

Among our noble dead who have fallen in the Mexican war, perhaps none have died younger. Of his age none were more distinguished in our brilliant national military history.

LIEUT. JOHN C. TERRETT.

FIRST INFANTRY.

APPOINTED to the army, from Virginia, a second lieutenant, First Regiment of Infantry, on the 16th of November, 1839. Lieut. Terrett was the first officer that fell before Monterey.

LIEUT. R. HAZLITT.

THIRD INFANTRY.

APPOINTED from New York to the Military Academy at West Point. Appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Third Infantry, on the 3d of November, 1845.

LIEUT. R. DILWORTH.

FIRST INFANTRY.

APPOINTED to the Military Academy at West Point from the state of Ohio. Commissioned a brevet second lieutenant, in the First Regiment of Infantry, the 20th of August, 1844.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

RELATING TO THE

ASSAULT ON MONTEREY.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp near Monterey, Sept. 27, 1846.

THE Commanding General has the satisfaction to congratulate the army under his command upon another signal triumph over the Mexican forces. Superior to us in number, strongly fortified, and with an immense preponderance of artillery, they have yet been driven from point to point until forced to sue for terms of capitulation. Such terms have been granted as were considered due to the gallant defence of the town and to the liberal policy of our own government.

The General begs to return his thanks to his commanders and to all his officers and men, both of the Regular and Volunteer forces, for the skill, the courage, and the perseverance with which they have overcome manifold difficulties, and finally achieved a victory shedding lustre upon the American arms.

A great result has been obtained, but not without the loss of many gallant and accomplished officers and brave men. The army and the country will deeply sympathize with the families and friends of those who have thus sealed their devotion with their lives.

By order of Major General TAYLOR,

(Signed)

W. W. S. BLISS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

GEO. A. McCALL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp before Monterey, Sept. 22, 1846.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the troops under my command, including the mounted volunteers from Texas, marched from Marin on the 18th and encamped before Monterey on the 19th inst. It was immediately

discovered that the enemy occupied the town in force, and had added greatly to its strength by fortifying the approaches and commanding heights. A close reconnaissance was made by the officers of engineers and topographical engineers on both flanks of the town, and it was determined, from the information procured, to occupy the Saltillo road in rear of the town, carrying, if practicable, the several fortified eminences in that direction. The second division of regular troops and a portion of Col. Day's regiment of mounted volunteers was accordingly detached under Brig. Gen. Worth on this service, at noon on the 20th. A ten-inch mortar and two twenty-four-pounder howitzers were placed in battery during the night to play upon the citadel and town. At seven o'clock these guns opened and continued a deliberate fire, which was returned. To create a still further diversion in favor of Gen. Worth's movement, the remainder of the force, except the camp guard, was displayed around the centre and left of the town. The infantry and one battery of the first division made a strong demonstration on the left, and soon became so closely engaged that I moved forward the Volunteer division under Maj. Gen. Butler to its support, leaving one battalion (first Kentucky) to cover the mortar battery. A close contest then ensued, which resulted in the capture of one strong battery of four guns, which, with some adjacent defences, our troops now occupy. A garrison was left to hold this position, and the remainder of the force returned to camp.

In the mean time, Gen. Worth had engaged the enemy early in the morning, and defeated him with considerable loss. In the course of the day, two of the batteries in the rear of the town were carried by storming parties of the Second Division, and a third was carried this morning at dawn of day. The Bishop's palace occupied the only remaining height in rear of the town, and is completely commanded by the works already carried. Gen. Worth's division occupies the Saltillo road, and cuts off all succor or support from the interior. I must reserve a more minute report of the important operations of yesterday until those of the different commanders are rendered, and also until a topographical sketch of the country can be prepared.

I regret to report that our successes have not been obtained without severe loss, to be attributed in a good measure to the ardor of the troops in pressing forward. No returns of killed and wounded have yet been received, nor is it known what corps of Gen. Worth's division has suffered most. In the other portions of the army the First, Third, and Fourth regiments of Infantry, and the regiment of Tennessee volunteers have sustained the greatest loss. The following is believed to be an accurate list of the officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

Second Infantry.—Brevet First Lieut. J. S. Woods, (serving with First Infantry.)

