

In a few moments the unpretending flag of the Union had replaced the gaudy standard of Mexico. The captured guns—one six-inch howitzer, one twelve and two nine-pounder brass guns, together with Duncan's and Mackall's field batteries, which came up at a gallop, were in full and effective play upon the retiring and confused masses that filled the streets (of which we had the prolongation) leading to the nearest plaza, *la capella*, also crowded with troops. At this moment the enemy's loss was heavy. The investment was now complete. Except the force necessary to hold the position on *Independencia* and serve the guns, (shifted to points whence the shot could be made to reach the great plaza,) the division was now concentrated around the palace, and preparations made to assault the city on the following day, or sooner, should the general-in-chief either so direct, or, before communication be had, renew the assault from the opposite quarter. In the mean time, attention was directed to every provision our circumstances permitted to alleviate the condition of our wounded soldiers and officers; to the decent interment of the dead, not omitting, in either respect, all that was due to those of the enemy.

About 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 23d, a heavy fire was heard in the opposite quarter. Its magnitude and continuance, as well as other circumstances, did not permit a doubt that the general was conducting a main attack; and that his orders for my co-operation (having to travel a circuit of some six miles) had miscarried, or failed to reach me by means of the numerous cavalry of the enemy. Under these convictions, the troops were instantly ordered to commence an operation, which, if not otherwise directed, I had designed to execute in part, under favor of the night. Two columns of attack were organized, to move along the two principal streets, leading from our position, in direction of the great plaza, composed of light troops slightly extended, with orders to mask the men whenever practicable; avoid those points swept by the enemy's artillery; to press on to the first plaza, *Capella*; to get hold of the ends of the streets beyond, then enter the buildings, and by means of picks and bars break through the longitudinal section of the walls; work from house to house, and, ascending to the roofs, to place themselves upon the same breast-height with the enemy. Light artillery by sections and pieces, under Duncan, Roland, Mackall, Martin, Hays, Irons, Clarke, and Curd, followed at suitable intervals, covered by reserves to guard the pieces, and the whole operation against the probable enterprises of cavalry upon our left. This was effectually done by seizing and commanding the head of every cross street. The streets were, at different and well-chosen points, barricaded by heavy masonry walls, with embrasures for one or more guns, and in every instance well supported by *cross batteries*. These arrangements of defence

gave to our operations at this moment a complicated character, demanding much care and precaution: but the work went on steadily, simultaneously, and successfully. About the time our assault commenced, the fire ceased from our force in the opposite quarter. Disengaged on the one side, the enemy was enabled to shift men and guns to our quarter, as was soon manifested by accumulation of fire. At dark we had worked through the walls and squares, and reached to within one block of the great plaza, leaving a covered way in our rear; carried a large building which towered over the principal defences, and during the night and ensuing morning, crowned its roof with two howitzers and a six-pounder. All things were now prepared to renew the assault at dawn of day, when a flag was sent in, asking a momentary suspension of fire, which led to the capitulation upon terms so honorable to our arms. As the columns of attack were moving from the Palace Hill, Major Monroe, chief of artillery, reached me with a ten-inch mortar, which was immediately advanced to the plaza, (*Chapel*), put in position masked by the church wall, its bed adjusted as rapidly as possible, and by sunset opened upon the great square. At this period, our troops had worked to within one square of the plaza. The exact position of our comrades on the opposite side was not known, and the distance of the position to be assailed from the bomb battery but conjectural; eight hundred yards was assumed, and fuze and charge regulated accordingly; the first shell fell a little short of the point on which it was directed, and beside our troops; a slight increase of the projecting charge gave exact results. The whole service was managed by Major Monroe, most admirably, and, combined with other operations, exercised a decided influence upon the final results. Early on the morning of the 21st, Major Brown, artillery battalion, was despatched with a select command, and one section of Mackall's battery, under Lieut. Irons, to occupy the stone mill and adjacent grounds, constituting, one league in advance, the narrow gorge near St. Catarina. The major took possession, repulsed the enemy's picquets, and was preparing his command to resist any attack, when he received my orders to retrace his steps, enter the city, and form the main reserve to the assaulting columns. He came up in good time and good order, and was at once under fire.

