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APPENDIX.

U. S. War dept.
"REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE.

CALLING FOR SUCH MILITARY REPORTS AS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED
FROM THE COMMANDERS OF OUR ARMY IN MEXICO, SINCE
THE TRANSMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

JANUARY 4, 1848.—Ordered to be printed with the annual report of the Secretary of War.

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APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 6, 1848.*

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant, requiring the Secretary of War "to communicate to the Senate such military reports as have been received by him from the commanders of our army in Mexico, since the transmission of his annual report," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of the reports required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Hon. GEO. M. DALLAS,
President of the Senate.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, *August 6, 1847.*

SIR: The affair at *Madellin*,* in which the dragoons under my command, aided by two pieces of artillery under Lieutenant Judd, and several companies of volunteers, attacked and routed a superior force strongly entrenched, has never received, in my estimation, that consideration which it merits. If I am correctly informed, no mention was made of it in the report of the commanding general detailing the operations around Vera Cruz. This omission I believe to have been accidental, and can readily excuse, in the magnitude of other matters in which the general-in-chief felt a personal concern. I shall make no apology, therefore, for bringing the subject again to his notice, as I am convinced he will be happy to do full justice to the officers and men who fought with me on that occasion.

Events are estimated by their relative importance. An action which might be regarded as a brilliant achievement in one age, or one campaign, would in another age and under different circumstances be considered of minor importance. This fact is illustrated in the present instance. To those concerned, it is unfortunate that

* Report printed, Ex. Doc. 1, p. 250, War Dept.

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the fight at Madellin should have occurred almost simultaneously with the great victory of Buena Vista, and the unparalleled capture of Vera Cruz and San Juan d'Ulloa. Into these great events it has been merged, and has consequently received but little notice. Had it taken place at the commencement of the war, immediately preceding the battle of Palo Alto, for example, it would have been regarded as an unprecedented achievement, and have been the occasion of unbounded joy and enthusiasm; but, by its connexion with these great victories, it has been overshadowed and forgotten.

I do not wish to enlarge on my own services; what I say is not intended to glorify myself, but to do justice to my regiment. Since the war commenced, the 2d regiment of dragoons has been actively and laboriously engaged—some portion of the regiment has been in every engagement with the Mexicans, and the nature of our operations not being favorable to cavalry service, the regiment has been compelled, in a measure, to do all the drudgery, without fully participating in the glory of our achievements. The only opportunities it has had for distinction, were at Resaca and Madellin, and the latter the only place where our cavalry has fairly met the cavalry of our enemy. My report shows the result. The enemy were either dismounted, killed, or dispersed, and I am happy to say that the occasion was such as to exhibit some of the highest qualities of the American soldier and officer. It is not my intention in this place to recapitulate what I have said of that engagement in my report, but merely to claim, as an act of justice, that the officers who distinguished themselves on that occasion should be rewarded. In this sentiment I believe the general-in-chief will fully concur, and I therefore append the names of the officers most distinguished for their gallantry and good conduct.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

WM. S. HARNEY,
Colonel 2d dragoons.

To Captain H. L. Scott, *A. A. A. General.*

List of the officers who distinguished themselves in the fight at Madellin, March 26th, 1847, and whom I would respectfully recommend for brevets:

Major Sumner, 2d dragoons.
 Captain Hardee, 2d dragoons.
 Captain Sibley, 2d dragoons.
 Lieutenant Judd, 3d artillery.
 Lieutenant Niell, 2d dragoons.
 Lieutenant Oakes, 2d dragoons.

PUEBLA, *July 9, 1846.*

GENERAL: I arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th of May, intending to leave for the head-quarters of the army of occupation in Puebla, Mexico, with the first command that should march. On the 2d ultimo, I assumed command of the troops then under orders for the head-quarters of the army, and occupying different camps within four miles of Vera Cruz. I now report occurrences and facts in relation to that command for the time I continued to hold it.

The accompanying documents, A, my orders assuming command, B, my order prescribing the order of march, and others, I submit in explanation of the points to which they refer. It will be seen from letters marked C, D and K, that the march was deferred by sufficient causes till the afternoon of the 4th ultimo.

The troops consisted of two companies of the 3d dragoons, mounted; one of the same regiment, on foot, and six companies of infantry; one being of the fifth, the regiment to which I belong. All, with the exception of three or four officers and a few non-commissioned officers, may be said to have been recruits without instruction or any kind of experience that would supply its place.

The train containing specie and ammunition, and these facts being noised abroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico, previous to starting, preparations were already reported to be making by the enemy to attack it. On the day the march commenced, an American newspaper in Vera Cruz announced the departure of the train and the amount of specie it contained.

It is unnecessary for me to describe the heaviness of the sandy road, and the long distances without water, for the first part of the route, but when to these is added the heat of the tropical sun, now, in June, become intolerable; the men too, with the exception of one company, being fresh from the extreme north, the effect on men and horses may well be imagined such as to render them almost incapable of exertion.

Immediately prior to leaving, the men had been much dispirited by sickness, and by seeing many of their number transferred to the general hospital at Vera Cruz, where (through prejudice, to be sure) they were led to believe that death was certain from inattention or yellow fever. They had expected to be paid before leaving, in which they were disappointed, and consequently suffered for necessities to their comfort, the privation of which was a great annoyance. On this last account the teamsters were in a state of suppressed mutiny. I mention these things because they tended to enervate the spirits of the men, and it is upon cheerfulness that their ability of enduring fatigue depends.

Captain Montgomery, assistant quartermaster, United States army, and First Lieutenant Adde, 3d dragoons, acting assistant quartermaster, were constantly with the train, and I and the rest of my staff were with it as often as circumstances would permit; and I feel assured that all can testify, that in regard to teams and drivers it was extremely inefficient. Many of the teams seemed to have been unbroken to harness, and many of the drivers did not know how to

manage or guide a team. They were frequently interlocking with other wagons or committing some similar act of bad driving, having often to leap from their places to seize the leaders by the head, as the only way by which they knew how to direct them. Much trouble arose from the fact that a great many of the teamsters neither spoke nor comprehended a word of English. And I may here add, that I have ascertained that at the first crack of a gun numbers of them deserted their teams, and left them to their own impulses. It is not unworthy of remark, that the teams, being composed of Mexican animals principally, were unaccustomed to the words used to them by the drivers.

The facts already stated in regard to the train will show that the wagonmasters had a difficult task in their duty, but how will it be expected that they performed it, when I state that with hardly an exception, if any, they were attempting to do this duty for the first time.

When to the difficulties already enumerated there is added the length of the train, in a road where it is impossible for the wagons to proceed without opening out, I trust it will not be considered surprising that twenty-four out of one hundred and twenty-eight wagons were left on account of broken shafts, broken axle-trees, broken down teams, &c.—it being also borne in mind that to cause these derangements there was, at times, our own firing mingled with that of the enemy, and an occasional shot wounding or killing draught animals. The first of these casualties occurred at the first moment of moving, the tongue of a wagon being broken on smooth ground; but, as this occurred *when the train suffered no detention* from water, it was repaired. The second one occurred near the same point—a team giving out and the wagon being abandoned, with its entire load of hospital stores. By an unpardonable neglect of duty, this was never reported to me. General Cadwalder found it as left and caused it to be sent to Vera Cruz. The first evening of the march the main body encamped at Rio Amedia, three miles from the starting point. The rear could not be brought within two miles of the front. From this march one man died. In the evening, Captain Montgomery, who had been with the train all the afternoon, reported to me his arrival in camp to take charge of the train. Lieutenant Adde was continued under his orders, as an assistant.