Third Infantry.—Capt. L. N. Morris, Capt. G. P. Field, Brevet Major P. N. Barbour, First Lieut. and Adj. D. S. Irwin, Second Lieut. R. Hazlitt.

Fourth Infantry.—First Lieut. and Adj. C. Hoskins.

Eighth Infantry.—Capt. H. McKavett.

Maryland and Washington Battalion Volunteers.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Watson.

VOLUNTEER DIVISION.

Ohio Regiment.—First Lieut. M. Hett.

Tennessee Regiment.—Capt. W. B. Allen, Lieut. S. M. Putnam.

WOUNDED.

Corps of Engineers.—Brevet Major J. K. T. Mansfield, slightly.

Corps of Topographical Engineers.—Capt. W. G. Williams, (in the hands of the enemy.)

First Infantry.—Brevet Major J. L. Abercrombie, slightly; Capt. J. H. Lamotte, severely; First Lieut. J. C. Terrett, in the hands of the enemy; Second Lieut. R. Dilworth, severely.

Third Infantry.—Major W. W. Lear, severely; Capt. H. Bainbridge, slightly.

Fourth Infantry.—First Lieutenant R. H. Graham, severely.

Fifth Infantry.—First Lieutenant N. B. Rossell, slightly.

Seventh Infantry.—Second Lieut. J. H. Potter, severely.

Eighth Infantry.—Second Lieut. George Wainwright, severely.

VOLUNTEER DIVISION.

General Staff.—Major General W. O. Butler, slightly.

Ohio Regiment.—Col. A. M. Mitchell, slightly; Capt. James George, slightly; First Lieut. and Adj. A. W. Armstrong, very severely; First Lieut. N. Niles, severely; First Lieut. L. Motter, slightly.

Mississippi Regiment.—Lieut. Col. A. H. McClung, severely; Capt. R. N. Downing, slightly; First Lieut. F. H. Cook, slightly; Second Lieut. R. K. Arthur, slightly.

DIVISION OF TEXAS MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

First Regiment.—Capt. R. A. Gillespie, mortally.

I need hardly add, that the conduct of our troops, both Regulars and Volunteers, throughout the operations, has been every thing that could be desired. The part which each corps contributed to the successes of the day will appear more fully in future reports. To Major Generals Butler and Henderson, Brigadier Generals Twiggs and Worth, commanding divi-

sions, I must express my obligations for the efficient support which they have rendered—particularly so to Brigadier Gen. Worth, whose services, from his detached position, have been most conspicuous.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Major Gen. U. S. A. commanding

*The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army,
Washington, D. C.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp before Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846.

SIR:—I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's palace was gallantly carried yesterday, by the troops of the Second Division. In the course of the night, the batteries below the town were, with one exception, abandoned by the enemy, and this morning were occupied by our troops. To-day the Third Infantry, with the field artillery of the First Division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the Second regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted,) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town, and have driven him with considerable loss to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the Second Division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel, and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

I am particularly gratified to report that our successes of yesterday and to-day, though disastrous to the enemy, have been achieved without material loss.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallantry and perseverance of our troops throughout the arduous operations of the last three days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Major General U. S. A. Com.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army, Washington, D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

SIR:—At noon on the 23d inst., while our troops were closely engaged in the lower part of the city, as reported in my last despatch, I received by a flag, a communication from the governor of the state of New Leon, which is herewith enclosed, (No. 1.) To this communication I deemed it my duty to return an answer, declining to allow the inhabitants to leave

the city. By 11 o'clock, P. M., the Second Division, which had entered the town from the direction of the Bishop's palace, had advanced within one square of the principal plaza, and occupied the city up to that point. The mortar had, in the mean time, been placed in battery in the cemetery, within good range of the heart of the town, and was served throughout the night with good effect.

Early in the morning of the 24th, I received a flag from the town, bearing a communication from Gen. Ampudia, which I enclose, (No. 2;) and to which I returned the answer, (No. 3.) I also arranged with the bearer of the flag a cessation of fire, until 12 o'clock, which hour I appointed to receive the final answer of General Ampudia at Gen. Worth's headquarters. Before the appointed time, however, Gen. Ampudia had signified to Gen. Worth his desire for a personal interview with me, for the purpose of making some definitive arrangement. An interview was accordingly appointed for one o'clock, and resulted in the naming of a commission to draw up articles of agreement regulating the withdrawing of the Mexican forces, and a temporary cessation of hostilities. The commissioners named by the Mexican General-in-chief, were Generals Ortega and Requena, and Don Manuel M. Llano, Governor of New Leon. Those named on the American side, were Gen. Worth, Gen. Henderson, Governor of Texas, and Col. Davis, Mississippi Volunteers. The commission finally settled upon the articles, of which I enclose a copy, (No. 4,) the duplicates of which, (in Spanish and English,) have been duly signed. Agreeably to the provisions of the fourth article, our troops have this morning occupied the citadel.

