

paired by the Americans and I consequently see it to best advantage. Within the parripet wall 2000 men may be stationed, the castle stands in the center, and within this is the magazine built entirely by the Americans. Around the outside wall is a deep and wide trench making it impossible for the enemy to scale the wall if but a small force be within it. The whole is in fine order for a siege, with wells of water, abundance of amunition, and the provisions that can be taken there from the store-houses in town, they will be well fixed. . . . We also drove to Aristas garden at the out-skirts of town the south side, a celebrated place tho' not half as much improved as the *gardens* in the U. S., that have been but one year in making. In two large, deep baths, one on either side, it has a luxury resembling the more antique nations.

Saturday 28th Road around to see the fortifications of the Mexicans in the siege of this place. Many of them remain perfect, tho' most have been removed. A number of houses on the W. side of the city where all the hard fighting was done, are perforated with cannon balls, while the walls outside are covered with marks of smaller arms. The spots where Col. Mitchell¹¹³ and Majr Barbour¹¹⁴ were killed were wards it was completed by the General's order and rendered almost impregnable. When Monterey surrendered, after three days of desperate fighting and the loss of many Americans, the Black Fort was evacuated by the Mexicans. This occurred September 25, 1846.

¹¹³ Alexander M. Mitchell, born in North Carolina, was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy July 1, 1830. After his graduation he served in the garrisons at Baton Rouge and New Orleans, and took part in the Florida war

pointed out to me. The bishops Palace, which was taken by Gen. Worth¹¹⁵ is distinctly visible on a high

against the Seminole Indians. He resigned from the army March 25, 1837; was civil engineer in the service of the United States 1837-1838; chief engineer of Milwaukee and Rock River Canal 1838, and of the territory of Wisconsin 1839-1840. Served in the war with Mexico as colonel of the 1st Ohio Volunteers. In the battle of Monterey he was severely wounded. Recovering from his wounds he served as military governor of Monterey from April to June, 1847. After the war he practiced law for a time at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1849 was appointed United States marshal of the Territory of Minnesota. He died at St. Joseph, Missouri, February 28, 1861. (Cullum, *Biographical Register of U. S. Military Academy*, vol. 1, p. 480.)

¹¹⁴ Philip Nordbourne Barbour was born near Bardstown, Kentucky, April 14, 1813, the son of Colonel Philip Barbour. He was graduated at West Point in June, 1834, and from that time on until his death, he was engaged in constant and dangerous service. He was killed September 21, 1846, in one of the streets of Monterey while leading his company on to battle in the very thickest of the fight. Major Barbour was brevetted captain for active and highly meritorious service in the war against the Florida Indians; and major, May 9, 1846, for gallant and distinguished service in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

¹¹⁵ General William Jenkins Worth, born in Hudson, New York, March 1, 1794, died in San Antonio, Texas, May 17, 1849. He was of Quaker ancestry and of a family that produced many well-known men. After receiving only a common school education he went to work in a store until he was eighteen. On the opening of the second war with Great Britain he applied for a commission in the army, and was appointed first lieutenant. He was aide to General Winfield Scott, and distinguished himself in battle, rising to the rank of major. At the close of the war he was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy. In 1838 he became colonel of the 8th Infantry, and was active in

hill to the South. It resembles an old delapidated church for which I took it.

Sunday 29th Remained at home all day. At night Cptns Thompson, Lynard,¹¹⁶ and Ramsey called, the latter I've met several times at Maj. Hunters, and he has also called here before. Cpt. T. is an old Chi.[hua-hua] acquaintance, but Cptn Lynard of the topographical engineers I've not met before.

Tuesday 31st The Gen. invited us out today to see his light artillery under Maj. Bragg¹¹⁷ reviewed. I the Florida War. He was second in command to General Taylor at the beginning of the war with Mexico, and subsequently joined General Scott. He was a handsome, manly fellow of generous nature; a good horseman and possessed of many talents. A monument was erected to his memory by the city of New York at the junction of Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

¹¹⁶ Thomas B. Linnard was appointed from Pennsylvania, his native state, to United States Military Academy on July 1, 1825; assigned to artillery July 1, 1830. He was engaged in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians. He was promoted for gallantry September 30, 1836, marched through Chihuahua 1846-1847, and took part in the battle of Buena Vista, February 22-23, 1847. He was brevetted major for gallantry in this battle. Later, 1849-1851, he took part in the construction of iron lighthouses on Carysfort Reef and Sand Key, Florida. He died at the age of forty in Philadelphia, April 24, 1851.

¹¹⁷ Braxton Bragg, born in Warren County, North Carolina, March 22, 1817, entered United States Military Academy July 1, 1833, and served in the Seminole War. On May 9, 1846, he was brevetted captain for gallant and distinguished conduct in the defense of Fort Brown, Texas; and major, September 23, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista. After the battle of Buena Vista two attempts were made to assassinate Major Bragg. He resigned from the army January 3, 1856, and became an extensive planter in Louisiana. On the

was pleased with their manueverings which are both expeditious and beautiful. The Maj. is called a great disciplinarian drilling his men twice a day much to their dissatisfaction, they a few nights since placed a shell with a slow match, intending to kill him, but fortunately tho' it exploded about 11 O'clock shattering the roof of his tent, his trunk, part of his cott and even piercing the bed-cloathing, *he was unhurt*. Tonight I'm in the packing business again. We leave tomorrow for Matamoras. Col. Wright¹¹⁸ in command of 500 Mass volunteers for Gen. Scotts column is our escort.

