arm of Captain Walker he had just witnessed. The father rushed forward, heedless of all danger, to revenge his child's death, and attacking the Captain with almost irresistible violence, plunged his spear into his body and slew him almost instantly. In this engagement the Mexicans lost 200 men and three pieces of artillery. The latter were thrown into a gully adjoining the town, by the victors. At the battle of Huamantla an interesting struggle occurred between the Indiana Volunteers and a detachment of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, as to who should first reach town and plant the AMERICAN FLAG on the walls. Lieutenant Beany and Private Stebbes, of Pennsylvania, were successful.

After the achievement of their object, which was the dispersion of the enemy, for which they were despatched to Huamantla, the Americans evacuated the place and directed their course to Pinal, on the Puebla road, which they reached without any opposition. There meeting with Gen. Lane, the combined American force continued its march upon Puebla.

They found this city in a state of insurrection, and accordingly entered it in platoons—delivering at every step a constant and well-directed fire of musketry, which ceased not till the enemy retired, and order had been restored in every quarter.

Gen. Rea, of whom we heard so much, lately, fled with 400 guerillas towards Atlixco.

General Santa Anna was at Tehuacan de las Grenadas, having been deserted by all his followers, with the exception of 200.

BATTLE OF ATLIXCO.

Gen. Lane, with a considerable detachment, after a forced

march from Perote ten leagues distant, reached the vicinity of Atlixco on the evening of October 19th; and after fighting his way through the forces of Gen. Rea, to a summit overlooking the town, he there posted his artillery, and for three quarters of an hour threw shot and shells into the "most thickly populated parts," the bright light of the moon enabling the practised gunners to fire with terrific effect. The crash of the walls and roofs of the houses, when struck by our shot and shells, was mingled with the roar of artillery. Two hundred and nineteen Mexicans were killed, and three hundred wounded, while our own loss was only one killed and one wounded. It was thought necessary to strike these people with terror, because their city had been the refuge and headquarters of guerillas, whence many an expedition had issued against our troops.

EXPEDITION TO TEHUACAN,

NARROW ESCAPE OF SANTA ANNA.

The detachment, consisting of 350 men and officers, under the command of Gen. Lane, left Mexico on the 18th of January. Maj. Polk, Col. Hays and Capt. Crittenden, accompanied it. Passing Chalco and Rio Frio, the band, took a circuitous route to Puebla, where it arrived on the 21st.

Leaving Puebla at dark the same day, the company took the road to Vera Cruz as far as Amazoque, where General Lane took a road entirely unknown to any one but himself and the guide. It was little better than a mule path over rocky hills, and after a forty mile march, the troops arrived next morning at the hacienda of Santa Clara. They were then informed that their object was to take Santa Anna, who was then at Tehuacan, distant forty miles, with 150 men. In order that the Mexican chieftain might not obtain information of the presence of our troops in this section of the country, the General ordered every Mexican in the *hacienda*,

and every one found on the road during the day, to be arrested and kept close until they left in the evening.

After leaving the hacienda at dark, they came upon a party of mounted Mexicans, with a carriage whose occupant bore a passport from General Smith to travel to Orizaba. He was permitted to pass, with his attendants.

At dawn our army were within half a mile of Tehuacan. The report of a solitary gun of the enemy, gave hope that the bird was about to be caged. Our dragoons and riflemen dashed to the right and left, closing every outlet; while the rangers, with cocked revolvers, galoped toward the Plaza to secure their prey: but their amazement and mortification may be imagined, when they learned that, two hours before, the object of their search had fled to Oajaca, with seventy-five men. With chagrin, they also learned, that the Mexican, whose coach was stopped the evening before, had despatched a messenger across the mountain, to inform Santa Anna, that the American troops were on the road, with the probable intention of making him prisoner. Had it not been for this treachery, the surprise would have been complete.

OCCUPATION OF ORIZABA.

Leaving Tehuacan, on the 23d, the troops, after a rough march of several miles, came down, Feb. 26, 1848, into the valley of Orizaba. On arriving at the gates of the city, the authorities delivered up the keys; and on entering, they discovered a white flag, at the window of every house, and found the entire population assembled to witness their entry, with apparent satisfaction.

The inhabitants of the neighboring city of Cordova, sent a deputation requesting its occupation by the American Army.

Nothing of importance occurred afterwards, until Feb. 2d, 1848, when the Treaty of Peace was signed by the American and Mexican governments.

NAMES OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING,

On the part of the American Army, in the storming of Monterey, on the 21st, and subsequent engagements on the 22d and 23d of September, 1846.

GEN. TWIGGS' DIVISION

KILLED.

Lt Col Wm H Watson
 Capt L N Morris
 Capt G P Field
 Bvt Major P N Barbour
 1st Lt and Adj C Hoskins
 1st Lieut J C Terrett
 1st Lt and Adj D S Irwin
 2d Lt R Haslett
 Bvt 1st Lieut J S Woods
 Bvt 2d Lieut R Dilworth
 1st Sergt George Waitman
 John Eagle
 Lovel Gregory
 Henry Snower
 Sergt T J Rabb
 W Patrick
 J Newman
 C Torskay
 J Young

Sergt Wm Brown
 Wm Mickle
 J Harper
 C K Brown
 J Stibert
 Edgar Lavalette
 Edward Rielly
 Corpl Benjamin Bradt
 Thomas Salsbury
 Henry Conline
 Edward Carey
 Allen J Vanceal
 Michael McGouth
 John Weeks
 James S Doble
 Peter Andrews
 Peter Judge
 James C Pennington
 Martin Enwul

Thomas W Gibson
 Thomas Perkins
 Lawson Stuart
 Joseph Wolf
 George Beck
 Richard Bunchan
 H K Brown
 J Carroll
 Marcus French
 John Savage
 Micah Hatch
 William Raymond
 Corpl Francis Sheridan
 1st Sergt John Truscott
 Sergt G A Herring
 Alexander Ramsey
 Joseph Worry
 Patrick O'Brien

WOUNDED

Maj W W Lear
 Capt H Bainbridge
 Bvt Maj J J Abercrombie
 Bvt Maj J F H Mansfield
 Capt W G Williams
 Capt J H Lemott
 1st Lieut R H Graham
 Sergt Philip Swartout
 John Edwards
 William P Halsebea
 John Lee
 Michael McCarthy
 Theodore Fricken
 Bendt Nelson
 Bartholomew Stokes
 Corpl George Wolf
 S D Coal
 Thomas Heuson
 William Gilmore
 John McCarthy
 M Rielly
 Corpl W R Good
 Au-tin Clark
 P E Holcomb
 Thomas Wajan, musician
 Sergt G Brownley
 Emit Haddock
 D Maloney
 J Hogan
 P White
 Clehle
 N Farley
 C Leslie

D Preslie
 J D Ritters
 W H McDonne
 Ischa B Tucker
 M Tyler
 Joseph Morris
 W Mullen
 W Kooke
 J Troel
 D Boyle
 T Clair
 Wm H Bowden
 J Mansfield
 C Adams
 Edward Astin
 James Calhoun
 J Kerns
 M Regan
 I. Sours
 David Pottsdaer
 G E Radwell
 Thomas O'Bryen
 Sergt George W Anderson
 " Robert Sanders
 " Thomas Manulgan
 " James Ryan
 Corpl Thomas Hyam
 " James Wyley
 " Daniel McDonnell
 " William Albison
 " Matthew McCormick
 William Taylor
 E Heaterson

William Holborn
 William Petty
 William Johnson
 John Hill
 E Barnum
 Robert Halden
 William A Jones
 James Myers
 Aaron Wriggle
 Andrew Smith
 William C Jones
 John Maguire
 John McDuffy
 1st Sergt John Banks
 " Patrick Myles
 " E Bessie
 " T H Haller
 " John Tigart
 " E Garver
 Corpl Denton Connor
 " Robert Aikens
 " Augustus Lapple
 C Smith, musician
 William McCarty
 Patrick Neele
 John Saunders
 William Norlin
 Robert E Wooley
 James Crawley
 H Duchart
 Francis Faulkner
 A Ryan
 John Wilson

Jacob Smidt
Charles Ratcliffe
James Delany
H Schrieder
John Gallagher
Levi Smith
Peter M Cabe
1st Sergt W P Foulson

Robert Caples
James Piles
Albert Hart
William Lee
Jacob Hemming
George Annuld
Charles Peck
Andrew J Norris

George Allen
James Henry
Harry Elting
William Kelly
H Gifford
Melvin J Stone
E W Stevenson
William P Alexander

MISSING

E Gromley

Geo O'Brien

GEN. BUTLER'S DIVISION.—OHIO REGIMENT.

KILLED.

1st Lieut Matthew Hett
1st Sergt W G Davis
D F Smith
O B Cox
Elijah Reese

Thomas McMurray
Corpl W H Harris
Richard Weish
James McCockey
George Phale

William Weber
John Havolett
T D Egan
Stephen Freeman
Oscar Behnes

WOUNDED.

Major Gen W O Butler
Col A M Mitchell
Lt and Adj A W Armstrong
1st Lieut Lewis Morter
" N H Niles
2d Lieut H McCarty
Capt James George
Samuel Myers
Josiah A Kellam
Edward Wade
1st Sergt Wm Maloney
John Farrell
John Clarken
William Work

Thomas VanDe Venter
John Flannigan
Jeremiah Ryan
Michael Gilligan
Tobias Went
Charles Segar
Griffin Lowerd
Alfred Dunaghue
Joseph Lombeck
Silas Burrill
Sergt William Miller
Corpl G W Fitzhugh
Robert Doney

Adam F Shane
John Fletcher
A B McKee
Corpl George Myer
E J Spool
Henry Weber
Henry Myer
Sergt George Webster
" George Longfellow
Corpl John F Longley
John Pearson
R H Alcott
Henry Humphries

TENNESSEE REGIMENT.

KILLED.