On the second day of the march, it was found necessary to abandon two wagons, the quartermaster reporting it impossible to get them on. Their contents were transferred to other wagons. All the rest of the wagons were parked by 9, p. m., on the San Juan, and the troops disposed for their defence.

This day we passed Santa Fe, when every company commander was ordered by me to supply himself with rations and forage for five days, and the necessary halt was made for the execution of the order. As I afterwards discovered that this order was not obeyed in regard to forage by mounted dragoons, I refer you to Lieutenant Colonel Moore's letter of explanation, marked E.

The march was resumed at sunrise on the 6th. Immediately previous to rising a hill, which the road ascends by a slant to the right,

the only one thus far deserving from its height to be called a hill, and which marks the change into a more broken region than that preceding it, the command made a halt of about half an hour for the men to rest and the wagons to close up. The command moved over the hill at a slow pace, and proceeded beyond it about a mile, this being sufficient distance to allow the train to clear the hill. I having foreseen that some of the wagons would be broken in passing over it, (as was the case,) the command was on the point of being halted when a scattering volley, lasting a few moments, was heard in front. There was no doubt in my mind but my advance was attacked. A halt was immediately made in a good position, and the wagons directed to be parked as they came up. Nearly at the same moment some volleys were heard in the rear, and, we having a commanding view, the hills to a remote distance were seen covered with Mexican banditti. Major Lee was ordered to the rear to bring it up, and an additional company of infantry was sent back with him. In a few minutes Captain Ford's mounted company of 3d dragoons arrived from the front, and was sent at once to the rear with orders to charge the enemy sword in hand.

With the three companies of infantry, and one of foot dragoons now with me in front, I made dispositions to meet the enemy at any quarter and defend the train. I more strongly expected him in front, as he had succeeded in driving in my advance, and I waited in this expectation for some minutes.

The train had now become divided into two parts; the rear which was getting over the hill before alluded to, and the front which was closed up with me. Between these two parts, in a hollow and bend of the road, out of sight of both front and rear, stood a single wagon with a broken axle-tree containing officers' baggage, &c. With this wagon a young officer and ten mounted dragoons were placed, who were driven from it, and the enemy took therefrom a few light articles. He also commenced cutting open a trunk in it, but was compelled to leave so soon that he did not succeed in doing so. This is the only wagon to which the enemy gained access until after we had intentionally left it behind as unserviceable.

A small party of mounted rancheros were seen formed on a hill near the road between the front and rear, and were charged by Captain McReynolds, 3d dragoons, with a small part of his mounted company, and driven with the loss of one or more of their men.

The two companies of mounted dragoons under Lieutenant Colonel Moore, of that regiment, and the three companies of infantry under Major Lee, 4th infantry, with great labor and occasional firing upon the enemy, brought up at length all the wagons not disabled, having distributed the contents of the latter to other wagons. This occupied some hours, and the animals were suffering for water, having had none since sunrise.

In advancing again the following dispositions were made: The train stretched out with two wagons abreast. A company of infantry in single file, on each side of the road, was placed opposite to the centre of the train. Captain Whipple, 5th infantry, with forty men, was placed one hundred yards from the road to march

by flank opposite and parallel to the head of the column. Captain Duperu, 3d dragoons, with a like number of his company, on foot, was placed in a corresponding position on the right of the road, with the same orders. The rest of the force was in the usual order in the front and rear of the wagons. The advance was slow, and we had not proceeded much over a mile when a firing was heard off to the left and rear of the head of the train, and Captain Ford's company, excepting the twenty men in advance, was despatched at a gallop along the train to the rear. No injury was done at this time. The enemy was kept at a distance, and when the firing ceased we moved on again as before, with two exceptions. Captain Ford's company was now in rear or along the train, and Captain Duperu's returned to its place in column, he reporting that the growth of cactus, &c., had become impenetrable. Half a mile further on, Captain Whipple, finding the chapparal to the left so dense as not to be dangerous, with my permission took his place in column. At this moment there was an opening on the right side of the road, being a field two hundred yards across, on the south and east sides of which was a heavy forest, and on the west a steep wooded hill about three hundred feet high. The infantry and foot dragoons, and some wagons, which were closed up, being opposite this open space, received a fire from the woods on the two sides of the field and from the hill. The fire was immediately returned, and at the same time I ordered a charge into the woods. This was made with promptness, considering the troops were, for the first time, under a lively fire, and with spirit, after it was commenced, with the exception of an alarming pause made when half way across the field, but which lasted but a moment. The cool deportment of the experienced officers at this time, particularly of my acting adjutant, Lieutenant Henry Prince, who, at this critical moment, advanced in front of the line and urged the men to follow, greatly contributed to encourage and to restore the enthusiasm of the command, in which the active exertions of Major Lee, 4th infantry, and Lieutenant Templeton, 15th infantry, especially attracted my notice. It moved forward to the woods, into the recesses of which the enemy took refuge. A party remained on the hill, which was cleared by a company of infantry under Captain Whipple, 5th infantry, and occupied by the same all night. A company of infantry also slept on its arms, extended in the wood bordering the field. Although there was some firing in rear, I considered this the principal attack, and therefore gave it my personal attention, leaving the two companies of mounted men, and two of foot, to protect the part of the train they were with, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Moore. The firing ceased at all points at the same time. This was after sunset, and the animals were still without water. With the two companies of infantry, and one of foot dragoons now in front of the train, followed closely by the train, I moved on at once, and came to water some time after dark at the bridge near Tolome. My camp was more than a mile long, the rear of it being at the field where the two companies of infantry lay.

I saw plainly by this day's operations that with my actual force

much destruction in the train would ensue, and considerable loss be experienced in the difficult passes ahead; for there can be no doubt but the marauders were assembled from Jalapa and Vera Cruz and the intermediate country, attracted particularly by the reputed amount of specie in the train. By the distribution of the contents of abandoned wagons into others already sufficiently heavy, the teams had become overloaded, and it was necessary to send to Vera Cruz for more transportation or to destroy some property. I preferred the former course, and sent by express the communication, marked F, to General Cadwalader, dating it Paso Vegas, which I supposed the name of the place.

Finding the water bad, I sent my adjutant forward next morning, escorted by a company of dragoons, to reconnoitre to the next. He having reported favorably of it, I moved to Paso de Ovejas. On the route a single volley, at a long distance, was fired into the train without doing any injury. Captain McReynolds, charging by my order in that direction, had one man wounded, but found the enemy inaccessible on a cliff, and running away. Before leaving for Paso de Ovejas, which I did late in the forenoon, the quartermaster in charge of the train was furnished with pack mules and directed by me to bring up from the rear the contents of all wagons which it was necessary to abandon as unserviceable, and this order was reported to me by him as executed. When the advance arrived at Paso de Ovejas I offered to send some pack mules back to the last encampment to pick up a few bags of flour and some bacon which I supposed left there; but I was informed that it had already been taken up, though I now believe this report was incorrect, and that the Mexicans of the neighborhood thus obtained it.