It will be seen that the terms granted the Mexican garrison are less rigorous than those first imposed. The gallant defence of the town, and the fact of a recent change of government in Mexico, believed to be favorable to the interests of peace, induced me to concur with the commission in these terms, which will, I trust, receive the approval of the government. The latter consideration also prompted the convention for a temporary cessation of hostilities. Though scarcely warranted by my instructions, yet the change of affairs since those instructions were issued, seemed to warrant this course. I beg to be advised, as early as practicable, whether I have met the views of the government in these particulars.

I regret to report that Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. Terrett, First Infantry, have died of the wounds received in the engagement of the 21st. Capt. Gatlin, Seventh Infantry, was wounded (not badly) on the 23d.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR,

Major Gen. U. S. Army, commanding.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army, Washington, D. C.

(No. 1.)

D. Franco De P. Morales, Governor of New Leon, to Major General Taylor.
(Translated.)

MONTEREY, Sept. 26, 8 o'clock, A. M.

As you are resolved to occupy the place by force of arms, and the Mexican General-in-chief resolved to defend it at every cost, as his honor and duty require him to do, thousands of victims, who, from indigence and want of means, find themselves now in the theatre of war, and who would be uselessly sacrificed, claim the right, which in all times, and all countries, humanity extends. As Governor of the State, and a legitimate representative of the people, I state their case to you, and hope from your civilization and refinement, that whatever may be the event of the present contest, you will issue orders that families shall be respected, or will grant a reasonable time for them to leave the capital.

I have the honor to salute you General-in-chief of the Army of Occupation of the United States, and to assure you of my highest consideration. God and liberty.

FRANCO DE P. MORALES.

General-in-chief of the Army of Occupation U. S.

General Taylor answered this note as follows:

The communication of your Excellency, of this morning, I have just received, and in answer to your Excellency, I have to inform you that the rights of individuals, who are not hostile, particularly women and children, will be respected as much as is possible in a state of warlike operations—but they cannot be permitted to leave the city. The advantages achieved by the American arms are too decisive to permit of any other terms than the capitulation of the city; and the sooner this is effected the better for those interested.

With consideration and respect, your excellency's obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

(No. 2.)

D. Pedro Ampudia, General-in-chief, to Major Gen. Taylor.
(Translated.)

HEAD-QUARTERS AT MONTEREY,

Sept. 23, 1846, 9 o'clock, P. M.

SEÑOR MAJOR GENERAL:—Having made the defence of which I believe this city susceptible, I have fulfilled my duty, and have satisfied that mili-

tary honor which, in a certain manner, is common to all armies of the civilized world.

To prosecute the defence, therefore, would only result in distress to the population, who have already suffered enough from the misfortunes consequent on war; and taking it for granted, that the American government has manifested a disposition to negotiate, I propose to evacuate the city and its fort, taking with me the *personelle* and *materielle* which have remained, and under the assurance that no harm shall ensue to the inhabitants who have taken a part in the defence.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.
PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

To SEÑOR DON Z. TAYLOR,

General-in-chief of the American Army.

(No. 3.)

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp before Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846.

SIR:—Your communication, bearing date at 9 o'clock, P. M., on the 23d inst., has just been received by the hands of Col. Moreno.

In answer to your proposition to evacuate the city and fort, with all the personal and material of war, I have to state that my duty compels me to decline acceding to it. A complete surrender of the town and garrison, the latter as prisoners of war, is now demanded. But such surrender will be upon terms, and the gallant defence of the place, creditable alike to the Mexican troops and nation, will prompt me to make these terms as liberal as possible. The garrison will be allowed, at your option, after laying down its arms, to retire to the interior, on condition of not serving again during the war, or until regularly exchanged. I need hardly say, that the rights of non-combatants will be respected.