Capt W B Allen
2d Lieut S M Putnar
John B Porter
William H Robinson
Sergt John A Hill
B F Coffee
E W Thomas
Booker H Dolton
Isaac Gurman Elliot

Peter H Martin
Edward Pryor
Benjamin Soaper
Henry Collins
James H Allison
James H Johnston
James B Turner
R D Willis
Joseph B Burkitt

James M L Campbell
A J Eaton
A J Gibson
Finlay Glover
A J Pratt
William Rhodes
John W Sanders
G W Wilson

WOUNDED

Maj R B Alexander
1st Lt J L Sbuddler
" G H Nixon
Ed Lt J C Allen
Corpl F F Winston
JL Bryant

Alexander Bigam
D C Fleming
Mackey Roney
Samuel Davis
James Thompson
David Collins

A S Duval
T B Powell
William B Davis
Joseph Law
James York
William Young

Richard Gifford
A V Stanfield
Asa Lamb
Corpl. J J Argo
James Todd
Thomas Vickers
W D Cabler
1st Sergt. James M Vance
Sergt. George W Gilbert
Charles M Talley
Michael Crantze
R C Locke
J F Raphile
Thomas Kelly
Albert Tomlinson
Corpl. Julius C Elliott
R A Cole
James H Jenkins
A G Stewart
Sergt. Gullinger Holt
Corpl. James Patterson

Charles Arnold
J J Blackwell
Joseph Crutchfield
J Freeman
J D Gilmer
P O Hale
Daniel C King
C B Maguire
S S Reaves
A W Reaves
Augustin Stevens
Thomas N Smith
C B Ward
1st Sergt. Charles Davis
Corpl. Robert W Green
Eli Brown
W F Bowen
Peter Engles
Robert Ffannigan
William Lowery

S N Macey
E G Zachary
Corpl. W M Alfred
" John H Key
A S Alexander
M C Abinathy
Jesse Brashars
J M Bailey
Campbell G Boyd
B L Commons
J W Curtis
H H Dadson
John Gavin
Aaron Parks
F Richardson
A O Richardson
Thomas C Ramsay
John Vining
M D Watson
Thomas Thompson

Felix Wordzincki

MISSING.

R R Morehead

MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

KILLED.

L M Troenr
Slias Mitcham
Samuel Potts

Joseph H Tenelle
Corpl. William H Grisam
Joseph Heaton

Joseph Downing
Daniel D Dubois
John M Tyree

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Col. Alexander R McClung
Capt. R N Downing
1st Lieut. Henry T Cook
2d Lieut. Rufus K Arthur
" L T Howard
Henry H Miller
J H Jackson
A Lainhart
J L Anderson
G H Jones
Corpl. John D Markham
H B Thompson
Sergt. E W Hollingsworth
Dr. G W Ramsay
Alphus Cobb
George Wills
W Hoffman

O W Jones
William Orr
D Love
Sergt. Joseph H Langford
A F Barnham
H W Pierce
William Shadt
W H Fleming
Jacob Frederick
John Coleman
William P Spencer
M M Smith
James Kilvey
J Williamson
A W Taig
Warren White
Robert Bowen
Frederick Mathews

Benjamin F Roberts
Avery Noland
Sergt. Francois A Wolf
C F Cotton
George Williams
Nathaniel Massie
Sergt. William H Bell
E B Lewis
D B Lewis
Charles Martin
James L Thompson
John Stewart
John McNorris
R W Chance
P W Johnson
Robert Grigg
Platt Snedicoor

KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

WOUNDED.

Valentine Deutché
Lewis Young

Joseph Bartlett
Phillip Smith

Thomas Alexander

BATTLES OF MEXICO.

GEN. WORTH'S DIVISION.

KILLED.

Capt. H McKave:
W Rihl
Charles Hamm

J F Wagner
Irwing
Miller

P Fickicson
S G Alleng
John Francis

WOUNDED

1st Lieut. N J Rossell
Sergt. Maj. Brand
A. Alanus
Grubb
Schriveigman
Bell
Ingalls
Grelan
McGuirk
Hendricks
Capt. Capt. R C Gatlin
2d Lieut. J H Potter
Sergt. R S Cross
Corpl. S P Oakley
M Fleming
Gersbenberger

James Myers
A Renebeck
N White
Corpl. Morron
James Harvey
Louis Kirk
J W Miller
W Burton
M Morton
Basse
Michael Noonan
Joseph Grey
Stephen Edwards
Theopolis Bowis
James Lynch

Mark Collins
Dennis Kelly
Amos Collins
John Reinecke
Isaac Dyer
Boyd
Artificer Razan
Paul Bunzey
2d Lieut George Wainwright
Sergt Rock
" Willis
" Marshall
R Riley
Lance Tacey
James McKnight

COL. HAY'S REGIMENT.

KILLED.

Herman S Thomas
Daniel McCarty

J W D Austin
Capt R A Gillespie

Corpl John M Fullerton

WOUNDED.

Armstrong
Fielding Alston
John P Waters
C D De Witt
Oliver Jenkins
J F Minter

Thomas Law
John Rabb
Lieut William E Reese
Jesse Perkins
N P Browning
Sergt Roundtree

Corpl J B Walker
William Carley
Gilbert Brush
Sergt J B Barry
F F Keys

J Buchanan, H P Lyon, and C W Tufts were left behind on special duty, and are supposed to be killed.

COL. WOOD'S REGIMENT OF TEXAS RANGERS.

Operating in the eastern part of the city on the 23d

KILLED.

George Short

Thomas Gregory

WOUNDED.

Eaker Barton
Charles G Davenport

Ira Grisby

Calvin Reese

BATTLES OF MEXICO.

RECAPITULATION.

Names of the commissioned officers killed and wounded during the operations before Monterey, Mexico, from September 21 to September 23, 1846, inclusive.

KILLED.—Sept. 21.—J S Woods, bvt, 1st Lieut, 2d Infantry; L N Morris, Capt, 3d Infantry; George P Field, Capt, 3d Infantry; P N Harbour, Capt and bvt Major, 3d Infantry; D S Irwin, 1st Lieut and Adj, 3d Infantry; R Hazlett, 2d Lieut, 3d Infantry; C Hoskins, 1st Lieut and Adj, 4th Infantry; H McKave t, Capt, 8th Infantry; W I Watson, Lieut Col, Balt and Wash volunteers; M Hett, 1st Lieut, 1st Ohio regiment, W B Allen, Capt, 1st Tenn regiment; S N Putnam, 2d Lieut, 1st Tenn regiment.

WOUNDED.—Sept. 21.—W G Williams, Capt, Top Engineers, mortally; J H F Mansfield, bvt Major, Engineers, severely; J L Abercrombie, bvt Major, 1st Infantry, slightly; J H Lamotte, Capt, 1st Infantry severely; J C Torrett, 1st Lieut, 1st Infantry, mortally; R Dilworth, 2d Lieut, 1st Infantry, mortally; W W Lear, Major, 3d Infantry, dangerously; H Bainbridge, Capt, 3d Infantry, slightly; R H Graham, 1st Lieut, 4th Infantry, dangerously; N B Rossell, 1st Lieut, 5th Infantry, slightly.

Sept. 22.—J H Potter, 2d Lieut, 7th Infantry, severely; George Wainwright, 2d Lieut, 8th Infantry, severely.

Sept. 23.—R C Gatlin, Capt, 7th Infantry, severely.

Sept. 21.—W O Butler, Major Gen, volunteer service, severely; A M Mitchell, Col, 1st Ohio regiment, severely; A W Armstrong, Adj, 1st Ohio regiment, severely; James George, Capt, 1st Ohio regiment, slightly; Lewis Matter, 1st Lieut, 1st Ohio regiment, slightly; A McCarty, 2d Lieut, 1st Ohio regiment, slightly; N H Niles, 2d Lieut, 1st Ohio regiment, slightly; R B Alexander, Major, 1st Tenn regiment, severely; J L Scudder, 1st Lieut, 1st Tenn regiment, severely; G H Nixon, 1st Lieut, 1st Tenn regiment, slightly; J C Allen, 2d Lieut, 1st Tenn regiment, severely; A K McClung, Lieut Col, Miss regiment, severely; R N Downing, Capt, Miss Regiment, slightly; H F Cook, 1st Lieut, Miss regiment, slightly; R H Arthur, 2d Lieut, Miss regiment, slightly.

Sept. 22.—R A Gillespie, Capt, 1st Texas regiment, mortally; W E Reese, 1st Lieut, 1st Texas regiment.

Sept. 23.—L S Howard, 2d Lieut, Miss regiment, severely.

The returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, show the following results

Commissioned officers.....	43
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.....	447
Missing.....	2
Making a total of.....	492

MUNITIONS CAPTURED AT MONTEREY.

PARK OF ARTILLERY.—DIVISION OF THE NORTH.

Invoice of Artillery, Arms, Ammunition, and other Munitions of War, given in virtue of the articles of capitulation, signed September 24, 1846.

Pieces of Artillery with Equipments and Sets of Arms.

2 4-pounders, culverine, mounted.
 5 4-pounders
 4 7-inch howitzers.
 1 12-pounder, dismounted.
 1 6-pounder, mounted.
 1 8-pounder, mounted.
 1 4-pounder, dismounted, conical.
 1 3-pounder, dismounted,
 1 iron howitzer, unserviceable
 1 bronze howitzer, unserviceable
 7 rampart guns. (bronzed.)

Arms for Infantry and Cavalry.

149 English muskets.
 102 carbines
 123 bayonets.

205 gun barrels, (Jone)
100 carbine barrels, (loose.)
43 lances.

Munitions for Infantry and Artillery.

882 18-pound balls, (in pile.)
329 12-pound balls, do.
18 boxes blank 12-pound cartridges—12 in each.
19 boxes 8-pound canister shot, do.
49 rounds 8-pound canister shot. (loose.)
3 boxes 7-pound blank cartridges.
17 boxes 6-pound ball cartridges—fixed; 15 and 13 in each box.
69 boxes 4-pound ball cartridges—fixed; 18 and 24 in each box
2 boxes 4-pound blank cartridges—100 in both together
123 rounds 3-pound ball cartridges.
1½ boxes 7-inch howitzer blank cartridges.
½ box 5½-inch do do
15 boxes 6-pound canister cartridges—10 and 12 each
14 boxes 4-pound do 12 and 16 each
40 8-pound balls.
17 boxes 12-pound canister cartridges
79 rounds do do
12 rounds 8-pound do
28 rounds do do (loose.)
15 boxes 7-inch howitzer canister cartr d. es.
70 rounds 7-inch do (loose.)
53 pound cartridges.
27 boxes loaded grenades, 7-inch howitzer—3 in each box.
20 boxes loaded grenades, 5½-inch howitzer—4 in each.
50 loose grenades, (part loaded.)
218 boxes musket-ball cartridges—1200 in each.
13 boxes do do (double ball) 1200 in each.
23 boxes cannon powder, (good) 12,450 lbs. net.
25 boxes do (damaged)—5,250 lbs. net— not examined, probably good
8 boxes musket powder, (damaged)—1200 lbs. net.
2 boxes rifle powder, (fine)—300 lbs net.
58 pounds slow match.
70 quintals lead, in balls. [The reader can calculate this.]
101 quintals lead, in bars.
10 dozen signal rockets.
{Here follows a long list of tools, &c.}

PARK OF ARTILLERY.—POST OF THE CITADEL.

Statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores which are at this Post on the 24th of September, 1846

60,000 musket cartridges, with ball.
594 12-pound blank cartridges.
334 8-pound do
723 8-pound cartridges, with ball.
394 6-pound do
201 7-inch howitzer blank cartridges
71 6-pound cartridges, with grape.
171 12-pound canister shot.
390 8-pound do
50 6-pound do
102 7-inch howitzer canister shot.
112 7-inch do loaded shells.
218 12-pound balls, (loose.)
710 12-pound priming tubes, (paper.)
1,200 8-pound do do
160 6-pound do do
300 4-pound do do
15 port-fires. 6 arabas slow-match, (150 lbs.)
4 8-pounders. 2 6-pounders. 2 7-inch howitzers

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

FIRST DIVISION.—MAJ. GEN. WORTH.

Names of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the action of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847.

KILLED.

Hugh Donahue	Sergt Stanislaus Minot	Sergt Edw Bertram
Jacobus	Corpl Saml Carr	Sergt Nicholas Ford
Ullenbrook	Timothy Howby	Corpl James Crogan
Brown	Thos Wiedinan	" John Hughes
Lane	Frederick Hobber	" Wm Sandys
Tansen	Hy Mamark	" John Clark
Lansing	Francis McKay	Sergt Reuben Brown
John Gracie	Thos S Pole	Patriek McGrash. mus
Sauuel Grove	John P Ronner	Thos Lan-on
Timothy Sullivan	Charles Seward	Geo McGraff
A L Grenjer.	Samuel Calhoun	Gabriel Wilson
John Connor	Robt Crawford	Patriek Green
Wm Hanson	Griffith Owens	Alex Prentice
Jacob Frank	David Sharp	Peter Caffery
David Campbell	Thomas Gooding	Bernard McFarlin
Jacob Dyas	Peter Pentz	Jacob Neish
1st Lieut Wm Armstrong	Owen Marry	Charles Schwarykoryt
Sergt A B Howe	John B Honer	Wm Irvin
Wm J Barnhard	John Koarstsupfads	John A Jackson
John C Elloes	Peter G Moore	Geo M Lightfell
Herman Levy	Wm McCloskey	Barthol Mahon
Byt Capt G W Ayres	Sergt James McGlynn	Henry Fa-sor
J F Farry	Bernard Althor	Lewis Hemsue
John Walsh	Martin Munneman	Thomas Fl a
Simon Margarum	Michael Sheehan	Samul Clark
Benj M Harris	Matthew Murphy	Robt Simson
Sergt E Henry	Victor Durand	Sidney W Gunroyer
Corpl John Cameron	John H Bond	Corpl Henry W Erwin
Stillman Coburn	Nicholas Ramsey	Lt Col Wm M Graham
Patrick Ronnan	Wm Agol	1st Lt R H L Johnson
John McLoskey	Wm Fahce	Sergt Geo Johnson
Frederick Workman	John H Plant	Corpl Chas Fenner
2d Lient W S Burwell	Christian Schuman	Corpl John McMahon
Hvt Lieut Col Martin Scott	Wm Looey	John Segier
Capt M E Merrill	Michael Murphy	John Buchanan
2d Lient E B Strong	John Brodrick	John Manning
Sergt John Gottenger	Peter Koite	James Simpson
Sergt Augustus Quitman	Isham Canallzo	Daniel Kippy

WOUNDED

Capt. J L Mason, Eng'rs.	Zink	Flitshe
2d Lient. J B Foster	Sweeney	Hamilton
John Dougherty	Russell	Paul
Capt. C Kerr	Kerr	Cottrell
2d Lient. Smith	Walters	Carter
" Tree	Thomas Murphy	Harris
" Walker	Porthouse	Sergt. Jacob Pricc
Sergt. McGuire	Zalikwick	Richards
Corpl. Slade	White	Boone
Sergt. Young	Fielding	J M Quick
Corpl. Baxton	Freemat.	1st Lieut. H. J Hunt
" Buekley	Kohle	" W Hayes
Sergt's. Murphy	Mundela	2d Lieut. H F. Clark
" Brooks	Westerdelof	Corpl. Hugh McCoy
Usher	Drawn	Richard Gilmore
Eoling	Wyatt	James Whitter
Klawa	Gardener	George Wagner

Abram Hart	Levi Leitz	Chester R Tully
2d Lieut. and Aid-de-camp H Thorn	John Coyle	Thomas H Wood
	John Hill	Jacob Watson
1st Lieut. M L Shackleford	Justin O'Brien	Benjamin Slater
" C B Daniels	William Lawrence	Thomas Gloveer,
Sergt. George Gordon	Marou Meyers	Augustus De Lanza
" James McCormick	E McCready	Owen Melvin
Corpl. Henry Bellemant, deat	Gilbert Goodrich, dead	Capt. A Cady
" Hugh McDonald	Lile Barton	" W H T Walker
Mus. Thomas Clark	Alexander Miller	2d Lieut. R F Ernst
William Shoppe, dead	John T DeHart	Sergt. P F Jackson
Christie Bower dead	Jules Gasse, dead	" George Williams
James Rochford	John Housmen	" John McIntyre
Charles Hoover	Lawrence Kenny	" James E Dresser
Hy Derlin	Adam Beecker	" John Cummings
Martin Sharbuck	Theo Cruz	" John Webb, dead
William Moore	William Wiernest	Corpl. John Ferguson
Patrick Kenn	John S Beach	" Sylvester Jones
John Conway	William A Place, dead	" Chas. Rafferty, dead
John Garrey	Abner Dixon	William Sheppard
John Hill	John Clark	L B Hanley
Frederick Blunt	William Wheeler	Abram Fitzpatrick
Thomas Furian	Henry Wilkie	P R Maloe
Francis Webb	Moses Papiner	J A Burlyman
William Crook	Thomas McDermott	Solomon Viedenburg
Samuel S Dickman	Edward Annison	Melou Miller
Arch'd. McFayden, dead	John Cogli	Lyman H Royce
Robert Alexander	Josiah Ettinger	Joseph Schwager
James Montgomery	William Cain	Henry Stevens
Thomas O'Brien	Bernard Riley	Henry Jordon, dead
Thomas Starr	James Shepherd	E Hamar
Robert Michan	Patrick McAloy	Anthony Brooks
John Wiley	William O Mocht	Robert Hawkins
J D Reynolds, dead	Thomas Hogg	James Wilson
William Sharp	Josiah Cartwright, dead	L Kinney
Edward Edsworth	Edward H Brown	John Graves
James Bonahan	John Eisdar	James Edmonds
James Heany	Patrick McCue	Charles Evanson
John McNeil	Patrick Scanlan	William Angel
John R Smith	Peter Yorrick	W T Bishop
William Cook	Leonard Johnson	George Coffee
Capt. R Anderson	Charles Butterling	Charles Hess
Oswald Drury	James Burns	Michael McEwen
William Ehrenbaum	Charles Evans	Michael Picket
James Keenan	John Hunter	William Smith
Christian Smallbark	John Wrick	Thomas A Wilson
David Coleman	John Helm	Lawrence Fagan
John P Smith	Matthew Switzer	William Gibbard
Henry Stenoham	William H Morris	James Hannigan
John Clancey	William Shaffer	James B Hill
John Montgomery	Michael Coll	James B Kelly, dead
Martin Rush	J M Montgomery	Charles Brown
William Alen	Charles Sanders	William Smith
John Gallagher	Edward B Conner	Lawrence Dunivan
Lewis Meraus	Peter Bragine	John Forgy
Joseph L Moody	George McElrie	Samuel Stanley
Philip Hady, dead	Joseph W Brush	David Wheeler
Richard Abercrombie	Joseph Wolf	John Murphy
Samuel Collier	Thomas Foster, dead	Richard Harper
Robert Kuntz	John Harvey, dead	Joshua H Corwin
Michael Bonet	William Chapman	James Devine
Edward McKeson	William Curtis	Christopher Yeager
Peter W Syms	John Gorlan	Capt. E K Smith, since dead
William C Goddard	John McCameron	2d Lieut. F S Dent
Daniel F McKee	Cornelius O'Neill	Sergt. Joseph Updgraft
Meredith Qualls	Samuel Tucker	" Thomas Johnson