On the 25th, in conformity with the articles of capitulation, the citadel was taken possession of by a command consisting of two companies of each regiment, and one section of each battery, Second Division. Gen. Smith was directed to take command of this corps, and conduct the ceremony, which duty he executed with delicacy to the unhappy and humiliated foe.

You will receive lists of captured munitions of war; lists of such as



were surrendered have already been handed in. It is a source of high gratification that we have been able to accomplish such fortunate results with so moderate a sacrifice of gallant men. Annexed is a return of killed and wounded, exhibiting dates, actions, and circumstances.

When every officer and every soldier, regular and volunteer, has, through a series of harassing and severe conflicts, in the valley and on the mountain, in the street and on the house-top, cheerfully, bravely, and successfully executed every service and complied with every exaction of valor and patriotism, the task is as difficult as delicate to distinguish individuals; and yet it will always happen, as it has always happened in the varied scenes of battle and siege, that fortune presents to some those opportunities which all would have seized with gladness and avidity. It is my pleasing and grateful duty to present to the consideration of the general-in-chief, and through him to the government, the distinguished conduct of Brig. Gen. Smith, Colonel of Rifles; Brevet Lieut. Col. Childs, Artillery Battalion; Col. Hays, Texan Riflemen; Brevet Lieut. Col. Duncan, Horse Artillery, and Capt. C. F. Smith, Second Artillery, commanding light troops First Brigade.

My thanks are also especially due to Lieut. Col. Staniford, Eighth, (commanding First Brigade;) Major Munroe, chief of Artillery, (general staff;) Brevet Major Brown, Capt. J. R. Vinton, Artillery battalion; Capt. J. B. Scott, Artillery battalion, (light troops;) Major Scott, commanding, and Capt. Merrill, Fifth; Capt. Miles, commanding, Holmes and Ross, Seventh Infantry; and Capt. Scriven, commanding Eighth Infantry; to Lieut. Col. Walker, (Captain Rifles,) Major Chevalier, and Capt. McCulloch, of the Texan, and Capt. Blanchard, Louisiana Volunteers; to Lieuts. Mackall, (commanding battery,) Roland, Martin, Hays, Irons, Clarke and Curd, Horse Artillery; Lieut. Longstreet, commanding light company, Eighth; Lieut. Ayres, Artillery battalion, who was among the first in the assault upon the palace; and who secured the colors. Each of the officers named either headed special detachments, columns of attack, storming parties, or detached guns, and all were conspicuous for conduct and courage. My attention has been particularly directed by Gen. Smith to the gallant conduct of Lieut. Gardner, Seventh Infantry, during the assault upon the city; on which occasion he threw himself in advance, and on the most exposed points, animating the men by his brave example. Particular attention has also been called to the Lieuts. Nicholls, (brothers,) Louisiana Volunteers, as having highly distinguished themselves by personal daring and efficient service. The officers of brigade and regimental staff were conspicuous in the field, or in their particular departments. Lieuts. Hanson, (commanding,) Vandorn, aids-de-camp, Seventh; Lieut. Robinson, Fifth, (quar-

ter-master's department,) on the staff of Gen. Smith; Lieut. and Adjutant Clarke, Eighth Infantry, staff First Brigade; Lieuts. Benjamin, Adjutant Artillery battalion—Peck, Ordnance officer, Artillery battalion; G. Deas, Adjutant Fifth; and Page, Adjutant Seventh Infantry, are highly commended by their respective chiefs, to the justness of which I have the pleasure to add my personal observation. In common with the entire Division, my particular thanks are tendered to Assistant Surgeons Porter, (senior,) Byrne, Conrad, De Leon, and Roberts, (medical department,) who were ever at hand in the close fight, promptly administering to the wounded and suffering soldier. To the officers of the staff, general and personal, more especially associated with myself—Hon. Col. Bailie Peyton, Louisiana troops, who did me the honor to serve as aid-de-camp, Capt. Sanders, Military Engineers; Lieut. Meade, Topographical Engineers; Lieuts. E. Deas, Daniels, and Ripley, Quartermaster's and Commissary's staff; and Lieuts. Pemberton, Fourth Artillery, and Wood, Eighth Infantry, my aids-de-camp—I have to express the greatest obligation. In such diversified operations during the three days and nights, they were constantly in motion, performing every executive duty with zeal and intelligence only surpassed by daring courage in conflict. I beg to commend each to special consideration.