An answer to this communication is required by 12 o'clock. If you assent to an accommodation, an officer will be despatched at once, under instructions to arrange the conditions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Major Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

SEÑOR D. PEDRO DE AMPUDIA,

General-in-chief, Monterey.

(No. 4.)

Terms of capitulation of the city of Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, agreed upon by the undersigned commissioners, to wit: Gen. Worth, of the United States army; Gen. Henderson, of the Texan volunteers; and Col. Davis, of the Mississippi riflemen, on the part of Major Gen. Taylor, Commanding-in-chief the United States forces: and Gen. Raquena and Gen. Ortega, of the army of Mexico, and Señor Manuel Llano, Governor of Nuevo Leon, on the part of Señor Gen. Don Pedro Ampudia, Commanding-in-chief the army in the North of Mexico.

ART. I. 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.

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

ART. III. That the Mexican armed forces retire within seven days from this date, beyond the line formed by the pass of the Rinconada, the city of Linares, and San Fernando de Presas.

ART. IV. That the citadel of Monterey be evacuated by the Mexican, and occupied by the American forces, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

ART. V. To avoid collision, and for mutual convenience, the troops of the United States will not occupy the city until the Mexican forces have withdrawn, except for hospital and storage purposes.

ART. VI. That the forces of the United States will not advance beyond the line specified in the second (third) article before the expiration of eight weeks, or until the orders or instructions of the respective governments can be received.

ART. VII. That the public property to be delivered shall be turned over and received by officers appointed by the commanding generals of the two armies.

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

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

Done at Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846.

W. J. WORTH,

Brigadier General U. S. A.

J. P. HENDERSON,

Major Gen. Com'dg. the Texan Volunteers.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

Col. Mississippi Riflemen.

MANUEL M. LLANO,

T. REQUENA,

ORTEGA.

Approved:

PEDRO AMPUDIA.

Z. TAYLOR.

Major Gen. U. S. A. com'dg.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp near Monterey, Oct. 9, 1846.

SIR:—I have now the honor to submit a detailed report of the recent operations before Monterey, resulting in the capitulation of that city.

The information received on the route from Cerralvo, and particularly the continual appearance in our front of the Mexican cavalry, which had a slight skirmish with our advance at the village of Ramas, induced the belief, as we approached Monterey, that the enemy would defend that place. Upon reaching the neighborhood of the city on the morning of the 19th of September, this belief was fully confirmed. It was ascertained that he occupied the town in force; that a large work had been constructed commanding all the northern approaches; and that the Bishop's palace and some heights in its vicinity near the Saltillo road, had also been fortified and occupied with troops and artillery. It was known from information previously received, that the eastern approaches were commanded by several small works in the lower edge of the city.

The configuration of the heights and gorges in the direction of the Saltillo road, as visible from the point attained by our advance on the morning of the 19th, led me to suspect that it was practicable to turn all the works in that direction, and thus cut the enemy's line of communication. After establishing my camp at the "Walnut Springs," three miles from Monterey, the nearest suitable position, it was, accordingly, my first care to order a close reconnoissance of the ground in question, which was executed on the evening of the 19th, by the engineer officers under the direc-

tion of Major Mansfield. A reconnoissance of the eastern approaches was at the same time made by Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer. The examination made by Major Mansfield proved the entire practicability of throwing forward a column to the Saltillo road, and thus turning the position of the enemy. Deeming this to be an operation of essential importance, orders were given to Brevet Brig. Gen. Worth, commanding the Second Division, to march with his command on the 20th; to turn the hill of the Bishop's palace; to occupy a position on the Saltillo road, and to carry the enemy's detached works in that quarter, where practicable. The first regiment of Texas Mounted Volunteers, under command of Col. Hays, was associated with the Second Division on this service. Capt. Sanders, Engineers, and Lieut. Meade, Topographical Engineers, were also ordered to report to Gen. Worth, for duty with his column.