Corpl. Samuel Meeker	Adj. H Prince	John King
" Gilbert G Francher	2d Lieut. A B Lincoln	D Loundensborough
" Jacob Nichols	1st Lieut. S Smith	Michael McAuley, dead
Edward Green	Sergt. George W Anderson	E W Dexter
Darius Ballard	" William Quinn	Loreny Flood
Thomas Low	Joseph Holybee, dead	John McGuire
Patrick Kelly	John B Weeder	James Victory
James Alexander, mrs.	Charles Metz	William F Moore
George Barr	Corpl. William Castigan	Jeffersoa Wells
William Cordes	Ephaim Cain	Abraham Ribber
Herman Knickerbocker	James Carroll	Henry Bertold
Anthony Rounder	Michael McGuire	George Smith
Thomas Sullivan	James Steel, dead	Joseph Roland, dead
Andrew Casey	John P Wirrick	David Brudy
Alphonso Schaffer, dead	Charles Skolinski	Daniel Emerson
Daniel Rodgers	Edward Kirevin	Daniel Boughanan
Charles Linder	Phillip Felby, dead	Richard Cherry
James H Brooke	Martin Loughest	Brian Curry
George Kraffenbaner	Byt. Col. J S McIntosh, dead	Thomas Down
Angus Beaver	Asst. Surgt. William Roberts	William C Howa
William Bell	2d Lieut CS Hamilton	Deobald Snyder
Joseph McGarlin	Sergt. Alfred Landrage	Alfred Carlisle
Patrick O'Rourke	" Elisha Buel	John A Reaving
Thomas L Sleck	" Henry Farmer	Jeremiah Ryan
George W E Shorman	" James O'Brien	Ebenezer Gill
Edward Kinsford	" Alex McClellan	Gregory Kepler
Elijah J Cain	" David Thompson	S P Aratz
Levi Miles	" James Eversteine,	John Meon
John Kanavagh	dead	Matthew Kols
Timothy Collins	Corpl. William Godfrey	William Jones, dead
Kara Higgins	" H J Haskell	Major C A Waite
Michael Leonard	" Francis Smith	Brevet-Maj. A Montgomery
Thomas Pardon	" John Doyle	Captain L Smith
Thomas Joyce	" George Eimerick	1st Lieut. J Burbank, dead
Nicholas Seminoff	" George Molely	" J Beardsley
William Wright	" Nich Reid	" C Morris, dead
John Fleming	" John Clarit	" J D Clark
1d Lieut. G P Andrews	William Babb, mrs.	2d Lieut. G Wainwright
Sergt. Anton Achenback, dead	Corpl. Deulah Mett	Lieut. J G S Snelling
Corpl. John Matthews, dead	Morris Sayers, dead	Sergt. John Fink
" John Hynes	William Witherspoon	" Thomas Moir
James Walsh	William Goodwin	" David Pink
George Wilcox	Hugh Frazer	" Thomas Sewell
William F Taylor	Jeremiah Delong	" John Robinson
Phillip Rouse	S. Tiffans	" James H Kearney
Julius Martial	J Weight	" John Smith
John Coogan, dead	George Kingsman, dead	" Frederick Backhans
Thomas Juit	Isaac Baker, dead	" George Simmons
Charles Belstrenger	Isaac Christman	Corpl. A T Osbourne
Thomas Brady	John Lyons	" A C Edson
William Bloom	Adam Eichstein	" William Fairchilds
Samuel Brown	John Irwing	" David Lawyer
John Conner	James Lollen	" Joseph Scanson
Peter Derit	Corpl. Michael Eannes	" Caleb Smith
Robert McGee	Francis Kline, dead	David Springham, dead
Dedrick Deer	Samuel Morgan	William McDonald
William Parker, dead	Bennet Keere.	DeWitt McDaniel
Watchman, dead	John Finnerghty	John McCarthy
Joseph Finch	Jacob Kennard	Bernard Malone
John Torais	Richard Wilkinson	James Mooney
Marshall Kimball, dead	James Bradley	John Paul
Phillip Bacher	J B Johnson	John M Renter
William W Walker	William Spears	Henry Bumears, dead
Michael Ley	Calvin Wells	Oscar F Sweet
John Sullivan	Henry Cropp	S Poler, dead
Assist. Surgeon J Seiders	John Martin	R McMillan

John H McGuire
 John Birmingham, dead
 T Templeman
 John Weith
 S A Weller
 W Wilson, dead
 John T Blair
 William Sourley
 James Raby, dead
 Charles Daniels
 Mark Chapple
 Michael Courey
 William C Morris
 H Horinar
 William Thomas
 James A Terril
 Henry Bohan, dead
 Major George W Talbot
 2d Lieut. G L Kitzing
 " R Swann
 " William J Martin
 Patrick Cassin
 David Doace
 Chester C Kennedy
 Peter King
 Patrick McCarty
 Henry L Snellers
 Nat Ross
 Joseph Arnold
 Patrick Keany
 Benjamin Burritt
 James Gamble
 Oliver W H Kellogg
 Patrick Green, dead
 Augustus Bliss, dead
 F Buckland
 William Collan
 John Chari
 John K Knock
 Theobald Shinard
 Jacob Missil, dead
 Luther Schouts
 S W Pumroyer, dead
 William Shad
 William Looney
 Michael Walsh, dead
 John Young
 Th Brennan
 Thomas Burke
 John Cosgrove
 Ph Cook
 H Euhank
 John Gordon
 Nicholas Hoyt
 J L Knott
 S A Evans
 M Conway
 V Collins
 Holandorf
 T Clark
 R Sylvester
 H Wells
 H Kilgrove
 W A Ward
 J Bean
 M G Good

J Silverhorn
 J Malony
 W Allison
 D Deraughn
 J Rowenski
 J Spencer
 T C Parish
 J Doney
 J J Nickerson
 M Benton
 G W Bungeant
 John Sloan
 J L Hisse
 T Evans
 H Kidwell
 A W Millbright
 J McCaslin
 J Cromley
 D Davis
 J V Franklin
 S Field
 T Higginson
 A Idler
 G Kriner
 H Keenan
 R Lemon
 W S Wendenhall
 J Massey
 P Morrell
 B McCape
 J V Perry
 J Picken
 J Pierce
 B J Ross
 W Jackson
 O Morton
 G Spencer
 J Kock
 C Eckhart
 G Baekenschitz
 F Kerse
 J Rutter
 T Grooves
 J Sigmoo
 J F Dentlenger
 J A Yates
 G W Jones
 W H Fitzhuc
 2d Lieut. Wash Terrill
 Sergt. W B Vertrees
 " CD Weymouth
 " F W Jennings
 " J C Malbon
 " W J Herbert
 " R Harding
 " C R Edwards
 " S Elliott
 " J E Gardiner
 Corpl. W S McCorrell
 " E D Denson
 " B Ogle
 " J H Walker
 Sergt R H Turner
 D Graybeer
 A R Shasklett
 J Hall

J Brown
 D Wynn
 A Wamsall
 J Porter
 G W Seaton
 R Simpson
 J Thompson
 J Metcalf
 A Adamson
 T Davis
 J Howell
 J Pugh
 J Bunger
 A Funlay
 T Firish
 T Pugh
 H White
 W Baldhurst
 Major John H Savage
 Capt. Thomas Glenn
 Lieut. Hays
 Thomas Shields
 Samuel B Davis
 Corpl. L Warren
 " Munroe Flaming
 Thomas Pierson
 James M Cox
 Robert Brenton
 Fielding Young
 Jackson W Lowry
 A Sawyer
 Kaysians Lynce
 William Farrell
 Louis H Malherby
 David Hall
 James Gillespie
 Hardy Johnson
 James R Attstin
 Thomas H Hayter
 Henry Dannigan
 Capt. William H Irwin
 " P M Guthrie
 Adj. D S Lee
 Sergt. John P Weldon
 " Freeze
 " Lenox Lea
 " J G Handy
 Corpl. Charles Barturkey
 " Michael Freeney
 " Robert Raasch
 Isaac Mahon
 Uriah Kitehen
 John Hayes
 James Rager
 McCluny Radelif
 Robert D Brown
 Foster R Carson
 James Dilks
 William S Sashall
 James Hight
 Schmitt
 William R Call
 Jesse Flowers
 William Dolman
 Isaac Pierce
 James Neshitt

Herman Bickersine
Fred Babe
Benjamin Dickie

Simon Pickett
John Romering
Albert McGill

Oscar Wood
John Wilson, dead
Christian Paps

MISSING

Privates Robert McKee, Joseph Scott, since discovered to have been blown up at Casa del Mata; Francis Beed, Artificer Israel Barton, killed; Private John Jacob Divine; Sergt. John Coble; Privates John Gillespie, Thomas Hardy, William Reynolds, James Smith, Conrad Young, Henry Muller. Jackson Adams, James Leary, H A Wood, S Vandergriff, J L Hass David Ayras, Joseph G Smith.

Names of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the First Division, in the actions of the 13th and 14th September.

KILLED.

Richard Gilmore
Sergt. John Scar
Joseph Cook, mus.
Charles Carroll
John Kennedy
William O'Neil
Lieut. A J Rogers
Sergt. William Donegan
" George Blast

Corpl. James Hagan
Conrad Graf
Isaac I Jonson
Alexander McCoy
Karl Sigmund
Michael Kelley
William Billington
Joel Barrom

2d Lieut. J P Smith
V E Reed
James McLoy
Patrick Hines
William Mooney
David Trush
Andrew Leet
Henry Jones

WOUNDED.

A A Gen. W W Markail
A D C George W Kendall
1st Lieut. J J Stevens
Sergt. D Hastings
" P Maguire
Davis
Artificer Edmund Ring
Thomas Murphy
Joseph Bateman
William Smith
John Wolfe
Francis Desmond
Sergt. James McCormick
Corpl. Henry Reigle
Anthony Baker, mus.
John Sweeny
Herman Von Steen
Carl Chapparcan
George Chiveton
Frederick Brugh
Jeremiah Cavaugh
W Garlick
David Rikin
Patrick Born
John Young
Michael Halloran
John Klinz
Nathan Rsdall
John Zear
Godfrey Piermont
Marcus Bain
John Haggerty
Lieut. Col. John Garland
1st Lieut. S Smith, dead
2d Lieut. Maurice Maloney
Sergt. William Blaisdell

Sergt. David Toobwiller
Corpl. Theodore Gregg
Daniel Bennett, dead
Joseph F Cooper
Hamilton Sparks
John Whitnell
William Grant
Patrick Toole
Louesee
William Burton
James Lawless
Stephen Mann
Adolphus Schuyer
Jacob Shores
J M Mallinder
William Wilson
Mark Spaulding
V B West
George Henry
William Lawrence
Duwilda Myers
Thomas Collis
William Cross
Joseph Peck
John C Christie
Mortomer Crofort
William Thompson
Henry Byrnes
James Fisher
James Parker
Grapincamp
Aganus Dowis
Capt D H McPhail
Sergt. Henry Farmer
Corpl. Darius Ballard
Joseph McGartin

William O'Shaughnessy
John A Schuber
William Montgomery
John Dillon
James Harny
Thomas Oats
George Gill
1st Lieut. L A Armistead
Sergt. Maj. Edw Thompson
George Ernst
Alexander Maddox
William Dowley
Sergt. Francis Fox
Bernard Lynch
Andrew Piper
2d Lieut. James Longhurst
1st " Joseph Seldon
Sergt. John A Noon
" J L Fisk
Corpl. Robert Shaw
" Thomas Smith
William Shaw
John Hisner
John Flummary
M Monaghyn
James C McIntyre
Stephen McConnell
John McAulay
William Palmoter
John Kibler
William Fox
Alexander Reinhart
Nathaniel Clegg
Charles McClosky
Hanson Palmer
William Verrel

BATTLES OF MEXICO.

MISSING.