We have to lament the gallant Capts. McKavett, Eighth Infantry, an officer of high merit, killed on the 21st, and Gillespie, Texas Volunteers, on the 22d. The latter eminently distinguished himself while leading his brave company, at the storming of the first height, and perished in seeking similar distinction on a second occasion; Capt. Gatlin and Lieut. Potter, Seventh; Lieuts. Rossell, Fifth, and Wainright, Eighth Infantry, and Lieut. Reece, Texas Riflemen, received honorable, happily not mortal, wounds.

The following non-commissioned officers are reported as having highly distinguished themselves:—Serjeants Hazard, Fourth, and Dilworth, Third Artillery; Quartermaster's Serjeant Henry, Seventh Infantry; Cross, company C; Rounds, Bradford, (color serjeant,) and Magg, company E; Bailey, company I; and Ballard, Seventh Infantry.

In the several conflicts with the division, the enemy's loss is ascertained to exceed four hundred and fifty men; four nine-pounders, one twelve-pounder brass gun, one twenty-four-pounder howitzer, and two national (garrison) standards captured. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. WORTH,

*Brevet Brig. Gen. Commanding Second Division.*

Major W. W. S. BLISS,

*Assistant Adjutant Gen., Army of Occupation.*



## HEAD-QUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

*Camp near Monterey, Sept. 29, 1846.*

Sir,—For the information of the Major General commanding the Army of Occupation, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the divisions of the army under my command, against the enemy in position at Monterey. On the morning of the 21st inst., my division advanced toward the city. Lieut. Col. J. Garland's brigade, composed of the Third and Fourth regiments of Regular Infantry, and Capt. B. Bragg's Horse-Artillery, Lieut. Col. H. Wilson's brigade, composed of the First regiment of Regular Infantry, and the Washington and Baltimore battalion of Volunteers, were ordered to the east and lower end of the city, to make a diversion in favor of Brevet Brig. Gen. W. J. Worth's division, which was operating against the west and upper part of the city. It being deemed practicable, an assault was ordered against two of the enemy's advanced works. The regular force of my division was thrown to the right of the two works, with orders to take possession of some houses in the city, on the right and rear of the enemy's advanced position, with a view of annoying him in flank and rear. The Washington and Baltimore battalion was ordered on the road leading directly to the works. Under a most galling and destructive fire from three batteries in front and one on the right, as well as from that of small arms from all the adjacent houses and stone walls, my division advanced as rapidly as the ground and the stern opposition of the enemy would admit of. The First, Third, and Fourth regiments of Infantry gained the position to which they were ordered, and annoyed the enemy in flank and rear, until he was obliged to evacuate his two advanced works, which were hotly pressed by Gen. Butler's Division of Volunteers, and the Washington and Baltimore battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. Watson.

The Third and Fourth advanced still further into the city, but finding the streets strongly barricaded by heavy masses of masonry, behind which batteries were placed, and the houses filled with light troops, were obliged to retire to the works first taken by the Volunteers. The position of the enemy's batteries, and the arrangement of his defences, in every street and corner, rendered it necessary for the regular troops who advanced into the city to be separated, each company being led by its captain or immediate commander, and for the time acting independently. After a most manly struggle of some six hours, my men succeeded, after various repulses, in driving the enemy from each and every of his positions in the suburbs. The Third Infantry, commanded by Major W. W. Lear, and part of the Fourth, all under the command of Lieut. Col. J. Garland, led off towards