At two o'clock, P. M., on the 20th, the Second Division took up its march. It was soon discovered, by officers who were reconnoitering the town, and communicated to Gen. Worth, that its movements had been perceived, and that the enemy was throwing reinforcements towards the Bishop's palace, and the height which commands it. To divert his attention as far as practicable, the First Division, under Brig. Gen. Twiggs, and field Division of Volunteers, under Major Gen. Butler, were displayed in front of the town until dark. Arrangements were made at the same time to place in battery during the night, at a suitable distance from the enemy's main work, the citadel, two twenty-four-pounder howitzers, and a ten-inch mortar, with a view to open a fire on the following day, when I proposed to make a diversion in favor of Gen. Worth's movement. The Fourth Infantry covered this battery during the night. Gen. Worth had, in the mean time, reached and occupied for the night a defensive position just without range of a battery above the Bishop's palace, having made a reconnoissance as far as the Saltillo road.

Before proceeding to report the operations of the 21st and following days, I beg leave to state that I shall mention in detail only those which were conducted against the eastern extremity of the city, or elsewhere, under my immediate direction, referring you for the particulars of Gen. Worth's operations, which were entirely detached, to his own full report transmitted herewith.

Early on the morning of the 21st, I received a note from Gen. Worth, written at half-past nine o'clock the night before, suggesting what I had already intended, a strong diversion against the centre and left of the town to favor his enterprise against the heights in rear. The infantry and artillery of the First Division, and the field Division of Volunteers, were ordered under arms and took the direction of the city, leaving one company

of each regiment as a camp guard. The Second Dragoons, under Lieut. Col. May, and Col. Wood's regiment of Texas Mounted Volunteers, under the immediate direction of Gen. Henderson, were directed to the right to support Gen. Worth, if necessary, and to make an impression, if practicable, upon the upper quarter of the city. Upon approaching the mortar battery, the First and Third regiments of Infantry, and battalion of Baltimore and Washington Volunteers, with Capt. Bragg's field battery—the whole under the command of Lieut. Col. Garland—were directed towards the lower part of the town, with orders to make a strong demonstration, and carry one of the enemy's advanced works, if it could be done without too heavy loss. Major Mansfield, Engineers, and Capt. Williams, and Lieut. Pope, Topographical Engineers, accompanied this column; Major Mansfield being charged with its direction, and the designation of points of attack. In the mean time the mortar, served by Capt. Ramsay, of the ordnance, and the howitzer battery under Capt. Webster, First Artillery, had opened their fire upon the citadel, which was deliberately sustained, and answered from the work. Gen. Butler's division had now taken up a position in rear of this battery, when the discharges of artillery, mingled finally with a rapid fire of small arms, showed that Lieut. Col. Garland's command had become warmly engaged. I now deemed it necessary to support this attack, and accordingly ordered the Fourth Infantry, and three regiments of Gen. Butler's division, to march at once by the left flank, in the direction of the advanced work at the lower extremity of the town, leaving one regiment (First Kentucky) to cover the mortar and howitzer battery. By some mistake, two companies of the Fourth Infantry did not receive this order, and consequently did not join the advance companies until sometime afterwards.

Lieut. Col. Garland's command had approached the town in a direction to the right of the advanced work (No. 1,) at the north-eastern angle of the city, and the engineer officer, covered by skirmishers, had succeeded in entering the suburbs and gaining cover. The remainder of this command now advanced and entered the town under a heavy fire of artillery from the citadel and the works on the left, and of musketry from the houses and small works in front. A movement to the right was attempted, with a view to gain the rear of No. 1, and carry that work, but the troops were so much exposed to a fire which they could not effectually return, and had already sustained such severe loss, particularly in officers, that it was deemed best to withdraw them to a more secure position. Capt. Backus, First Infantry, however, with a portion of his own and other companies, had gained the roof of a tannery, which looked directly into the gorge of No. 1, and from which he poured a most destructive fire into that work and upon the strong

building in its rear. This fire happily coincided in point of time with the advance of a portion of the Volunteer Division upon No. 1, and contributed largely to the fall of that strong and important work.