It will be seen by the letters (G) of Captain Montgomery, that 104 wagons and 417 pack mules reached Paso de Ovejas with me; and (H) that 128 wagons were sent from Vera Cruz, twenty-four of which were rendered unserviceable on the route and abandoned. The pack mules joined us en route on the third day. I have not been able to learn (vide letter G) what number joined, or whether any was lost or not.

My command was placed in the most comfortable and the most healthy situation they had been in since their arrival in this country. Some forage and beef were bought in the neighboring country, and the few rancheros, seen with guns by our small reconnoitring parties, ran away from them.

On the afternoon of the 11th ultimo, General Cadwalader, U. S. A., arrived at my camp with 500 men and assumed the command of the whole.

I have now to make some statements in regard to forage, which gave me much perplexity at the time.

1. The evening before commencing the march, the train came out from Vera Cruz with but a single feed for half the horses attached to it. Next day I wrote to the quartermaster at Vera Cruz for some, (D,) but none came, or could be had till the arrival at Santa Fe.

2. It was not till the evening of the 7th ultimo that I found the

mounted dragoons had left Sante Fe without forage, and that they were feeding from the insufficient quantity provided for the train.

3. Not being able to ascertain what the mules that joined our caravan were laden with, I took for granted that half their packs were forage, and only learnt on the 7th that they joined without any, and in the mean time had subsisted from the train.

I submit these facts without comment.

Having received the report marked (H) from the A. Q. M., I sent all the serviceable pack mules, about 400, on the 9th to Santa Fe or Vera Cruz, (see the doc. marked L,) escorted by Captain McReynolds and fifty dragoons. Afterwards, my adjutant discovered, by examining the subsistence stores, that the report was erroneous, and a new report (I) was ordered.

I have the honor to enclose a field report of the command for the 7th ultimo, and a report of the killed, wounded and missing occurring to that date. Among the wounded was surgeon R. F. Harney, U. S. A. It will be seen that my loss amounted to six privates killed, eighteen wounded and one missing.

Very respectfully, I am sir, your obedient servant,

J. S. McINTOSH,

Colonel Brevet U. S. Army.

Captain H. L. SCOTT, U. S. A.,

A. A. A. G., Head-quarters U. S. Army, Puebla, Mexico.

Field report of a detachment of the U. S. Army, en route from Vera Cruz to the interior of Mexico, commanded by Brevet Col J. S. McIntosh, U. S. A., for the evening of June 7, 1847.

FOR DUTY.

<i>Dragoons.</i> —Commissioned officers.....	7
Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	134
Aggregate.....	141
<i>Infantry.</i> —Commissioned officers	19
Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.	445
Aggregate.....	464

SICK.

<i>Dragoons.</i> —Commissioned officers.....	
Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	13
Aggregate.....	13
<i>Infantry.</i> —Commissioned officers	1
Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.	69
Aggregate.....	70
Aggregate for duty.....	605

Aggregate sick 83
 Aggregate..... 688

N. B.—One company of dragoons (total present 90, aggregate 94) on foot is incorporated with *infantry*.

J. S. McINTOSH,
Colonel Brevet U. S. Army.

HENRY PRINCE, *1st Lieut. 4th infantry, Acting Adjutant.*

Report of the killed, wounded and missing of a detachment of the U. S. Army, en route from Vera Cruz to the interior of Mexico, commanded by Brevet Lieut. Colonel J.S. McIntosh, U. S. A., in combat with the enemy on the 6th and 7th June, 1847.

Killed, 6 privates; total 6. *Wounded*, 1 commissioned officer, 18 privates; aggregate 19. *Missing*, 1 private; total 1. All these casualties occurred on the 6th, with the exception of one, which is under the head of wounded.

HENRY PRINCE,
1st Lieut. 4th infantry, Acting Adjutant.

Names of the killed.—Privates Pennington, Redden, Gibson, of D company, 3d dragoons; private Coombs, of K company, 3d dragoons; privates Allis and Heath, of F company, 4th infantry.

Names of the wounded.—Surgeon B. F. Harney, U. S. A.; privates Comin, Greaves, Brooks, Stewart, of D company, 3d dragoons; Seymour, of K company, 3d dragoons; Burdick, Baker, Christian, Lackey, of F company, 4th infantry; Aubin, of B company, 5th infantry; Kaufman, of D company, 15th infantry; Dauter, Ruckser, of H. company, 15th infantry, and Gibbs, of K company, 15th infantry, on the 6th of June; and private Hungerford, of K company, 3d dragoons, on the 7th.

Name of the missing.—Private George Richardson, of H company, 15th infantry,

J. S. McINTOSH,
Colonel Brevet U. S. Army.

HENRY PRINCE, *1st Lieut. 4th infantry, Acting Adjutant.*

A.

[ORDERS, No. 1.]

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, June 2, 1847.

1. The undersigned hereby assumes command of the detachments commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Moore, 3d dragoons, Major Lee, 4th infantry, and Captain Whipple, 5th infantry. Ordered by Colonel Wilson, United States army, and now encamped at and near Bergara, to march to-morrow morning to the head-quarters of the army.

2. The following officers will act in the several capacities assigned them, viz:

1st Lieutenant Henry Prince, 4th infantry, adjutant of the command.

1st Lieutenant G. S. Adde, 3d dragoons, quartermaster.

All orders given by the above respective officers, in their staff capacities, will be promptly obeyed.

3. Lieutenants Prince and Adde will, without delay, report to the undersigned, at the governor's quarters.

4. Lieutenant Colonel Moore will immediately publish the above orders.

J. S. McINTOSH,

Col. Brevet U. S. Army.

B.

[ORDERS, No. 2.]

DETACHMENT, HEAD-QUARTERS,

Vera Cruz, June 3, 1847.

The troops of this command will move at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, in the following order: An advance guard of twenty mounted dragoons, under a commissioned officer, will precede the column, not to exceed the distance of three hundred yards. The remainder of the same company will take the right of the main body, and be succeeded by Captain Duperu's company, and next, by Major Lee's command of infantry, which will be followed by the train.

A company of mounted dragoons will be daily detailed for the rear guard, and will take post in rear of the train.

Two companies of infantry will be daily detailed to march in the centre of the train.

The advance guard will throw out flankers to the right and left of the road, at the distance of one hundred or two hundred yards.

By order of Colonel McIntosh.

H. PRINCE,

1st Lt. 4th Inf., Ass. Adj.

C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Vera Cruz, June 3, 1847.