Charles Quick
Valentine Impoff
James Farramier

Edward Blackman
Victor Whipple
James Leise

John Brilon
Charles Whitty

SECOND DIVISION—BRIG. GEN. TWIGGS.

List of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the Second Division, in the actions at Chapultepec and the Garita de Belen, on the 13th, and in the city of Mexico on the 14th and 15th of September, 1847.

FIRST BRIGADE.

KILLED.

Corpl Dennis Byrne
" C C Arms
Thomas D Wheeler
George Town
William Donovan
Elijah O Pointer
James L Reed
Jesse James

Myron Bell
Hiram Dengeh
William Hagan
William Finney
James Harrigan
Thomas McGlone
Sergt. John Bald
Corpl. James Huntley

William Fortition
John J O'Donnell
James Welsh
John Alexander
Walter Scott
Henry Boyle
Michael O'Loughlin
Florence McCarty

WOUNDED.

1st Lieut. Earl Van Dorn
Maj. W W Doring
Capt. J S Simonson
" J B Backenstos
" S S Tucker
2d Lieut. T S K Russell
Bvt. 2d Lieut. J A Palmer
Capt. George Nauman
1st Lieut. and Adj. J M Bran-
nan
" Lieut. J H Haskin
Sergt. Maj. Alonzo Stanton
" Samuel Harp
" Z M P Hand
1st Sergt. James Manly
Sergt. William P Sanders
" Hiram Dwyer
" D M Frame
Corpl. William M Winter
" L L Worcester
" George Taylor
" J M L Addison
" Rufus Peck
" Jeremiah O'Connell
" J Freeman
" J Millard
Lance Corpl. Thomas Davis
" William P Cook
James Farrell
Edward Allen
Christopher Lidden
Frederick Pilgrim
J M Cannon
A Stickler
George W Raymond
Stans Moroski
Joseph Newhouse

John Barber
John Richardson
Joseph Hoban
W F Herrington
J C Morrison
George B Moshers
J W Robinson
Joseph Watson
Levi Grunsky
Benj Tabler
John Dillon
John G Myers
Lindsey Hooker
Daniel Williams
Lewis Copey
Thomas B Brasheno
John Fickle
Lawrence J Filsome
Bartholomew W Wilson
Joshua P Santmyne
Clinton Frazer
William W Wilson
William Spear
M Hamilton
M Batsner
Francis Whitebread
J Hak
J Murray
S Young
J C Roberts
J C Christman
Joseph Patterson
C A B Phelps
Robert Williams
Josh Garrison
Josh Debeuque
Allen Overly

Daniel Wills
1st Sergt. Thomas Williams
Corpl. Henry D Sitner
" William Ferry
" Daniel B Baker
Art. John Weins
Richard J Shephard
Thomas S Perkins
Amos Kingsley
Bradly Laud
John McFarne
John Thompson
Robert Kugan
Henry Wutts
Harvey Gampersl
John Miller
Lewis Russell
Francis Fletcher
Frederick Wissall
Sergt. Stewart Dougherty
" Dixon Ashworth
" Orlando B Miles
Corpl. Nel Chamberlain
" John Storm
" William Adams
James McNulty
Henry Varner
Moses Gleason
Banva Upton
Edgar Watson
Francis J Slathon
Francis Oestrich
Henry Haldman
John O'Brien
Harry Aberlee
Amos Bardhart
William Campbell

John Childers
Cornelius Crowley
John Hamilton
William Myers
Philip Ryan
Timothy Sullivan
William Kenny
Charles F E Hyer
Edward Zimmerman

Patrick Morron
Henry McCampbell
Thomas Priscara
Edward Elias
David Jermon
Eli Gable
Charles McKinne
Jacob Varnes
Jos Butterfield

George Frank
Thos Farland
Terry
Charles J Truman
Frederick A Collins
Elliott Ellmer
Daniel Smith
Daniel Wise

MISSING

Edward Quin
Isaac Tracy

John Witty
John Venator

John Montgomery
Theodore Woodbury

SECOND BRIGADE.

KILLED

1st. Lieut. Levi Cault
Sergt. William A Morrison
Corpl. James Tierney
Michael Ewood, mus.

John M Nash
Patrick Sheridan
Lewis Rinhart
William Steinson

Joseph N Garnett
Keyran Temple
Richard Shore
Neill Donnelly

WOUNDED.

Capt. Silas Casey
1st Lieut. N Lyon
Corpl. Robert Bailey
" William Bond
" William Evans
F McNally
John Keely
George Martin
John Wallace
Corpl. Ellis
Stevenson
William Feather
Titus S Gillow
William Hughes
Ervin Levin
Patrick Gallagher
John Daly
Hiram Shippey
Richard G Martin

William T Ray
Thomas Graham
Lewis Hastings
John Karanagh
Patrick Kelly
John Semple
Daniel Lanahan
John Lynch
James Sullivan
John Steevier
Samuel Noble
Nicholas C James
Patrick McKenna
Jacob Miller
Abraham Sammons
Capt. Thomas Handey
Charles Clark
Benjamin Little
Sergt. Asabel H Wells

Thomas Rose, mus
John Brown
Daniel Carr
Peter Kerr
Alexander Beebe
Augustus Walker
Corpl. William Anderson
Francis H Fox
John McLaughlin
Thomas Navy
James Lilly
Joseph Gilhully
Patrick Murphy
Charles Howard
John Barnes
George F Flegg
John Hughes
Patrick Murphy

MISSING.

Stephen L Rouse
John Pierce

Michael Gilmore
David Mayer

TOTAL—Killed 36; Wounded 194; Missing 10.

THIRD DIVISION—MAJ. GEN PILLLOW.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the Third Division, commanded by Major General Pillow, during the attack on Chapultepec and the city of Mexico on the 13th and 14th September, 1847.

WOUNDED

Major Gen. Gideon J Pillow

Lieut. G T Beauregard

FIRST ARTILLERY, Co. I—FIELD BATTERY.

WOUNDED.

Capt. J B Magrauder
Paul Dalym

Edmond Lanergan
J Donnelly

Anthony Kreiss
William Merrick

BATTLES OF MEXICO.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

KILLED.

Col. T B Ransom
Sergt. George C Spencer
Corpl. John Balleneau

Corpl. George E Barnes
Foster
Edson

John Dorson
George Ball

WOUNDED.

George W King, mus.
E T Pike
Charles B Horsewell
Clark H Green
William March
James Mohan
Patrick Connors
William Welsh

Robert M Brown
N W King
Benjamin Osgood
N G Shett
William H White
H B Stone
Charles Twist

John Welton
John S Lock
Isaac Ware
A Noyce
W A Brown
J Moody
J Bridges

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

KILLED.

Benjamin Hall
Robert Arnold

H R Manning
James M Money

WOUNDED.

Col. William Trousdale
Capt. J M Scantland
" Robert G Beale
2d Lieut. Richard Steel
Robert W Bedford
Sergt. Wm M Bledsoe
Corpl. H Montgomery

Wm D Pharris
S Stutzenhizer
W F Beaty
James Kennedy
Stewart White
John Philand
Bolivar Vincent

Calvin C Forola
A D Anjon
A Chadwick
John Wilkinson
F Faoball
J Donelly

MISSING.

John Crawford
Wm Doaring

James McDermott
John Blair

W R Watson

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

KILLED.

Joseph Grant
John Haviland

John Herrick
Henry W Stoy

James D Kenstl

WOUNDED.

Capt. F A King
Sergt. Jonathan Jones
Corpl. Wm Keck
" Jos McGill
" Harvey Lyon
Enos McClaren

Jacob Ebcham
Seth Millington
Jonas Augtemyer
Geo Momeny
Caleb B Sly
Marvin Ward

Lewis Anderson
Christian Hammell
Duncumb McKinsey
Frank L Hartinaw
Henry Hess

MISSING—Harkin.

VOLTIGEUR REGIMENT

KILLED.

H Frick
E Miller

S Richardson
N Salisbury

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Col. Jos E Johnson
Capt. Moses J Barnard
1st Lieut. James Tilton
1st Lieut. Gangenecker,
2d Lieut. J L Meno
" W J Martin
Sergt. W Peat

J C Marbon
T S Gardner
H C Long
Corpl. H E Reed
" M Finder
" M Conway
" J Muldoon

Corpl. R Cooper
" J McGowan
A Fair, mus
M Bancroft
E Brass
S McCall
W H Fitzhugh

W Wood
L Cox
J Dwyer
T Evans
W K Fletcher
J Amey
J Smith
C Redding

M Rain
G Spencer
C Miller
J Young
P Henry
D Doughney
J Deitz

T Wallace
O Russell
E T Gooden
J H Malbon
J M Floyd
T H Gill
T Trumble

MISSING.

James Hall
J Medcalf

J A Maples
G Weygand

TOTAL—Killed 21; wounded 111; missing 10—142. Horses—killed 9; wounded 3—12.

FOURTH DIVISION—MAJ. GEN. QUITMAN.

Last of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the several actions near the city on the 14th and 15th September, 1847.

KILLED.

John Herbert
Mathew Banks
Thomas Kelly
1st Sergt Wm Blocker
" B F Mattison
T McHenry
Corpl L Goode
W B Devlin
J Morwood
C Meyer
D H Tresevant
H Calahan
T Cooper
T Lyles

M Martin
John Patrick
J C Tunison
T Golden
Andrew Jelard
John Wright
John Seaman
Thed Zimmerman
John Homer
Corpl James Williams
Jos A Dennis
John Shaw
John L Young

WOUNDED.