The three regiments of the Volunteer Division, under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. Butler, had in the mean time advanced in the direction of No. 1. The leading brigade, under Brig. Gen. Quitman, continued its advance upon that work, preceded by three companies of the Fourth Infantry, while Gen. Butler, with the First Ohio regiment, entered the town to the right. The companies of the Fourth Infantry had advanced within short range of the work, when they were received by a fire that almost in one moment struck down one-third of the officers and men, and rendered it necessary to retire and effect a conjunction with the two other companies then advancing. Gen. Quitman's brigade, though suffering most severely, particularly in the Tennessee regiment, continued its advance, and finally carried the work in handsome style, as well as the strong building in its rear. Five pieces of artillery, a considerable supply of ammunition, and thirty prisoners, including three officers, fell into our hands. Maj. Gen. Butler, with the First Ohio regiment, after entering the edge of the town, discovered that nothing was to be accomplished in his front, and at this point, yielding to the suggestions of several officers, I ordered a retrograde movement; but learning almost immediately from one of my staff that the battery No. 1 was in our possession, the order was countermanded, and I determined to hold the battery and defences already gained. Gen. Butler, with the First Ohio regiment, then entered the town at a point farther to the left, and marched in the direction of the battery No. 2. While making an examination with a view to ascertain the possibility of carrying this second work by storm, the general was wounded and soon after compelled to quit the field. As the strength of No. 2, and the heavy musketry fire flanking the approach, rendered it impossible to carry it without great loss, the First Ohio regiment was withdrawn from the town.

Fragments of the various regiments engaged were now under cover of the captured battery and some buildings in its front, and on the right. The field batteries of Capts. Bragg and Ridgely were also partially covered by the battery. An incessant fire was kept up on this position from battery No. 2, and other works on its right, and from the citadel on all our approaches. Gen. Twiggs, though quite unwell, joined me at this point, and was instrumental in causing the artillery captured from the enemy to be placed in battery, and served by Capt. Ridgely against No. 2, until the arrival of Capt. Webster's howitzer battery, which took its place. In the mean time, I directed such men as could be collected of the First, Third, and Fourth regiments, and Baltimore battalion, to enter the town, penetrat-

ing to the right, and carry the second battery if possible. This command, under Lieut. Col. Garland, advanced beyond the bridge "Purísima," when, finding it impracticable to gain the rear of the second battery, a portion of it sustained themselves for some time in that advanced position; but as no permanent impression could be made at that point, and the main object of the general operation had been effected, the command, including a section of Capt. Ridgely's battery, which had joined it, was withdrawn to battery No. 1. During the absence of this column, a demonstration of cavalry was reported in the direction of the citadel. Capt. Bragg, who was at hand, immediately galloped with his battery to a suitable position, from which a few discharges effectually dispersed the enemy. Capt. Miller, First Infantry, was despatched with a mixed command, to support the battery on this service. The enemy's lancers had previously charged upon the Ohio and a part of the Mississippi regiments, near some fields at a distance from the edge of the town, and had been repulsed with considerable loss. A demonstration of cavalry on the opposite side of the river was also dispersed in the course of the afternoon by Capt. Ridgely's battery, and the squadrons returned to the city. At the approach of evening, all the troops that had been engaged were ordered back to camp, except Capt. Ridgely's battery, and the regular infantry of the First Division, who were detailed as a guard for the works during the night, under Lieut. Col. Garland. One battalion of the First Kentucky regiment was ordered to reinforce this command. Intrenching tools were procured, and additional strength was given to the works, and protection to the men, by working parties during the night, under the direction of Lieut. Scarritt, Engineers.

The main object proposed in the morning had been effected. A powerful diversion had been made to favor the operations of the Second Division; one of the enemy's advanced works had been carried, and we now had a strong foot-hold in the town. But this had not been accomplished without a very heavy loss, embracing some of our most gallant and promising officers. Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineers; Lieuts. Terrett and Dilworth, First Infantry; Lieut. Woods, Second Infantry; Capts. Morris and Field; Brevet Major Barbour; Lieuts. Irwin and Hazlitt, Third Infantry; Lieut. Hoskins, Fourth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Watson, Baltimore battalion; Capt. Allen and Lieut. Putnam, Tennessee regiment, and Lieut. Hett, Ohio regiment, were killed, or have since died of wounds received in this engagement, while the number and rank of the officers wounded gives additional proof of the obstinacy of the contest, and the good conduct of our troops. The number killed and wounded, incident to the operations in the lower part of the city, on the 21st, is three hundred and ninety-four.

Early on the morning of this day, (21st,) the advance of the Second Division had encountered the enemy in force, and after a brief but sharp conflict, repulsed him with heavy loss. Gen. Worth then succeeded in gaining a position on the Saltillo road, thus cutting the enemy's line of communication. From this position, the two heights south of the Saltillo road were carried in succession, and the gun taken in one of them turned upon the Bishop's palace. These important successes were fortunately obtained with comparatively small loss; Capt. McKavett, of the Eighth Infantry, being the only officer killed.