Wednesday, Seaptr 1st 1847. The hour for starting was set for 6 O'clock this morning, but as is too often in the first days start no attention was payed to orders,

secession of Louisiana, he was made a brigadier-general in the Confederate Army, and was the first commander of the military forces of Louisiana. He commanded the right wing of the Army of the Mississippi at Shiloh, and was made general after the death of Albert Sidney Johnston. He succeeded General Beauregard as commander of the Army of the Tennessee. Later he was given control of the Confederate Army's military operations at Richmond. After the war he was state engineer of Alabama, and died in Galveston, Texas, September 27, 1876.

¹¹⁸ George Wright was born in Vermont in the year 1803, and as a cadet from that state graduated from the United States Military Academy. He served in the 3d Infantry, and as captain thereof took part in the war against the Florida Indians. For meritorious conduct in that war he was brevetted major March 15, 1842. He took part in the war with Mexico, and in the battle of Molino del Rey was wounded while leading a storming party. For gallant conduct in this battle he was brevetted colonel. He served in California and Washington from 1852 to 1860, and was appointed to command the Department of Oregon July 5, 1860. From September 28, 1861, to July 1, 1864, he was in command

and the troop did not leave town till noon; we sent our baggage-wagon with them to the first night's camp four miles from town. We ourselves lunched at home, and went to Maj. Hunter's about 3½ o'clock P. M. and sat with them an hour and more. They rode out with us (she in the carriage with me) as far as Gen. Taylor's camp and there bid us good bye. I am disappointed that she does not go on with us; but still I hope to see her in Matamoras before Nov. next.

The General with his blue twill trousers, old brown coat, and broad brimmed sombrero Mexicano came out to meet us, and twould be wrong to doubt the sincerity of his hearty welcome. He called his horse and conducted us through his entire encampment to ours near by. There he dismounted and sat half an hour with us before our tent door; talked about Grandpapa who was his intimate friend and of Uncles James and Thomas¹¹⁹ whom he knows; he bade us good bye each with hearty shake of the hand and wished for our safe arrival at home.

Sunday 5th Cirelvo [Cerralvo]. Till now I've done

of the Department of the Pacific, with the rank of brigadier-general, United States Volunteers. On July 30, 1865, at the age of sixty-two years, he was drowned, in the wreck of the steamer *Jonathan*, while on his way to take charge of the Department of the Columbia. (Appleton, *Cyclopædia of American Biography*, vol. 6, p. 622.)

¹¹⁹ James Shelby, son of Governor Isaac Shelby, born 1784, married Mary Pindell. He was a major in the War of 1812, and later brigadier-general of the Kentucky State Militia. He died in 1848.

Thomas Hart Shelby, also a son of Governor Shelby, born May 27, 1789, died February 14, 1869.

nothing but travel, every morning up by 1 o'clock and on the road by 3 o'clock jolting over stumps, stones and ditches, half asleep, expecting an attack from Mexicans constantly. In one place we passed the *bones* of murdered countrymen, remains of burned wagons, all destroyed by Mexicans. The second night out we found none but brackish water, and sent off some three miles to the burned town of Marine for a barrel of well water. At this place I made a *comadre* of an old woman witch, who brought eggs and bread down to the encampment to sell; she stoped at our tent door, she looked up at me, and said, "take me with you to your country," "why," said I. "*le guerro V. los Americans*" [You are at war with the Americans]? She neither answered yes or no, but gave me a sharp pinch on my cheek, I suppose to see if the flesh and colour of it were natural—and said "*na guerro este*" [there is no war]. The pinch did not feel very comfortable, but I could but laugh at her cunning reply.

Mier, Wednesday 8th. Such a place this is! The seat of so many country-men's wrongs, the most miserable hole imaginable; impossible to get a house we are stowed away in a room with a family of men, women and children. The town is in confusion. Last night a band of robbers entered, shot down a sentinel, rode through the plaza, hitched up and drove off five wagons loaded with merchandise belonging to a Frenchman who says "he go and publish one reward." A runner comes in this evening from the party of forty dragoons sent in pursuit of them by Col. Belknap¹²⁰

¹²⁰ William Goldsmith Belknap, a native of Newburgh, New York, entered the army as third lieutenant of 23d Infantry, April

saying that they have come upon the thieves, some hundred in number *dividing out the spoils and only twelve or fifteen miles from town*, have had a fight, killed fifteen of the enemy, retaken the goods with all the Mexican equipage, guns, blankets, saddles, &c., and all without any loss on our side; they are returning to town . . . Col. Belknap, the commanding officer here has been very kind to send us dinner and supper, for the sleeping we must ourselves provide, and we have done so, our bed is here on the sala floor, two or three beds in the room are filled with the inmates, our trunks piled up serving as a screen between us and they. William and Capt. Thompson have their bed along with the servants and some visitors or boarders, in the San Juan or the *front passage to this room*, there is no door shut between us, and it is all as *common as one room*, and if I ever have the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Thompson that may be, I shall make her laugh with the scenes of this night.—We have said good bye to land travel and tomorrow shall take a steamboat for Comargo [Camargo].

5, 1813, and served throughout the War of 1812. Remaining in the army he was promoted to captain of 3d Infantry, February 1, 1822. Brevetted major February 1, 1832, for ten years' faithful service in one grade; lieutenant-colonel, March 15, 1842, for general good conduct in the war against Florida Indians; colonel, May 9, 1846, for gallant and distinguished services at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Texas, and brigadier-general, February 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico. General Belknap died November 10, 1851.

APPENDIX