Jno Snyder
Corpl. A Patterson
" E A Downey
" F C McDermot
" B F Davis
" G W Neff
Sergt. David Meeklin
" R McClelland
" George Decker
" Hugh Fiskill
" Chaney F Sergeant
Lieut. A S Towrison
Corpl. William H Sogour
Thomas Humphreys
John Vanon
James T Sample
John Bechter
John Cop-hart
William Rice
Samuel E Major
Capt. E S Williams
" Chris Sieb
J Palmer
M Plaxter
P Ward
Corpl. Jacob Meyer

R Rodgers
J Cosgrove
E Moyer
Sergt. A Cummins
McDonald, mus.
Millourn, mus.
Maj. A H Gladden
Act. Adj M Clarke
Sergt. Maj. O T Gibbs
Thomas Gathey
Sergt. R Payen
" J Dunnoyant
" W Triplett
M M Adams
J Thomas
M Ward
Y Muller
Y Evans
J Only
Corpl. J Hood
Y Cahill
N R Evans
J Ferguson
Y Robins
C Ingram
H Laherty

Bennett
 Sergt L B Weaver
 Y Anderson
 C H Kenny
 A Delsny
 2d Lieut. F Sellock
 R Watson
 Corpl. W L Rodgers
 J H Sexton
 H J Caughman
 H Polack
 J D Stanford
 Manning Brown
 J Fitzsimmons
 B Hutchinson
 J Kelly
 1st Lieut A B O'Bannon
 2d Lieut C J Kirkland
 J G Atkinson
 J K Parker
 Capt. J H Williams
 Sergt. J Caldbeeth
 Corpl. J J Feagle
 T Chapinan
 J Graham
 J C Higgins
 D Brown
 H Snber
 A Little
 R B Lyles
 A Feagle
 Lieut. Col. Charles Baxter,
 dead
 McGennis
 Rowalt
 Corpl. McGowen
 Fife
 Duncan
 Waggoner
 2d Lieut. Mayne
 " Reede
 John Eber
 John Hunt
 Jas Kelly
 Corpl. John Hall
 John Keeber
 Charles Newman
 Capt. J Barclay
 Capt. S W Pecl
 J White
 John Russell
 Corpl. James Saxon
 C Reymansmyder
 B Van Deif
 Henry Rist
 Sam Morgan
 Wm Mendenhall
 Arch Graham
 I N Hoods
 Fred Myers
 Capt. James Miller
 W Clamond

J Horn
 James Bustard
 John Solomon
 Emor M Davis
 William Snyder
 William Smyth
 M Hastson
 H Thomas
 Edward Blain
 Lieut John Keefe
 Corpl. A J Jones
 Wm Smyth
 Jos Lutz
 Thomas Davis
 Chris Malone
 James Stewart
 Wm Bishop
 Wm Crabb
 Capt James Caldwell
 Josh Hamilton
 John Keever
 David Shine
 Charles Epler
 Benjamin Shine
 Lewis Bonnetts
 Saxfere Heabblly
 1st Lt and Adj D D Baker
 " " AQM J S Devlin
 2d Lt Chas A Henderson
 Sergt Maj Jas Montgomery
 Comy Sergt James Orr
 Sergt John Roach
 " John Curran
 " W J Wilson
 " Graddisen L Tansill
 Seebeck
 Martin Fogg
 Hugh Roney
 John McGuignam
 Philip Phoenix
 Saml Williamson
 Biggs
 Connor
 Francis Quinn
 Thos B Smith
 Eithanan Stevens
 Edward Cooper
 J Lions
 Corpl John Whaley
 P Anderson
 John Cassedy
 Jas Smith
 Jas Kenneda
 D Standewick
 L Strobill
 Capt O H Pearson
 Wm Connell
 Y Donovan
 S Calvert
 J Davis
 R Jenkin
 D L McCowen

2d Lieut Bell
 Sergt J N Easterby
 Corpl Bold
 R Hitchfelt
 J Martin
 P S Graham
 C Rankin
 C Anderson
 W L Beadon
 2d Lieut J W Steen
 N Scott
 D Nolan
 James Walsh
 2d Lieut J B Davis
 Sergt J W Shett
 S Canak
 E Duke
 W S Tidwell
 R J Barker
 W Claxton
 James M Craig
 C J Gladney
 J W Brittendenham
 J E Odon
 A Tunison
 J B Glass
 R S Morrison
 J T Olneys
 J Burke
 G Barry
 M Cohlín
 H Hardenbrook
 W Tompkins
 Capt D Hungerford
 1st Lieut Chas H Jones
 Sergt D Montgomery
 Corpl Chas Thompson
 Owen Elwood
 Thos Healey
 John McKinne
 John Snyder
 V Van Slyke
 James Hart
 Sergt John Duffy
 Pat Roney
 O Hanzel
 Michael Butler, dead
 Capt M Fairchild
 Lieut J W Green
 1st Sergt Barker
 Thos L Decker
 Jas Franklin
 Geo Pemberton
 John L Gardner
 A Hendrick
 Wm Dalbr
 U Robertson
 Geo Thistleton
 Sergt John M Lane
 Corpl Clipole Everest
 Alex Cook
 J Woodward

TREATY

OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS, AND SETTLEMENT, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, and Ratified, with the Amendments, by the American Senate, March 10, 1848.

THE TREATY.

In the name of Almighty God :

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two Republics, and to establish on a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits on the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony and mutual confidence wherein the two people should live as good neighbors, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries ; that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed N. P. TRIST, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don LOUIS GONZAGA CUEVAS, Don BERNARDO CONTO, and Don MIGUEL ATRISTAIN, citizens of the said Republic, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the Author of Peace, arranged, agreed upon and signed the following Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of places or persons.

ARTICLE II.

Immediately on the signature of this Treaty, a Convention shall be entered into between a Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by the General-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place ; and that in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be re-established, as regards the political, administrative and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

ARTICLE III.

Immediately upon the ratification of the present Treaty, by the Government of the United States, orders shall be transmitted to the commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter (provided this Treaty shall then have been ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic), immediately to desist from blockading the Mexican ports ; and requiring the former (under the same condition) to commence, at the earliest moment practicable, withdrawing all troops of the United States then in the interior of the Mexican Republic, to points that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the seaports not ex

ceeding thirty leagues; and such evacuation of the interior of the Republic shall be completed with the least possible delay; the Mexican Government hereby binding itself to afford every facility in its power for rendering the same convenient to the troops, on their march, and in their new positions, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. In like manner, orders shall be dispatched to the persons in charge of the Custom Houses at all ports occupied by the forces of the United States, requiring them (under the same condition) immediately to deliver possession of the same to the persons authorized by the Mexican Government to receive it, together with all bonds and evidences of debt for duties on importations and on exportations, not yet fallen due. Moreover, a faithful and exact account shall be made out, showing the entire amount of all duties on imports and on exports, collected at such Custom Houses, or elsewhere in Mexico, by authority of the United States, from and after the day of the ratification of this Treaty by the Government of the Mexican Republic; and also an account of the cost of collection; and such entire amount, deducting only the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican Government, at the City of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

The evacuation of the Capital of the Mexican Republic by the troops of the United States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for shall have been received by the Commander of the said troops, or sooner if possible.

ARTICLE IV.

Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty, all castles, forts, territories, places and possessions, which have been taken and occupied by the forces of the United States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as about to be established by the following article, shall be definitely restored to the said republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this Treaty shall be duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic. To this end, immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, orders shall be despatched to the American officer commanding such castles and ports, securing against the removal or destruction of any such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The City of Mexico, within the inner line of intrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above stipulations, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, &c.

The final evacuation of the territory of the Mexican Republic by the forces of the United States shall be completed within three months from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner if possible; the Mexican Republic hereby engages, as in the foregoing Article, to use all means in its power for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants;

If, however, the ratification of this Treaty by both parties should not take place in time to allow the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season, at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such case a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General-in-Chief of the said troops and the Mexican Government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as comprehending the sickly season, shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following article, the Government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

ARTICLE V.

The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico (Which runs north of the town called Paso,) to its western termination; thence northward along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the River Gila; or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line near-

est to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled "Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said Republic and constructed according to the best authorities. Revised edition. Published at New York in 1847, by J. Disturnell."

Of which map a copy is added to this Treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries. And in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limits shall consist of a straight line, drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean—distant one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego according to the plan of said port, made in the year 1782, by Don Juan Pantojer, second sailing master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the Atlas to the voyage of the schooner Sutil and Mexicana, of which plan a copy is hereunto added, signed and sealed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish on the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both Republics, as described in the present article, the Governments shall each appoint a Commissioner and Surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratification of this Treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and make out plans of their operations; and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two Republics, and no change shall be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both Nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its own Constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all time, have a free and uninterrupted passage by the Gulf of California, and by the river Colorado; and not by land without the express consent of the Mexican Government.

If, by the examinations that may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a Road, Canal, or Railway, which should, in whole or in part, run upon the river Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the Governments of both Republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries.

ARTICLE VII.

The river Gila, and the part of the Rio del Norte lying below the southern boundary of New Mexico, being agreeably to the Fifth Article, divided in the middle between the two republics, the navigation of the Gila and of the Bravo, below said boundary shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both countries; and neither shall, without the consent of the other construct any work that may impede or interrupt in whole or in part, the exercise of this right—not even for the purpose of favoring new methods of navigation. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any denomination or title be levied upon vessels or persons navigating the same, or upon merchandise, or effects transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If, for the purpose of making said rivers navigable, or for maintaining them in such a state, it should be necessary or advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of both Governments.

The stipulations contained in the present article shall not impair the territorial rights of either republic, within its established limits.

ARTICLE VIII.

Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future, within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present Treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove, at any time, to the Mexican Republic.

lic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account to any contribution, or tax whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in said territories, may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their selection within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty; and those who shall remain in the said territories, after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said territories, property of any kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy, with respect to it, guaranties equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

[In place of the following Article, the Senate has inserted the third Article of the Treaty between France and the United States, for the cession of Louisiana, which provides that the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizenship, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, as soon as Congress shall determine; and that in the meantime, they shall be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religious belief.]

ARTICLE IX.

The Mexicans who in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States. In the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, their property, and the civil rights now vested in them, according to the Mexican laws. With respect to political rights, their condition shall be on an equality with that of the inhabitants of the other territories of the United States, and at least equally good as that of the inhabitants of Louisiana and the Floridas, when these provinces, by transfer from the French Republic, and the Crown of Spain, become territories of the United States.

The most ample guaranty shall be enjoyed by all ecclesiastics and religious corporations, or communities, as well in the discharge of the offices of their ministry, as in the enjoyment of their property of every kind whether individual or corporate. This guaranty shall embrace all temples, houses and edifices dedicated to the Roman Catholic worship; as well as all property destined to its support, or to that of schools, hospitals or other foundations for charitable or beneficent purposes. No property of this nature shall be considered as having become the property of the American Government, or as subject to be by it disposed of, or diverted to other causes.

Finally, the relations and communications between Catholics living in the territories aforesaid, and their respective ecclesiastic authorities, shall be open, free and exempt from all hindrance whatever, even although such authorities should reside within the limits of the Mexican republic, as defined by this Treaty; and this freedom shall continue so long as a new debarcation of ecclesiastical districts shall not have been made, conformably with the laws of the Roman Catholic Church.