The 22d day of September passed without any active operations in the lower part of the city. The citadel and other works continued to fire at parties exposed to their range, and at the work now occupied by our troops. The guard left in it the preceding night, except Capt. Ridgely's company, was relieved at mid-day by Gen. Quitman's brigade. Capt. Bragg's battery was thrown under cover in front of the town, to repel any demonstration of cavalry in that quarter. At dawn of day, the height above the Bishop's palace was carried, and soon after meridian, the palace itself was taken, and its guns turned upon the fugitive garrison. The object for which the Second Division was detached had thus been completely accomplished, and I felt confident, that with a strong force occupying the road and heights in his rear, and a good position below the city in our possession, the enemy could not possibly maintain the town.

During the night of the 22d, the enemy evacuated nearly all his defences in the lower part of the city. This was reported to me early in the morning of the 23d, by Gen. Quitman, who had already meditated an assault upon those works. I immediately sent instructions to that officer, leaving it to his discretion to enter the city, covering his men by the houses and walls, and advance carefully as far as he might deem prudent. After ordering the remainder of the troops as a reserve, under the orders of Brigadier Gen. Twiggs, I repaired to the abandoned works, and discovered that a portion of Gen. Quitman's brigade had entered the town, and were successfully forcing their way towards the principal plaza. I then ordered up the Second regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, who entered the city, dismounted, and under the immediate orders of Gen. Henderson, co-operated with Gen. Quitman's brigade. Capt. Bragg's battery was also ordered up, supported by the Third Infantry, and after firing for some time at the cathedral, a portion of it was likewise thrown into the city. Our troops advanced from house to house, and from square to square, until they reached a street but one square in rear of the principal plaza, in and near which the enemy's force was mainly concentrated. This advance was conducted vigorously, but with due caution, and although destructive

to the enemy, was attended with but small loss on our part. Capt. Ridgely, in the mean time, had served a captured piece in battery No. 1, against the city, until the advance of our men rendered it imprudent to fire in the direction of the cathedral. I was now satisfied that we could operate successfully in the city, and that the enemy had retired from the lower portion of it to make a stand behind his barricades. As Gen. Quitman's brigade had been on duty the previous night, I determined to withdraw the troops to the evacuated works, and concert with Gen. Worth a combined attack upon the town. The troops accordingly fell back deliberately, in good order, and resumed their original positions, Gen. Quitman's brigade being relieved after nightfall by that of Gen. Hamer. On my return to camp, I met an officer with the intelligence that Gen. Worth, induced by the firing in the lower part of the city, was about making an attack at the upper extremity, which had also been evacuated by the enemy to a considerable distance. I regretted that this information had not reached me before leaving the city, but still deemed it inexpedient to change my orders, and accordingly returned to camp. A note from Gen. Worth, written at 11 o'clock, *p. m.*, informed me, that he had advanced to within a short distance of the principal plaza, and that the mortar (which had been sent to his division in the morning,) was doing good execution within effective range of the enemy's position.

Desiring to make no further attempt upon the city, without complete concert as to the lines and mode of approach, I instructed that officer to suspend his advance, until I could have an interview with him on the following morning, at his head-quarters.

Early on the morning of the 24th, I received, through Col. Moreno, a communication from General Ampudia, proposing to evacuate the town; which, with the answer, were forwarded with my first despatch. I arranged with Col. Moreno a cessation of fire until 12 o'clock, at which hour I would receive the answer of the Mexican general, at Gen. Worth's head-quarters, to which I soon repaired. In the mean time, General Ampudia had signified to Gen. Worth his desire for a personal interview with me, to which I acceded, and which finally resulted in a capitulation, placing the town and the materiel of war, with certain exceptions, in our possession. A copy of that capitulation was transmitted with my first despatch.

Upon occupying the city, it was discovered to be of great strength in itself, and to have its approaches carefully and strongly fortified. The town and works were armed with forty-two pieces of cannon, well supplied with ammunition, and manned with a force of at least seven thousand troops of the line, and from two thousand to three thousand irregulars. The force under my orders before Monterey, as exhibited by the ac-