the right, and in the direction of one of the enemy's strongest works in front of a bridge in the city. Capt. B. Bragg's battery accompanied the command, under a destructive fire, which killed and disabled several of his men and horses, until directed to retire beyond the range of small arms. In this desperate struggle, the Third Infantry had Captains N. L. Morris and G. P. Field, Brevet Major P. N. Barbour, First Lieut. and Adj. D. S. Irvin, and Second Lieut. R. Hazlitt, killed, together with several non-commissioned officers and men, and its commanding officer, Major W. W. Lear, and Capt. H. Bainbridge, wounded—the former dangerously, and the latter slightly; and the Fourth lost its adjutant, Lieut. C. Hoskins, and Brevet First Lieut. Woods, of the Second Infantry, serving with the Fourth. The number of killed and wounded amongst the officers, shows with what praiseworthy heroism each regiment and company was led against the intrenched enemy. The First Infantry, commanded by Brevet Major J. J. Abercrombie, passing two of the enemy's advanced works, succeeded in gaining possession of some houses on the left of the position of the Third and Fourth. Captains E. Backus and J. M. Scott, of the First, with their companies, took an advantageous position in rear of the two works referred to, and, by firing into the gorges, assisted the Volunteer force very materially in driving the enemy from them. Capt. J. H. Lamotte, of the First, with his company, was doing valuable service at this time, when he received two wounds, and was obliged to retire. The killed and wounded in these three companies, in this operation, numbers thirty-six. Lieut. R. Dilworth, of Capt. J. H. Lamotte's company, was mortally wounded by a twelve-pounder before entering the town. The remainder of Capt. J. H. Lamotte's company, being now without an officer, was incorporated with others of the regiment. Capt. A. S. Miller's company, First Infantry, was actively employed in driving the enemy from his hedges and stone-fences near the advanced work, and having succeeded, with considerable loss, took command of what remained of companies C, E, G, and K, First Infantry, accompanied by Lieut. S. Hamilton, acting adjutant—Brevet Major J. J. Abercrombie, commanding the regiment, having been wounded, and Lieut. J. C. Terrett, his adjutant—and moved to repel a threatened attack on Capt. B. Bragg's battery by a body of lancers; after which his command joined Gen. Hamer's brigade, operating in the suburbs, and there remained till the close of the day. The Baltimore and Washington battalion, commanded by the gallant Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Watson, who was killed whilst advancing under a heavy fire, into the city, served in co-operation with the regular infantry. After their commander fell, the companies were detached and did good service till the close of the day.

The number of killed and wounded in this assault, shows with what



obstinacy each position was defended by the enemy, as well as the gallantry and good conduct displayed by our officers and men.

Capt. B. Bragg's battery, having suffered severely, after advancing some distance into the city, was obliged to withdraw to a point out of range of the enemy's small arms. Capt. R. Ridgely, with one section of his battery, annoyed the enemy's advanced works for some time in the commencement of the assault, but was obliged to retire out of range of their batteries, that were playing on him. Having used a twelve-pounder taken from the first work, against the enemy, till the ammunition gave out, he was sent with one section of his own battery still further in advance; but being unable to accomplish much against the enemy's heavy breastworks, returned to, and occupied with his battery, the first work taken from the enemy. Captains R. Ridgely and B. Bragg, and their subalterns, W. H. Shover, G. H. Thomas, J. F. Reynolds, C. L. Kilburn, and S. G. French, deserve the highest praise for their skill and good conduct under the heaviest fire of the enemy, which, when an opportunity offered, was concentrated on them. In the advanced works referred to were taken four officers and sixteen men, prisoners of war, together with five pieces of ordnance, some ammunition and small arms. Having thrown up some slight breastworks, the First, Third, and Fourth Infantry, and Capt. R. Ridgely's battery, occupied this position until the morning of the 22d.

Owing to the position of the enemy and the nature of the ground, the two squadrons of Second Dragoons, commanded by Lieut. Col. C. A. May, were not brought into action. They were, however, actively and usefully employed in collecting and conveying the wounded to our camp. On the 23d, the advance into the city was resumed—the infantry working their way from house to house, supported by Captains R. Ridgely and B. Bragg's battery, driving the enemy before them. When night closed our operations on the 23d, our men had advanced to within two squares of the centre of the city.