COLONEL: I have the honor to represent to you that, with every effort I have been able to make, I find it will not be in my power to get the specie landed from the Massachusetts in time to load it this evening, and, therefore, that it will be impossible for the trains to be at the encampment to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock. Independent of that taken up for the pay department, now here, under

charge of Paymaster Crutchfield, amounting to about fifty thousand dollars, there will be an additional \$300,000—eight wag on loads—which the army stand very much in need of, and which it is important should be sent under the escort of a command, a portion of which, at least, is mounted. By 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, certainly by 9, I can have it all at the encampment; and permit me to suggest that the detention will not interfere with your march any further than making your arrival at San Juan a little later than it otherwise would be. To be compelled to wait until the next train moves, which may not be for a week, and which is not expected to have any mounted men with it, would not only embarrass both the quartermaster's and pay departments very much, but there would be a risk incurred, which, in my opinion, ought to be avoided.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. R. HETZEL.

Col. J. S. McINTOSH,
Commanding detachment.
Official.

H. PRINCE, 1st Lt. 4th Inf., Ass. Adj.

D.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP WILSON,
June 4, 1847, 1 o'clock, p. m.

SIR: I am directed by Colonel McIntosh to call your attention to the fact that none of the wagons of specie have yet arrived, and having waited till this hour for them, he finds it will be impossible to make a day's march, or get further than the first water, which is but three miles from here, the next being thirteen; and as two-thirds of the whole train, thus detained, on your request and representation, in your letter of last evening, are without feed for tonight, he desires that you will furnish them with the necessary forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PRINCE,
1st Lt. 4th Inf., Ass. Adj.

Captain A. R. HETZEL,
U. S. A., Vera Cruz.

E.

PASO VEJAS, June 8, 1847.

COLONEL: I have this moment received a note from your adjutant, informing me that he was directed by you to ascertain if I received your order at Santa Fé, on the 5th instant, "to leave that

place supplied with five days' rations for men and horses, and if so, why the order was not complied with."

In reply I have to inform you, that your verbal order was received by me to the effect named, and communicated by me in due form to the captains of the respective companies of my command; that, in obedience to said order, five days' rations for men were procured, in addition to which, Captain Ford received eight sacks of oats. Captain McReynolds informs me that he made all arrangements with Captain Montgomery, quartermaster, for a supply of forage for five days for the horses of his and Captain Ford's command, and the following morning was informed by Captain Montgomery, that the person on whom he relied to forward the same had failed to do so. The horses attached to my command, have, from the nature of the service performed by them, already undergone much fatigue, and without an adequate supply of forage, will be rendered wholly inefficient.

I take the occasion to repeat my humble opinion, that the force under your command is not sufficiently numerous to secure the train from the continued attacks of the marauders by whom we have been thus far so frequently assailed.

Your obedient servant,

T. P. MOORE,

Lieut. Col. 2d Dragoons.

Brevet Col. J. S. McINTOSH, *Comd'g, &c., &c.*

Official.

H. PRINCE, *1st Lt. 4th Inf., Ass. Adj.*

F.

HEAD-QUARTERS, PASO VEJAS, *June 6, 1847.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you, as the senior officer at Vera Cruz, that I have been constantly attacked since 10, a. m., to-day, and that the immense train under the escort of the raw troops is so extensive that it is impossible, without a considerable additional force, to guard it and proceed.

I find all the wagon teams too weak for them, so that the road breaks them down; and, besides this, but few of them have been broken to harness. Few of the teamsters ever drove before, and the wagonmasters are mostly new. From these causes and the shots of the marauders, the train is crippled, wagons are broken, horses and teamsters wounded, and consequently twenty wagons, or a hundred draught horses or mules, are necessary.

Knowing a large force is disposable between here and Vera Cruz, and on the point of marching this way, I write to request that, for the purpose solely of saving public property, which has been crowded on this command without calculation, you will cause them to advance forthwith.

No matter whether the attacking party is numerous or not, the points of attacking such a train are so numerous, that now the dis-

position to attack it is manifested, common judgment requires more ample protection for the property in it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. McINTOSH,

Col. Brevet U. S. Army.

To. Brig. Gen. CADWALADER.

G.

PASO DE OVEJAS, MEXICO, June 8, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor, in obedience to your orders, to make the following report:

The train that has reached this point consists of one hundred and four teams and four hundred and seventeen pack mules and horses. There is attached to the wagons five hundred and seven draught horses. To subsist these horses, there is on hand one hundred and fifty-nine sacks of forage, each sack containing two bushels.

There has been left on the road, by casualties, twenty-four wagons; their contents, however, have generally been brought forward.

I have not been able to learn from the conductor of the pack train the amount of his loss; he reports that six of his men were killed, and some ran away, abandoning the mules they had in charge.

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

S. W. MONTGOMERY,

Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

Official.

H. PRINCE, *1st Lieut., &c., &c.*

H.

PASO DE OVEJAS, June 8, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to your order, I have the honor to make the following report:

There is not at my disposal any bread; there are on hand—

1733	rations	of	coffee,
7333	"	"	bacon,
550	"	"	flour,
1682	"	"	oats for horses.

The number of wagons which left Vera Cruz has been reported to me by Captain Hetzel, the senior quartermaster at that place, to be 132; but, on inquiry of the several wagon masters belonging to the train, they have reported to me but 128 teams which left the latter place. The wagon masters also report to me the loss of 24 wagons on the road, some of them broke down, and others were broken during the attack of the Mexicans upon the advance.

I am not able to inform you what the wagons were loaded with, except some 25 or 30. I was not apprised of their contents previous to the train being placed in my charge, nor have I since.

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

S. W. MONTGOMERY,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

H. PRINCE, *1st Lieut. Infantry,*

and Ass't Adjutant to Col. McIntosh's command.

Official.

H. PRINCE, *1st Lt. 4th Inf., &c.*

I.

CAMP PASO DE OVEJAS, June 11, 1847.

SIR: In answer to your note of this date, I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel as follows:

There are on hand—

	107 wagons,	
	528 horses and mules, attached to wagons,	
	38 sacks oats, 405 rations,	
	19 " corn, 304 "	
	62 " flour, 6,642 "	
(32,000 lbs.)	400 " bacon,	} 45,653 "
(2,240 lbs.)	43 bbls. "	
(1,800 lbs.)	12 sacks coffee,	10,800 "
(30 bu.)	6 bbls. salt,	48,000 "

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. W. MONTGOMERY,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Lieut. PRINCE, *Adjutant, &c.*

Official.

H. PRINCE, *1st Lt. 4th Inf., &c.*

K.

VERA CRUZ, June 3d, 1847.

We, the undersigned, being appointed a board for the inspection of horses, offered by the quartermaster's department for the service of the 3d dragoons, U. S. army, have fully examined and inspected the same, and do hereby condemn them as unfit for service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

AM. DUPERU,

Captain Company G, 3d dragoons.

JNO. S. BROWN,

1st Lieut. Company K, 3d dragoons.

FRANCIS HENRY,

2d Lieutenant, 3d dragoons.

To Col. MCINTOSH, *commanding.*

Official.

H. PRINCE, *1st Lt. 4th Inf., &c.*

L.

PASO DE OVEJAS, 5th June, 1847.

SIR : I send to Santa Fe all the pack mules with the train for the purpose of obtaining a load of bread and forage. You will, therefore, instantly on their arrival load them with five days' rations of hard bread for 807 men, and five days' forage for 1,114 horses. If the packs cannot take this weight, diminish the bread and forage proportionally, *i. e.*, send four days' of each, or three, according to the weight which they can bear. Of course, if your hard bread gives out, you must substitute flour.