ARTICLE X.

(EXPUNGED.)

All grants of land made by the Mexican Government, or by the competent authorities, in Territories previously appertaining to Mexico, and remaining for the future within the limits of the United States, shall be respected as valid, to the same extent that the same grants would be valid if the Territories had remained within the limits of Mexico. But the grantees of land in Texas put in possession thereof, who by reason of the circumstances of the country, since the beginning of the troubles between Texas and the Mexican Government, may have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, shall be under the obligation to fulfil the said conditions within the periods limited in the same respectively, such periods to be now counted from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty; in default of which, said grants shall not be obligatory on the State of Texas, in virtue of the stipulations contained in this Article.

The foregoing stipulation in regard to grantees of land in Texas, is extended to all grantees of land in the territories aforesaid, elsewhere than in Texas, put in possession under such grants; and in default of the fulfillment of the conditions of any such grant, within the new period which, as is above stipulated, begins with the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, the same shall be null and void.

The Mexican Government declares that no grant whatever of lands in Texas has been made since the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and that no grant whatever of lands in any of the territories aforesaid, has been made since the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

ARTICLE XI

Considering that a great part of the territories which, by the present Treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the control of the Government of the United States, and whose incursions within the territory of Mexico would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the Government of the United States, whensoever this may be necessary; and that when they cannot be prevented, they shall be punished by the said Government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted—all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy as if the same incursions were committed within its own territory, against its own citizens.

It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican, or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the territory of either of the two republics, not to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, stolen within the Mexican territory, by such Indians: nor to provide such Indians with fire-arms or ammunition by sale or otherwise.

And in the event of any person or persons captured within Mexican territory by Indians, being carried into the territory of the United States, the Government of the latter engages and binds itself in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exercise of its influence and power to rescue them and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican Government. The Mexican authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the Government of the United States notice of such captures; and its expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives; who, in the mean time, shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the Government of the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence, through any other channel, of the existence of Mexican captives within its territory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent, as above stipulated.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the Government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said Government, when providing for the removal of Indians from any portion of said Territories, or for its being settled by the citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special care then shall be taken not to place its Indian occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves to restrain.

ARTICLE XII.

In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present Treaty, the Government of the United States engages to pay to that of the Mexican Republic the sum of fifteen millions of dollars in the one or the other of the two modes below specified.

The Mexican Government shall at the time of ratifying this treaty, declare which of these two modes of payment it prefers; and the mode so selected by it shall be conformed to by that of the United States.

First mode of payment—Immediately after this Treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said Government by that of the United States, at the City of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. For the remaining twelve millions of dollars the United States shall create a stock, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, commencing on the day of the ratification of this Treaty by the Government of the Mexican Republic, and payable annually at the City of Washington; the principal of said stock to be redeemable there, at the pleasure of the Government of the United States, at any time after two years from the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty; six months' public notice of the intention to redeem the same being previously given. Certificates of such stock, in proper form for such sums as shall be specified by the Mexican Government, shall be delivered and transferable by the said Government to the same by that of the United States.

Second mode of payment—Immediately after this Treaty shall have been duly ratified, by the Government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said Government by that of the United States, at the City of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining twelve millions of dollars shall be paid at the same place and in the same coin, in annual instalments of three millions of dollars each, together with interest on the same, at the rate of six per centum per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty by the Mexican Government, and the first of the instalments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual instalment, as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such instalment from the beginning shall also be paid.

[Certificates in the proper form for the said instalments, respectively, in sums as shall be desired by the Mexican Government, and transferable by it, shall be delivered to the said Government by that of the United States.]

[N. B. The first of these modes is rejected. The latter is adopted, with the exception of the last paragraph, in brackets.]

ARTICLE XIII.

The United States engage, moreover, to assume and pay to the claimants all the amounts now due them, and these hereafter to become due, by reason of the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic, under the Conventions between the two republics severally concluded on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three; so that the Mexican Republic shall be absolutely exempt, for the future, from all expense whatever on account of the said claims.

ARTICLE XIV.

The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens of the United States, not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this Treaty; which discharge shall be final and perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the Board of Commissioners provided for in the following article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed.

ARTICLE XV.

The United States, exonerating Mexico from all demands on account of the claims of their citizens mentioned in the preceding article, and considering them entirely and forever canceled, whatever their amount may be, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding three and one-quarter millions of dollars. To ascertain the validity and amount of those claims, a Board of Commissioners shall be established by the Government of the United States, whose awards shall be final and conclusive; provided, that in deciding upon the validity of each claim, the Board shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules of decision prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified Convention, concluded at the City of Mexico on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and in no case shall an award be made in favor of any claim not embraced by these principles and rules.

If, in the opinion of the said Board of Commissioners, or of the claimants, any books, records or documents in the possession or power of the Government of the Mexican Republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim, the Commissioners, or the claimants through them, shall, within such period as Congress may designate, make an application in writing for the same, be assessed to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican Government engages, at the earliest possible moment after the receipt of such demand, to cause any of the books, records or documents so specified, which shall be in their possession or power (or authenticated copies or extracts of the same) to be transmitted to the said Secretary of State, who shall immediately deliver them over to the said Board of Commissioners: provided, that no such application shall be made by or at the instance of any claimant, until the facts which it is expected to prove by such books, records or documents shall have been stated under oath or affirmation.

ARTICLE XVI

Each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the entire right to fortify whatever point within its territory it may judge proper so to fortify for its security.

ARTICLE XVII

The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded at the City of Mexico on the 5th day of April, A. D., 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, except the additional article, and except so far as the stipulations of the said Treaty may not be incompatible with any stipulation contained in the present Treaty, is hereby revived for the period of eight years from the day of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty, with the same force and virtue as if incorporated therein; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the right, at any time after the said period of eight years shall have expired to terminate the same by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party.

ARTICLE XVIII.

All supplies whatever of troops of the United States in Mexico, arriving at ports in the occupation of such troops previous to the final evacuation thereof, although subsequently to the restoration of the Custom-Houses at such ports, shall be entirely exempt from duties and charges of any kind; the Government of the United States hereby engaging and pledging its faith to establish, and vigilantly to enforce all possible guards for securing the revenue of Mexico, by preventing the importation, under cover of this stipulation, of any articles other than such, both in kind and in quality, as shall really be wanted for the use and consumption of the forces of the United States during the time they may remain in Mexico. To this end it shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the United States to denounce to the Mexican authorities at the respective ports any attempts at a fraudulent abuse of this stipulation which they may know of or may have reason to suspect, and to give to such authorities all the aid in their power with regard thereto; and every such attempt, when duly proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

ARTICLE XIX.

With respect to all merchandise, effects and property whatsoever, imported into ports of Mexico while in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of either republic, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed:

1. All such merchandise, effects, and property, if imported previously to the restoration of the custom-houses to the Mexican authorities, as stipulated for in the third article of this treaty, shall be exempt from confiscation, although the importation of the same be prohibited by the Mexican Tariff.

2. The same perfect exemption shall be enjoyed by all such merchandise, effects and property, imported subsequently to the restoration of the Custom-Houses, and previously to the sixty days fixed in the following article for the coming into force of the Mexican Tariff, at such ports respectively; the said merchandise, effects, and property, being however, at the time of their importation, subject to the payment of duties, as provided for in the said following article.

3. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the two rules foregoing, shall, during their continuance at the place of importation, or upon their leaving such place for the interior, be exempt from all duty, tax or impost of every kind, under whatsoever title or denomination. Nor shall they be there subject to any charge whatsoever upon the sale thereof.

4. All merchandise, effects, and property, described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior while such place was in the occupation of the forces of the United States, shall, during their continuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale of consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatsoever title or denomination.

5. But if any merchandise, effects, or property, described in the first and second rules shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States, they shall, upon their introduction into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they had been imported in time of peace, through the maritime custom-houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican Tariff.

6. The owners of all merchandise, effects or property described in the first and second rules and existing in any port of Mexico, shall have the right to reship the same, exempt from all tax, impost, or contribution whatever.

With respect to the metals, or other property, exported from any Mexican port while in the occupation of the forces of the United States, and previously to the restoration of the Custom House at such port, no person shall be required by the Mexican authorities, whether general or State, to pay any tax, duty, or contribution upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to the said authorities.

ARTICLE XX.

Through consideration for the interests of commerce generally, it is agreed that if less than sixty days should elapse between the date of the signature of this Treaty and the restoration of the custom-houses, conformably with a stipulation in the third Article, in such case, all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said custom-houses, and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the signature of this Treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the Tariff found in force at such custom-houses at the time of the restoration of the same. And to all such merchandise, effects and property, the rules established in the preceding Article shall apply.

ARTICLE XXI.

If, unhappily, any disagreement should hereafter arise between the Governments of the two Republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this treaty or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, the said Governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor, in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the difference so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves; using, for this end, mutual representations and pacific negotiations. And, if, by these means, they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had in reprisals, aggressions, or hostility of any kind by the one Republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborhood, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of Commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation. And should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference, or the circumstances of the case.

ARTICLE XXII.

If, (which is not to be expected, and which God forbid!) war shall unhappily break out between the two Republics, they do now, with a view to such calamity, pledge themselves to each other and to the world, to observe the following rules, absolutely, where the nature of the subject permits, and as closely as possible in all cases where such absolute observance shall be impossible.

1. The merchants of either Republic then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain twelve months, (for those dwelling in the interior,) and six months (for those dwelling at the seaports,) to collect their debts and settle their affairs; during which periods, they shall enjoy the same protection, and be on the same footing, in all respects, as the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations; and, at the expiration thereof, or at any time before, they shall have full liberty to depart, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; conforming therein to the same laws which the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations are required to conform to. Upon the entrance of the armies of either nation into the territories of the other, women and children, ecclesiastics, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, merchants, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed, and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages or places, and in general all persons whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments unmolested in their persons. Nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their cattle taken, nor their fields wasted, by the armed force into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if the necessity arise to take anything from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at an equitable price. All churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, and other establishments, for charitable and beneficent purposes, shall be respected, and all persons connected with the same protected in the discharge of their duties, and the pursuits of their vocations.