A cessation of hostilities, on the morning of the 24th, stopped our further progress, and gave us time to collect the wounded and bury the dead. The operating strength of my command on the morning of the 21st, was sixty-three officers, and ten hundred and twenty-two men, and out of that number were killed and wounded fifteen officers, and one hundred and sixty-four men. I enclose, herewith, a tabular statement of the killed, wounded, and missing. Of the field-officers, I take pleasure in noticing the conduct of the late and lamented Lieut. Col. W. H. Watson, of the Washington and Baltimore battalion of Volunteers, who fell at the head of his command, whilst gallantly leading it against the enemy's works; as also that of Major W. W. Lear, commanding Third Infantry, who was danger-

ously wounded in the same assault, for which good service, I present his name for praise and promotion. Lieutenants G. W. F. Wood, First Infantry, and W. T. H. Brooks, Third Infantry, were actively and usefully employed as acting Assistant Adjutant Generals—the former to Lieut. Col. H. Wilson, Fourth Brigade, and the latter to Lieut. Col. J. Garland, of the Third Brigade. They were both dismounted by the enemy's artillery.

My staff officers, Lieut. D. C. Buell, Third Infantry, acting Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieut. P. W. McDonald, Second Dragoons, aid-de-camp, rendered me valuable and meritorious services, in exposed positions, during the time my division was engaged with the enemy.

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

D. E. TWIGGS,

*Brig. General U. S. A., Com. First Division.*

Major W. W. S. Bliss, *Asst. Adj't Gen. Army of Occupation.*

NOTE.—After Major W. W. Lear and Capt. H. Bainbridge left the Third Infantry, wounded, that regiment was led and commanded by Capt. W. S. Henry, Third Infantry, until the close of the day.

#### HEAD-QUARTERS, TEXAS FORCES,

*Monterey, October 1, 1846.*

SIR:—In submitting a report of the disposition and conduct of the Texas Volunteers under my command, during the recent assault upon, and capture of the city of Monterey, I shall endeavor to avoid unnecessary details; and confine myself chiefly to a brief statement of such leading and material facts as may seem to be worthy of record, and necessary to a right understanding of the character and services of my people.

The Texas mounted men arrived in Monterey, in advance of the balance of the army, (being honored with that position,) and displayed themselves on the plain in front of the city, with the expectation of immediate battle—an expectation founded upon some demonstrations of the foe. The enemy, however, soon evincing an indisposition to bring on a general engagement, my forces, after some reconnoitering, retired, under your orders, to the place of encampment, to await the arrival of the balance of the army. This was on the 19th of September.

In obedience to your orders, the First regiment of my command was placed, on the 20th ult., under the control of Gen. Worth; and I am proud that it had the honor of co-operating in all the brilliant operations of the distinguished officer. An official account of his bold and successful attack upon the upper part of the city, has, no doubt, been already furnished



you; and the essential services rendered by the Texas troops upon that occasion, cannot be otherwise than a source of exceeding gratification to me, as a Texian, as well as an American—a gratification which is greatly heightened by the reflection, that the merits of that gallant band are fully appreciated by yourself, as well as by the talented and high-spirited officer (Gen. Worth,) whose military genius guided their valor and conducted to victory.

On the 21st ult., I was ordered, with my Second regiment, to the support of Gen. Worth; but on arriving at the gorge of the mountain, I received instructions to countermarch and rejoin the forces under your immediate command, which had commenced an assault upon one of the enemy's strongholds near the lower part of the city. Before I could arrive, however, at the theatre of action, the point assailed was triumphantly carried; and my men had the mortifying disappointment of not sharing the dangers and participating in the glory of the day.