If you have less than two days' rations of the above, you will send the packs directly on to Vera Cruz without stopping, and you will send this letter as an explanation of the purpose they are sent for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,

1st Lieut. 4th infantry, Adj. of Col. McIntosh's detachment.

To R. M. HUMPHREYS,

Agent of Quartermaster's Department at Santa Fe.

HEAD-QUARTERS, PASO DE OVEJAS, 9th June, 1847.

CAPTAIN : You will proceed with the serviceable horses of your company, with all proper despatch, hence to Santa Fe, guarding en route the pack mules which go with you. Should they be loaded at Santa Fe for this camp, you will immediately return with them and protect them from the enemy.

This duty will require from you the utmost vigilance against surprise, and it is expected that you will persevere should you be opposed.

Should the mules not be loaded at Santa Fe, you will at once proceed with them to Vera Cruz, and report their arrival to the quartermaster.

Despatches for General Cadwalader are herewith placed in your possession, which you will cause to be conveyed to him from Santa Fe. It is probable that this can be done by one of the quartermaster's men at Santa Fe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,

1st Lieut. 4th infantry, Adjutant, &c.

Captain A. T. REYNOLDS,

Captain 3d Dragoons, Paso de Ovejas.

HEAD-QUARTERS, PASO VEJAS, June 8, 1847.

GENERAL : I enclose a copy of my communication to you of the 6th instant, which may not have reached you. Since sending it I have discovered with infinite surprise that, notwithstanding my or-

der given at Santa Fe, on the 6th instant, to the dragoons to supply themselves with five days' forage, they left there without any, and that their horses have been subsisting on the forage brought for the teams; and, moreover, that 500 pack mules were sent along without forage, which have also been subsisting on what was provided for the teams. The consequence is, that I now have little more than one day's forage, and I cannot advance until I am supplied with the necessary quantity to reach Jalapa. It will take at least three days to reach there, even if I should not meet with attacks, of which there is great probability; and I have about 1,114 horses to supply, which gives, as absolutely necessary, 3,342 rations, which I request may be forwarded to me without delay.

The state of my command in regard to provisions is as follows, viz: the dragoons and infantry, 673 strong, are rationed to include the 9th instant; so are also 114 men of the quartermaster's department. One hundred and twenty men of the quartermaster's department, in addition to the above 787, will require, to make the route to Jalapa, at least three days' bread, making in all ($807 + 3 = 2,421$) 2,421 rations of bread.

I was under the impression, on assuming the responsibility of the command at the moment of its marching, that the train was principally laden with provisions for the army, and to-day I learn, to my great astonishment, that it contains but 550 rations of bread-stuffs and 7,333 of bacon. The bacon will be sufficient for my command, but as it requires 907 rations daily, (including the quartermaster's men, 120 of whom I find were sent without subsistence,) the 550 will not supply bread for a day.

I know that I need not dwell on the necessity of these supplies being pushed forward with the utmost despatch, the statement above made being sufficient inducement for the most prompt action in the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. McINTOSH,
Colonel Brevet U. S. A.

To Brigadier General GEO. CADWALADER,

U. S. Army, commanding U. S. troops at Vera Cruz.

P. S. Should this communication be received, advise me as promptly as possible by express.

J. S. M.

The additional transportation asked for in my last will not now be necessary for the transmission of any property with me.

J. S. M.

Official—PASO VEGAS, June 9, 1847.

H. PRINCE,
First Lieutenant, &c.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE 3D DIVISION,
Puebla, Mexico, July 12, 1847.

SIR: In reply to your letter dated the 11th instant, requesting to be furnished with a report of the incidents which occurred on my march from Vera Cruz to this place, including combats with the enemy, I respectfully submit the following for the information of the general-in-chief.

On the 7th of June, whilst awaiting at Vera Cruz the arrival of a portion of the troops of my brigade, I received a letter by express from Colonel McIntosh, dated the 6th June, 11 p. m., at Paso de Ovejas, stating that he had been "constantly attacked since 10, a. m., to-day, and that the immense train under the escort of my (his) troops is so extensive, that it is impossible without a considerable additional force to guard it and proceed." A copy of the letter is herewith enclosed.

Immediately orders were communicated for so many of the troops as could be provided with transportation to be put in marching order; and early on the morning of the 8th, one company of the 3d dragoons, one section of the howitzer battery from the regiment of voltigeurs, and a detachment of infantry, in all about five hundred, were en route to reinforce the column awaiting support.

On coming up with Colonel McIntosh, which was on the 10th of June, it was found that we would be unable to proceed without delay, in consequence of the crippled condition of his train, while, at the same time, the scarcity of forage and the limited supply of provisions for the troops to Jalapa, rendered it necessary for me to direct every effort should be made to put the train in marching condition, and for the troops to be in readiness to leave at the earliest practicable moment.

On the following afternoon the column resumed its march. Before leaving Paso de Ovejas, we had reason to believe that the enemy, in considerable numbers, were occupying the commanding positions in our front, at the National Bridge, and were prepared to resist us at that point.

On approaching the bridge, they were found to be in possession of the fort on the left of the road, from which they could deliver their fire with effect upon the train at several points, from the circuitous course of the road in its descent to the bridge before reaching the foot of the ravine. The enemy were also in possession of the heights on the opposite side of the bridge, from which point they would have a raking fire upon our columns during the passage of the river. These heights I found it impracticable to reach, except by crossing the bridge.

The bridge itself was barricaded. Under these circumstances it appeared to be necessary to detach a sufficient infantry force to drive the enemy from the fort overhanging the road, before reaching the bridge; and simultaneous with that movement, to order forward the howitzers to breach the barricade, and a company of cavalry and two of infantry to force the bridge as soon as a passage was prepared for them. Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Prince,

of the 4th infantry, who had been assigned to command the howitzers, rendered me highly valuable service at this critical moment. He advanced with the battery, and succeeded in breaching the barricades, and preparing the way for our troops to charge, which was made under a heavy fire from the enemy. The heights upon the right, after crossing the bridge, were carried by Captain Pitman's company of the 9th infantry, and a small detachment from other companies, under a fire from the enemy, handsomely led by Brevet Captain Hooker, the chief of my staff. Having thus gained possession of the points on which it was necessary for us to encamp, both on account of water and the security of the train, the latter was ordered forward and parked for the night. I have to regret the loss of 32 officers and men, killed and wounded, belonging to the service, with others employed with the train whose names are not known. We have reason to believe that the enemy suffered severely, although no positive information has been communicated to me with regard to their loss, or the numbers engaged. In consequence of our delay in marching from Paso de Ovejas, we were compelled to accomplish a part of our work under cover of the night, and to this I mainly attribute the limited loss we sustained. Had those positions been forced by daylight, the list of killed and wounded would have been, unquestionably, greatly augmented.

On the 13th, after sending back the wounded with a suitable escort, we proceeded to Plan del Rio, with no other interruption or annoyance than an occasional discharge of escopets at small portions of our troops and train. The discharges usually proceeded from behind dense thickets, almost impracticable for our flankers to penetrate, and not unfrequently resulted in the loss of men, horses, and mules.