2. In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated, all such practices as those of sending them into distant, inclement, or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close and noxious places, shall be studiously avoided. They shall not be confined in dungeons, prisons, or prisons; nor be put in irons, or bound, or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officers shall enjoy liberty on their paroles, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldiers shall be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are for its own troops. But if any officer shall break his parole by leaving the district so assigned him, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual officer

or other prisoner shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his liberty on parole or in cantonment. And if an officer so breaking his parole, or any common soldier so escaping from the limits assigned him, shall afterward be found in arms, previously to his being regularly exchanged, the person so offending shall be dealt with according to the established laws of war. The officers shall be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the same articles, as are allowed, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in its own army; and all others shall be daily furnished with such ration as is allowed to a common soldier in its own service; and the value of all which supplies shall, at the close of the war, or at periods to be agreed upon between the respective commanders, be paid by the other party, on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners; and such accounts shall not be mingled with or set off against any others, nor the balance due on them withheld, as a compensation or reprisal for any cause whatever, real or pretended. Each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners, appointed by itself, with every cantonment of prisoners, in possession of the other; which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases; shall be allowed to receive, exempt from all duties or taxes, and to distribute, whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends; and shall be free to transmit his reports in open letters to the party by whom he is employed. And it is declared that neither the pretence that war dissolves all Treaties, nor any other whatever shall be considered as annulling or suspending the solemn covenant contained in this article. On the contrary, the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided; and during which, its stipulations are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged obligations under the law of nature or Nations.

ARTICLE XXIII.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Mexican Republic with the previous approbation of its General Congress; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty of Peace, friendship, limits, and settlement; and have hereunto affixed our seals respectively. Done in Quintuplicate, at the City of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

N. P. TRIST,	[L. S.]
LUIS G. CUEVAS,	[L. S.]
BERNARDO CONTO,	[L. S.]
MIG. ATRISTAIN,	[L. S.]

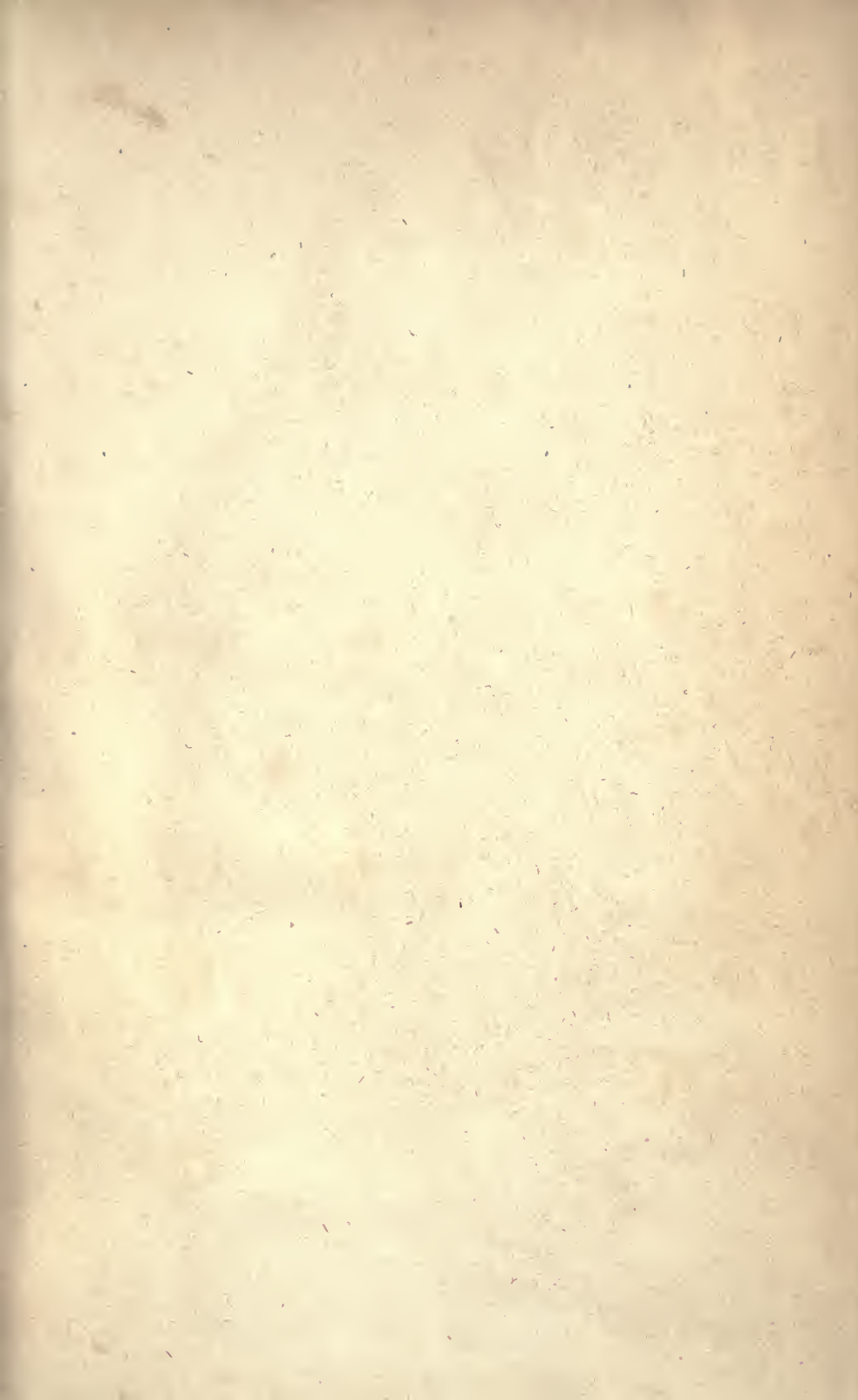
ADDITIONAL AND SECRET ARTICLE of the Treaty of Peace Friendship, Limits, and Settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic signed this day by their respective Plenipotentiaries. (Expunged.)

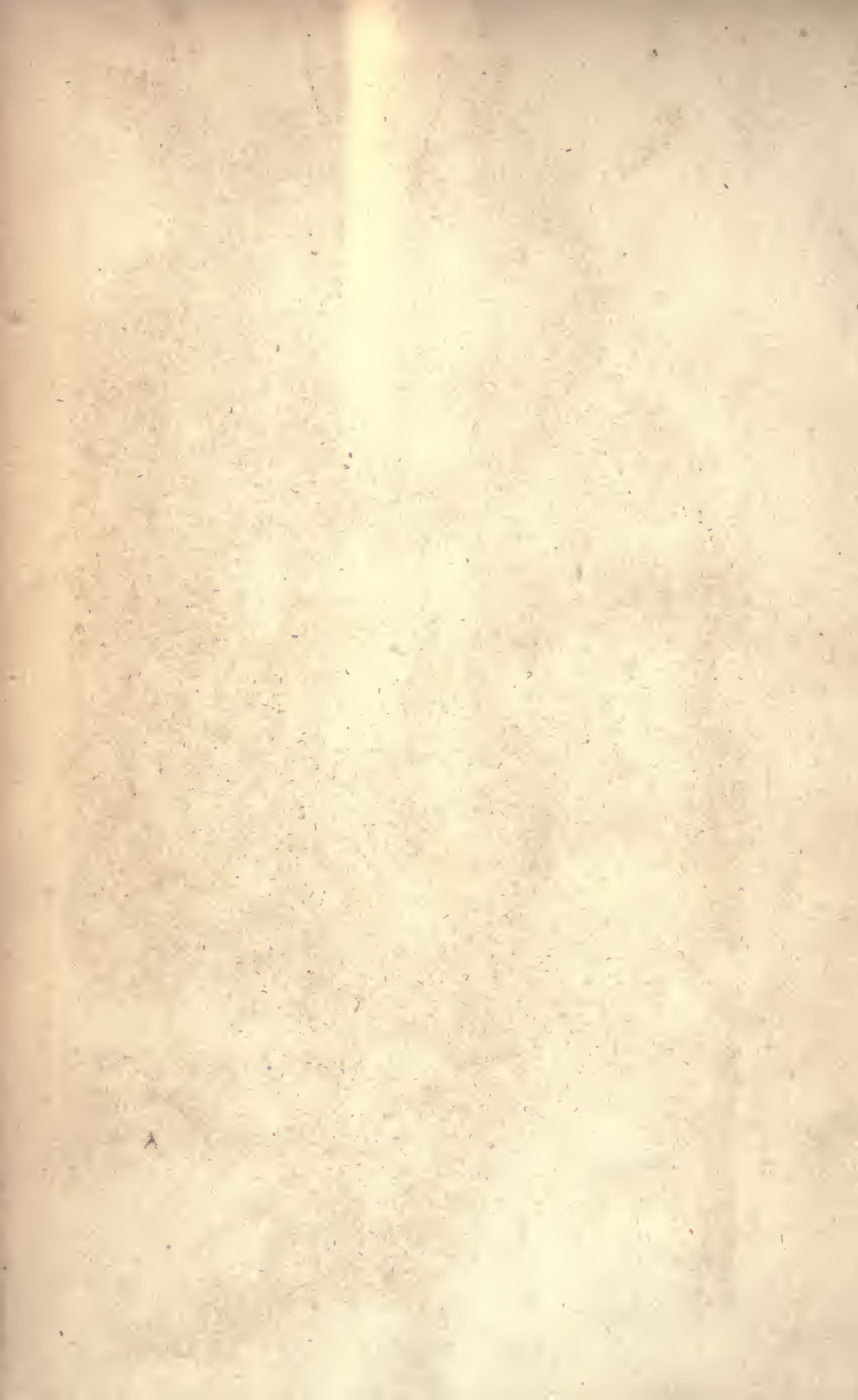
In view of the possibility that the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty may, by the circumstances in which the Mexican Republic is placed, be delayed longer than the term of four months fixed by its twenty-third article for the exchange of ratifications of the same, it is hereby agreed that such delay shall not, in any manner, affect the force and validity of this Treaty, unless it should exceed the term of eight months, counted from the date of the signature thereof.

This article is to have the same force and virtue as if inserted in the treaty to which this is an addition.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this additional and secret article, and have hereunto affixed our seals, respectively. Done in quintuplicate at the City of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

N. P. TRIST,	[L. S.]
LUIS G. CUEVAS,	[L. S.]
BERNARDO CONTO,	[L. S.]
MIG. ATRISTAIN,	[L. S.]





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