Hostilities not being resumed on the 22d, the regiment was variously employed during the day in visiting the Caldarete road, reconnoitering the suburbs of the city, and courting a conflict with the mounted rancheros and lancers, who, it was supposed, might be encouraged to meet us by their superior numbers. This, however, they carefully avoided: and the regiment continued its system of vigilance until the morning of the 23d, when I was ordered by yourself to repair to the support of Gen. Quitman, who was in hot engagement with the enemy in the lower part of the city. My union with him was effected under a severe fire of the foe; but, on reaching the place of action, I was pleased to find his troops in good heart, holding the enemy at bay, though greatly fatigued by present and previous toils. My first order to my men was to enter the houses, scale the walls, and fight the enemy in his own way—that is, under cover and from the tops of the houses. The order was promptly obeyed; and in this manner, working through the walls and shooting from the parapet roofs, we continued to advance upon the enemy, driving him from one square to another, until we arrived within a short distance of the church and grand plaza, where the largest portion of the enemy's force was congregated. Every foot was sharply contested by the foe; and nothing but the unflinching courage and unerring shot of our men, enabled us to progress against a force so vastly superior in numbers to ours. The fight on the part of the Texians commenced about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continued without cessation until they were called off by your order, towards the close of the day. They retired with reluctance, from a perfect confidence in their ability to continue their onward movement, and to hold the city as far as they might extend their capture. Our loss, under the circumstances,

was surprisingly small, being only one killed and five wounded. That of the enemy is not known; but we have reason to believe that it was considerable, not only from their own acknowledgments, but also from the signs of blood, as well as from the fact that our men seldom fired except with great deliberation, and only where an object was in view.

I have no observations to offer upon the events of the day, further than to express my unbounded admiration of the indomitable courage and perseverance exhibited in the attack; and to reiterate the regret experienced by men at being called upon, in the height of success and confidence, to retire from the field of their operations. A sense of duty constrains me also to a public acknowledgment of the good conduct of the command with which I had been ordered to cooperate. Gen. Quitman, however, a brave and excellent officer, will do justice to the merits of his own men. Col. Davis, of that command, I am told, was the first to receive and return the shot of the enemy; and was among the last to retire from the contest. I had the pleasure of his company during the greater part of the fight, and am proud of the opportunity of bearing testimony to his gallant conduct. I beg leave, also, under the authority of Gen. Lamar, to compliment Lieut. Thomas, of the Artillery, and his brave men, for the bold advance and efficient management of the gun under his charge. When ordered to retire, he reloaded his piece, and fired a farewell shot at the foe, and returned (we hope without loss) under a shower of bullets. Special praise is due to the young soldier who levelled the gun, for the cool and deliberate manner with which he executed his duty, amidst the most imminent danger. His name is not known.

In the distribution of honors among my own people, I am sensible of the responsibility of the task, and of the great difficulty of executing it to the satisfaction of all. That some should accomplish more than others, is a law of nature. It may be the result not so much of superior merit, as of mere superiority in physical strength, and other adventitious circumstances. But on occasions like the present, where all did their duty, and did it well, it would seem to be proper and just that their fame should be a common one. For this reason, and other considerations, I must avoid the indulgence of individual eulogy altogether, except so far as it may be inseparable from an exposition of the conduct of my staff, which I feel bound to make, inasmuch as I am in some degree responsible to the public for their behavior. Major Clarke, my junior aid, who had rendered himself useful to me on many occasions, was an active officer, conducting himself in battle with the true spirit of the soldier, and had the honor of being the first in the regiment to enter the city. He was rapidly followed



by Mr. Walter Winn, (a worthy gentleman and a soldier of San Jacinto,) who was connected with my military family as the secretary of General Lamar. During the hottest of the contest he was frequently by my side, and also acted with Major Clarke in the transmission of my orders, in the face of many perils. Gen. Burleson, my senior aid, had accompanied the command of Gen. Worth and acquired fresh laurels for himself, and added new lustre to the arms of Texas. Gen. Lamar, my division inspector, (acting also as adjutant,) was mainly instrumental in causing my troops to be called into requisition. He had accompanied Gen. Quitman in the occupancy of a point in the lower part of the city, where the battle commenced; and it was at his suggestion that a messenger was despatched for my command. He was found in active co-operation with the Mississippi and Tennessee troops, but rejoined my regiment on its arrival, and acted, during the balance of the fight, with the Texians. Fully satisfied throughout with the conduct of each, I take this method of returning them my sincere thanks, as well as my best wishes for their welfare; and beg leave also to embrace the opportunity of tendering my gratitude and admiration to the whole force under my command—officers and soldiers—for the important services rendered their country, and the noble manner in which they have sustained the honor and chivalry of their State.