We passed Cerro Gordo the 14th, having previously taken possession of the commanding positions, and on the 15th reached Jalapa, where we were joined by the brigade under Colonel Childs. Before leaving that city on the 18th, information reached us that the enemy were in force at La Hoya, prepared to resist our advance in so strong a position, and we encamped at the village before entering the pass on the 19th. On approaching it on the 20th at an early hour, our advance found it occupied with a considerable force, apparently determined to dispute the passage of the train. Four companies, under Captain Winder, of the 1st artillery, were sent in advance with written instructions to occupy the successive heights in the pass. On gaining the mountain on the left with two companies, he reported the enemy to be also in force upon the intermediate height that he had already gained, from which only the other height which commanded the road could be approached. Major Dimick, with two companies, was sent to reinforce him. The approach of this detachment upon the rear of the enemy was unexpected, and they were driven precipitately from the mountains across the road. Captain Winder succeeded in killing four, and taking three prisoners, and three prisoners were taken by Major Dimick. The enemy falling in with a portion of the 1st regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and Captain Walker's company of mounted

riflemen, under the command of Colonel Wynkoop, a brisk fire was opened by both parties. The advance of the 2d brigade, under Colonel Childs, drove the enemy in confusion for more than two miles, they leaving seven or eight dead upon the field, several who were wounded having made their escape, the enemy admitting a loss of over thirty men. The force of the enemy seen by us, was estimated at about seven hundred, although it was said to have been much greater. The command encamped that night at Rio Frio, and on the 21st reached Perote, at 12 o'clock, m.

I refer you to the report of Colonel Thomas Childs, in command of the 2d brigade of the division under my command, herewith enclosed, from whom I received valuable assistance from the time he joined me.

The miserable mustang ponies, by which our train was drawn, rendered it difficult, over a mountainous country, to keep the train closed up, and to afford proper protection to it in the face of an enemy, without attention to the management of the train by the proper officers, and the assistance of persons of experience and industry.

At Perote, it became necessary to purchase a number of mules for the train, and on the 23d June, as I was about to march for Puebla, I received an order from Major General Pillow, by express from Vera Cruz, directing me not to proceed beyond Perote until his arrival at that place.

On the 1st July, General Pillow arrived at Perote, and assumed the command previously to our march to this place. Enclosed you will find a return of the killed and wounded during the march from Paso de Ovejas to Perote.

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

GEO. CADWALADER,

Brigadier General U. S. Army, commanding.

Capt. H. L. Scott,

Act'g Ass't Adjutant General, head-quarters of the army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1st ARTILLERY,
Puebla, July 12, 1847.

SIR: Agreeably to your request of this date, I have the honor to report the operations of the brigade under my command, on the march from Jalapa to Perote.

The second brigade was composed of four companies of the 2d dragoons, the 1st regiment of artillery, (including Captain Magruder's battery of two 12-pounders and one mountain howitzer,) and the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers; commanded, respectively, by Captain Blake, Major Dimick, and Colonel Roberts.

The command left Jalapa on the 18th of June, in the afternoon, and encamped at Barderilla. At daylight, on the morning of the 19th, the troops were in motion; the advance, a portion being interspersed between the divisions of the train, composed of the 2d brigade, with flankers thrown out to the right and left, occupying

such positions and heights as might be advantageous for the enemy, and then remained until relieved by the successive columns as they came up; and in this way the march was continued to La Hoya, where we encamped for the night, without anything very special having occurred during the day. On the morning of the 20th, four companies under Captain Winder were sent, in advance, to occupy the successive heights in the pass of La Hoya, where the enemy were supposed to have posted themselves in considerable force. They were at last discovered, as we emerged from the pass, on the last and most difficult height to ascend, and on the left of the road.

Capt. Winder, with two companies, was directed to dislodge the enemy, and on gaining a mountain next to the one alluded to above, he reported the enemy in force on the height that he had already gained, when Major Dimick, with two companies, was sent to reinforce him. The cautious approach of Captain Winder enabled him to fire with effect upon the enemy, killing four and taking three prisoners. Three prisoners were likewise taken by Major Dimick. The Mexicans, finding that the troops were approaching in a different direction from what they anticipated, precipitately left the mountain, passed over to the right of the road, when falling in with a portion of the command of Colonel Wynkoop, a brisk fire was opened from both parties. The advance of the 2d brigade coming up, drove the enemy in confusion from hill to hill for two and a half miles, they leaving seven or eight dead upon the field. The enemy was computed at from six to seven hundred.

The command encamped that night four miles beyond La Hoya at Rio Frio, and at 12, m., on the 21st, arrived at Perote without any further incident.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 THOMAS CHILDS,
Colonel Commanding 2d Brigade.

Captain J. HOOKER,
A. A. Gen., head-quarters 3d division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF PEROTE,
June 23, 1847.

I have the honor to report the following to the commander-in-chief:

On the 15th of June, a courier reported with letters from head-quarters, stating that Alvarez was on the road between this place and Puebla.

At the same time, hearing of a force of about five hundred in our immediate vicinity, I sent Captain Walker to seize and bring down to the castle 30 fine mustang horses which were secured at San Antonio, and which I thought might be seized and used against us.

The next day, I learnt from a Mexican courier that a force of fifteen hundred men were stationed at La Hoya with the determination of attacking General Cadwalader and train.

Ascertaining afterwards that this information was correct, and also learning the period at which General C. would arrive at La Hoya, I sent to Jalapa a courier, telling General Cadwalader I would meet him at the pass in the rear of the enemy on Sunday morning early.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday evening I left the castle and moved down the national road with Walker's rifles and five companies of my own regiment, (B, C, F, H, and K,) in all about 250 men. We reached the enemy's pickets about a mile beyond Las Vegas and drove them in before daybreak, killing one of them.

In this charge, Captain Walker, who was in advance, encountered a fence which threw his men, injuring some of them severely; and in the melee he lost his own horse and the horses of eight of his men. The accident I consider unavoidable, and think that no blame can accrue to the captain for the consequences.

At about seven o'clock, finding a party of the enemy's horsemen occupying the hills around us, I sent out skirmishers, who succeeded in driving them off, killing five of them. We then halted to rest, the men having walked a distance of 25 miles. Captain Walker requested permission to ride on, in order to get some feed for his horses, a short distance in advance, and had been absent but ten minutes when he was hotly engaged with the enemy. I hurried up with my command, and found him fighting about 500 in a deep valley beyond Las Vegas. Upon the approach of the infantry, the Mexicans broke, and I turned the battalion rapidly so as to cut off their retreat. I followed them for several miles, fighting them upon every favorable piece of ground upon which they rallied, and killing a number. All this time, General Cadwalader with Colonel Childs were engaged in pursuing them; a most complete rout was the consequence. As near as I can estimate, the loss on the part of the enemy was at least 50 men killed; among the killed was an officer who was shot through the body by my orderly.

It is but just to state to the commander-in-chief, that the officers and men behaved themselves bravely and well. They went into the fight cheerfully, ignorant that General Cadwalader's force was at hand, and were desperately determined to drive the enemy off the ground alone. Major Bowman, who was in charge of my infantry, distinguished himself by his coolness and courage, and was among the last to quit the pursuit. Captain Walker and his company deserve the greatest share in the honor of the fight. Before the arrival of the infantry he held his position with 30 rifles against 500 of the enemy, and had killed a number of them.

I am further happy to state that none of my command were wounded.

All of which I have the honor, most respectfully, to submit to the general-in-chief.

F. M. WYNKOOP,

Colonel commanding head-quarters at Perote.

To Captain H. L. Scott,

A. A. A. Gen., Puebla.

PEROTE, June 21, 1847.

SIR: When ordered forward by you at three o'clock, a. m., on the 20th, I understood from you that you had a picket about two hundred yards in advance. In this I was disappointed. I had not advanced more than one hundred yards before I was hailed by the enemy, who appeared about forty in number. I could not return or delay a moment to reconnoitre, as I intended, without subjecting my command and yours also to a raking fire, and I immediately ordered the charge. The enemy were completely routed, and fired in such haste and confusion that no man was wounded; but unfortunately we found a curve in the road while we supposed it to be straight, and a number of us were unhorsed by the falling of our horses over a fence which was not seen until we were on it. In this affair I lost 7 public horses, which probably fell into the hands of the enemy—one of them so badly wounded as to render him valueless. I lost also my private horse. Richardson, musician, and Ra-borg, interpreter, were slightly injured by the falling of their horses.

On the same day, about 9, a. m., after leaving you for the purpose of watering my horses, I resolved to drive off the party who had made their appearance on the hills on our right early in the morning. I dismounted one half of my men and threw them out on the right and left. Several of their stragglers were killed and the balance made a rapid retreat before we approached near enough to engage them. I then returned to the village of Las Vegas, having also taken two prisoners, whom I released, both being elderly men. About 11 o'clock, a. m., while advancing upon La Hoya, with your permission to feel the enemy and ascertain their position, &c., I heard the firing of artillery at the pass. I dismounted some of my men and threw them out on each side of the road to avoid an ambuscade. When about two miles from the pass, we saw about fifty of the enemy on our left, I sent forward a few men on foot for the purpose of bringing on an engagement. It soon became apparent that the enemy either had a very considerable force, or that they had feared the consequence of allowing us the opportunity of attacking them in rear, and they had almost entirely withdrawn from the pass.

In a very few minutes after the first shot was fired, my skirmishers were pressed by such overwhelming numbers as to force them to retire within distance of support; and, to give them a more defensible position, I then ordered my horses all to be tied under cover of an old frame house. I then ordered my men under cover of a stone fence and extended them sufficiently to the left to prevent the enemy from flanking. Being emboldened by their success in driving back my skirmishers, they rushed towards us in considerable numbers, confident of victory, with shouts of triumph, which were returned by shouts of defiance from my men. The moment was critical, many of my men had never been under fire of an enemy before, and nothing but my confidence in their heroic valor and coolness would have induced me to have remained in my position. At this moment I ordered the men to take their sabres from the fronts of

their saddles, which were secured in that way for the purpose of secret movements by night, and prepare to use them when it came to close quarters. The coolness and gallantry of my men and the deadly crack of their rifles soon convinced them that it was better to retire.

There could not have been less than three hundred Mexicans in the engagement, besides about three hundred more who were close by to support them, and might very properly be included in the number of the attacking party. I suppose their loss, as near as I could judge in this affair, was at least forty killed and wounded. My whole number of men was fifty-one, which included several that were injured in the fall of their horses in the charge the night previous, and a corporal and two privates, 2d dragoons. The action was warmly contested, and lasted about thirty minutes. I had one horse killed, and one man, private Huguenen, who volunteered his services, belonging to (F) company of the rifles, having been left sick in the hospital, slightly wounded.

My officers and men behaved with great gallantry and such daring bravery, that it was with reluctance that some of them seemed to obey my orders to take cover behind the rocks from the shower of bullets which for some time filled the air above their heads.

Where all behaved so nobly, it is difficult to make distinction. Among the many, however, who have gained my esteem for their good conduct, I cannot omit to mention the names of Sergeant Thomas Sloan, of England; Sergeant Edward Harris, of Virginia; both of whom were wounded in former engagements—also Sergeant Henry Haugh, of Baltimore, Maryland. Corporal Gosling, of Maryland, who was also wounded at Cerro Gordo, is entitled to the distinction of being called the bravest of the brave; also, Corporals Joseph E. Mericken, of Maryland, and Samuel Hescock, of Maine; also, Privates Thomas H. Tilghman, of Maryland; James M. De Baufre, of Maryland; Isaac P. Darlington, of Maryland; William Glanding, of Maryland; Thaddeus S. Bell, of Virginia; Francis G. Waltermeyer, of Maryland; and, also, Richard M. Bradford, of Baltimore, Maryland, who was always among the foremost, and the last to retire from pursuit of the enemy. All of these I recommend to the favorable consideration of the commander-in-chief of the American forces, and the War Department, and request that they may be rewarded for their gallantry. Many of them are gentlemen of education, and worthy of commissions in the service of the United States, and I cannot too strongly recommend them for promotion to higher stations. And I must, also, take occasion to regret that sickness should have prevented so many of my most gallant spirits from participating with me in this affair. I must not omit to mention that Lieutenant Charles L. Denman, who was by my side, and behaved gallantly in the charge, was in the engagement and behaved well, and continued in pursuit to the last point, deserves much credit for his perseverance, energy, and bravery. Although on the sick report and suffering severely for some weeks past, he would not remain behind.

Lieutenant Thomas Claiborne took a rifle and used it with consi-

derable effect on the enemy. Surgeon Lamar, also, deserves my thanks for volunteering his professional services, and remaining with us in the pursuit. I must also mention Lieutenant Goff, 1st Pennsylvania regiment, who was with us, and took the news of our engagement to you.

S. H. WALKER,

*Captain company C, regiment mounted rifles, U. S. A.
To Colonel WYNKOOP,
Military Governor, Perote, Mexico.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, PIERCE'S BRIGADE,
Perote, August 1, 1847.

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive this morning, by Captain Ruff, a letter from General P. F. Smith, informing me that you have experienced great anxiety on account of my command. I wrote you a note from Vera Cruz and another from La Hoya. I presume that the first was intercepted; the last, I trust, you received yesterday. From the moment I arrived at Vera Cruz to the hour of my departure I was incessantly occupied in achieving a tolerable degree of preparation for the march. I will not give you particularly the causes of my delay, as they will be furnished in detail by my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Thom, topographical engineers, by whom this will be handed to you. When it is remembered that my command consists, to a great extent, of northern men, you will perceive that I have been particularly fortunate, so far as disease is concerned. On the march, although the bridge at San Juan was partially destroyed, and the main arch at Plan del Rio blown up, and although we had been five times attacked, I have really encountered nothing that can be construed into serious resistance. I lost but one man by vomit at Vera Cruz, and none by that disease on the march. Three of my wounded men have died, but my command is, on the whole, in fine condition, so far as health is concerned. Although they are recruits, they are able and willing men. I shall bring to your command about twenty-four hundred of all arms. To-morrow morning, at four o'clock, I shall leave here for Puebla, and shall make the march in five days.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

FRANK PIERCE,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Major Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding U. S. forces in Mexico.