In doing justice to the living, let us not be forgetful of the dead. Among the fallen in my command, we have been called upon to mourn the fate of a young officer, who was the brightest ornament of the service, the soul of honor, and the pride of chivalry. He had long been employed by the government of Texas in defence of the western frontier, as the commander of a corps of mounted rangers; and probably no officer ever performed his duty with more activity and efficiency, or with more satisfaction to the country. He possessed nothing of the rough habits, ignorance, and presuming forwardness which is usually supposed to attach to the frontier soldier. He was an educated man, and a gentleman by nature; quiet in his manners; amiable in temper; just in his dealings; and strictly moral in all his habits. During his connection with the present campaign, his deportment was such—so marked by a happy union of modesty with bravery, and dignity with obedience—as to win the hearts of all and constitute him the chief favorite of the army. He followed the fortunes of General Worth—shared in all the dangers of the command—and closed his brilliant career amidst the shouts of victory. Though feeble in frame, the inspiring energies of his mind enabled him to keep in advance of his comrades; so that in the storming of the Bishop's hill, he was the foremost man and the first victim upon the ramparts of the foe. He was buried where he fell—upon the loftiest summit—and the mountain that

encloses his remains, will stand an eternal monument of his glory: it will be known in history, and long frequented by his grateful countrymen, as the grave of Gillespie.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PINKNEY HENDERSON,

*Major Gen. Com'dg the Tex. Vol.*

Major Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, *Comd'g the Army of Occupation.*

#### HEAD-QUARTERS, THIRD BRIGADE,

*Camp at Walnut Springs, three miles from Monterey, Sept. 29, 1846.*

GENERAL:—Pursuant to the order of the commanding general and yourself, given to me on the morning of the 21st inst., on the field, I moved to a safe position with the Third Infantry, two hundred and forty strong, and while awaiting a summons from the chief Engineer (Major Mansfield) to advance, Lieut. Col. Wilson, First Infantry, joined me with that regiment, and the Baltimore battalion—the former one hundred and thirty strong, and the latter two hundred and twenty-nine, making in all six hundred and forty-one bayonets. In a few minutes after this junction, the chief Engineer despatched Lieut. Pope for a Light Infantry company to support him in making his reconnoissance. The leading company of the Third Infantry, under Lieut. Hazlitt, was immediately ordered forward. In a short time afterwards, another company was applied for, and Capt. Field, of the Third Infantry, was detached. They had proceeded about a quarter of a mile, when Major Mansfield sent a request for my whole command to advance in supporting distance. This was promptly done, and in a few minutes a request was followed for me to advance in line of battle. In moving forward in this order we soon encountered a direct fire of artillery from redoubt No. 1, and an enfilading fire from the citadel. I then ordered the command to quicken their pace; this soon brought us within the range of their musketry. The chief engineer then indicated a movement to the right, which would enable us to gain a position in the town and in rear of the first redoubt. We soon found ourselves in narrow streets, where we received a most destructive fire from three directions. Near this point, Capt. Bragg came up with his battery and asked for orders. One gun was speedily placed in a position to rake a narrow street from the direction of which we had sustained some loss, but finding after several shots that but little impression could be made upon the barricades, I ordered the captain to retire with his battery to a place of greater security. The Infantry continued to press ahead until the chief Engineer, then wounded and seeming to have no care for himself, advised us to retire to another posi-



tion, where, according to my understanding of the order, to support and consult with Major Mansfield. I yielded to his suggestion, and directed the command to retire in good order. This was not done, however, until we had lost many men, and some of the most valuable and accomplished officers of the army. At this time Major Lear, whilst gallantly leading his regiment, (the Third Infantry,) was wounded and totally disabled; his high-toned adjutant, (Lieut. Irwin,) and the noble Barbour, were killed; and Capt. Williams, of the Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. Terrett, of the First Infantry, mortally wounded. Brevet Major Abercrombie was also wounded at my side and thrown from his horse. Capt. Lamotte had been badly wounded more than a hundred yards in advance of this point and in the direction of the first redoubt, where Capt. Backus, with indomitable courage and perseverance, had succeeded with his company in gaining the roof of a stone building, and not hearing the order to retire, continued to pour a galling fire into the rear of the redoubt, until the Volunteers of Gen. Quitman's brigade rushed in, took it, and kept it.

As soon as my command was reunited and put in order, having been joined by the Fourth Infantry, which had at this time suffered considerable loss, both in officers and men, the ever to be lamented Hoskins, and the distinguished Woods having been killed, and Lieut. Graham badly wounded, in an assault upon the first redoubt, I was ordered to advance again, and if possible, carry the second redoubt at the point of the bayonet. In attempting the execution of this order, with not more than half my original force, I passed several barricaded streets, raked both by artillery and infantry, until I believed the command sufficiently advanced into the town to enable me to enter the rear of the redoubt. I then directed Capt. Morris, who headed the Third Infantry, to enter the back of a garden to his left, and press forward to the street nearest the rivulet. Brevet Major Graham, with the remnant of the Fourth Infantry, followed. These two commands, although few in number, sustained themselves in the most admirable manner, under the heaviest fire of the day; for instead of the second redoubt, of which we were in search, we unluckily ran foul of a *tête de pont*, the strongest defence of the city, and from the opposite side of the bridge two pieces of artillery were brought to bear upon us at a little more than a hundred yards' distance. Here the brave Morris fell, and also his friend Lieut. Hazlett, who had just placed him in a house. Capt. Henry, who succeeded to the command of the Third Infantry, Capt. Bainbridge having been wounded and retired, and Brevet Major Graham, the senior officer at this point, with the Fourth, in their exposed situation, maintained their position against fearful odds, until their ammunition began to fail, when hearing nothing of the battery for which two staff officers

had at different times been despatched, I reluctantly ordered the truly Spartan band to retire, and I am proud to say, under all their afflictions, it was accomplished in good order. Lieut. Col. Wilson was with me during the greater part of this last struggle, and displayed great personal courage. His command was, however, so much dispersed, that I saw but little of it. Brevet Major Allen was also by my side. Capt. Shivers, with his independent company of Volunteers, performed admirable service. They were with Bragg's battery during the greater part of the day.

It is impossible for me to speak of the many individual acts of gallantry, both of officers and men, during this day of trial. Their conduct was worthy of all praise. I cannot let the opportunity pass by to express my warmest thanks to Lieut. Brooks, acting assistant adjutant general, whose horse was killed under him; and to Capt. George Mason Graham, of the Louisiana Volunteers, my acting aid-de-camp, for the efficient services they rendered me, in communicating orders throughout the day, incurring, as they did, the greatest personal danger. If it were not out of place, I would also mention the name of Lieut. Pope, of the Topographical Engineers, who deported himself as a gallant soldier, under the heaviest fire of the enemy.

I cannot trust myself to speak of the gallant Col. Watson, that sterling officer, Capt. Field, and the other distinguished dead. This must be done by others, whose grief is less profound.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. GARLAND,

*Lieut. Col. Fourth Infantry, Commanding Third Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. D. E. TWIGES,

*U. S. A., Commanding First Division.*

#### GEN. WORTH'S GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION,

*Monterey, September 28, 1845.*

The Commanding General of Division seizes the first instant of leisure to tender to the officers and soldiers of his command the expression of his thanks and admiration. During the three days' operations, and down to the final capitulation of this important position, until after they have seen nearly twice their numbers defile before them in retreat—whether on the fatiguing march, in combat, in the valley or on the mountains, on the house-tops or in the streets, this noble Division has given an exhibition of courage, constancy, and discipline above all praise, and a generous and