CAMP OJO DE AGUA, *August 2, 1847.*

CAPTAIN: I wrote yesterday evening by a Mexican, reporting my progress and position. As the messenger may not have arrived safe,

I repeat that, having reason to suppose that General Pierce was not on the Orizaba road, and having at El Pinal learned of the guerrilla establishment at San Juan de los Llanos, I determined, while waiting for news of General Pierce, to break it up. I sent Captain Ruff with his squadron to execute the design, which he did in the most handsome and gallant style, killing forty and wounding fifty. There were, I learn to-day, 200 guerrilleros and 100 infantry in this town. I then sent him to Perote, to bring on authentic information of General Pierce, and the mail for the army, sending Col. Burnett to Vireges, and Col. Childs and the rifles to El Pinal, to cover the road. Receiving notice last night of the train to San Juan Baptista, I have placed Col. Childs there, with directions to visit Huamantla to-morrow morning at daylight, and take any of the refugees from Los Llanos that may be found there. I will march to El Pinal to-morrow at daylight, Col. Burnett having returned from Vireges. Gen Pierce encamps to-day at Tequaqualco. I took the liberty of asking him to send forward with Capt. Ruff an officer furnished with accurate information of his force and his convoy. He has accordingly sent his aid, Lieut. Thom, who will enable the general to make his calculations on authentic data. I will convoy the train sent out, if it be ready to-morrow; if not, I will precede it. If I go with the train, I will take two days from El Pinal; if not, I will go in one.

Your obedient servant.

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Brevet Brig. Gen.

Capt H. L. Scott, *A. A. A. Gen.*

[Endorsement.]

This report from the gallant and judicious Brig. Gen. Smith is interesting, and records a brilliant affair between Capt. Ruff and a greatly superior body of the enemy.

It is respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

CHALCO, MEXICO, *August 14, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the division, that pursuant to instructions, I marched from this place yesterday at half-past 1, p. m., with four companies of the 6th infantry, to support Lieutenant Hamilton, A. D. C., who was directed, escorted by a party of 45 dragoons, to make an examination of a foundry, said to be not far from a small town called Mil Flores, five or six miles distant. Two or three miles out, I discovered guerrillas on our right, and, on reaching the town, Lieutenant Hamilton, who had preceded me, reported that he had driven off a small party, and that the foundry was some five miles beyond a little town, which was two miles from us, at the foot of the mountains. It was understood between us that he should ride

on rapidly and make his examination, and I would advance to the town and await his return. On entering the town I took possession of the church, from which I had a commanding view of the country. In half an hour I discovered a large body of horsemen passing from my right to my rear, and following upon the route Lieutenant H., I presumed, had taken.

In less than an hour afterwards, I heard a few shots in the mountains to my left and rear, and in a few moments something like a volley. Very soon afterwards, Lieutenant Hamilton rode up and reported to me that he had been attacked by a large body of guerrillas, that he was wounded himself, and that his party was surrounded at a hacienda not far off. Whilst I was in the act of moving forward, I directed some men to assist him, as he could with difficulty sustain himself on his horse, but he gallantly said, "Don't mind me, sir, but go to the assistance of my party." Just in the edge of the town I met the dragoons, and from the officer commanding, Lieutenant Adde, 3d dragoons, and Lieutenant Graham, 1st dragoons, learned that they had dispersed the enemy, and that some of their men were missing. I directed them to accompany me back to the scene of the skirmish, where I could see nothing of the enemy, nor could I find the one man who had been unhorsed and wounded.

From reports which have been made to me, though I have not been able to investigate them, it appears that the affair was badly conducted at first, and there was much confusion among the men. Subsequently there was better order, and the result was favorable. The conduct of Lieutenant Hamilton is spoken of in the highest terms. On joining me, Lieutenant Graham charged Lieutenant Adde with cowardice, and asked for his arrest.

Lieutenant Hamilton became so much exhausted from the effects of his wound that I was compelled to leave him at the factory, Mil Flores, where the gentleman in charge promised me he should have the aid of a good physician and the kindest treatment.

At 12 o'clock at night I returned to this place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Captain 6th Infantry, Commanding.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,

Assistant Adjutant General, 2d division.

[Endorsement.]

Respectfully submitted for information of the general-in-chief.

W. J. WORTH,

Brevet Major General.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST DIVISION,

Chalco, August 14, 1847.

[Endorsed.]

Opportunity has not heretofore permitted me to forward this report. It is interesting and honorable to Brigadier General Twiggs's gallant division.

October 1847.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

CHALCO, *August 16, 1847.*

10 o'clock, *A. M.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I found a division of the enemy's force at the hacienda Oka Laka, half a mile from the road that turns off to this place. They formed, as I thought, to receive us. My line of battle was promptly formed in their front, and it was done as steadily and handsomely as on a parade day. On our advancing they gradually retired, and allowed us but a few shots from Taylor's battery. One officer and five or six soldiers were found killed at one point. We did not search for any more. Having driven them some two miles from the road, I resumed the march, and will encamp to-night two miles in advance of this place. The force of the enemy is variously stated from 1,500 to 5,000 horse, and about nine (9) battallions of foot. No artillery was discovered.

The troop of cavalry, which I expected to have found here, did not wait for me.

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

D. E. TWIGGS,

Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Captain H. L. SCOTT, *A. A. A. G.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, DE SAN JOSE, PUEBLA, MEXICO,

October 13, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the troops under my command during the siege begun on the 13th of September and ended on the 12th instant. A minute detail of all that was done I have not the courage to undertake. I will, therefore, in this report be both brief and general. On the 13th the enemy, numbering about four thousand, surrounded this post. Towards midnight they commenced firing from the main street leading to the Plaza, the Tivoli, and the tops of houses on every side. I remained with my command on the roof of San José during the night, and the firing was brisk on both sides. Their assaults were repeated much in the same way up to the 22d, except that on the 18th they made a more decided attack, approaching nearer the Quartel than they had done before. A howitzer, placed by your order at the end of the main street, and a few volleys from the roofs of the Quartel and the houses adjacent, dispersed them in utter confusion. From the 22d to the 25th we were allowed reasonable rest. On the

25th I received your notice that General Santa Anna, having arrived with a large additional force, had sent in a formal demand for the evacuation of the points occupied by the American troops. The demand, and your prompt answer, I communicated at once to the officers and men under my command; their shouts of exultation and defiance reached the ears and hearts of our enemies. Contrary to all expectations, there was no attack that night nor the next day. On the 27th, their assaults were vigorously resumed and kept up until the 1st of October, although in every instance they were repulsed with considerable loss. During the night of the 29th, they got two 6-pounders into position above the Tivoli, and with them they opened on the morning of the 30th. Throughout the day the firing was heavy on both sides. On the 1st, General Santa Anna left the city with four thousand men, and the siege was conducted by sundry other generals with continuous and severe firing. A large additional force arrived on the 8th, and in the afternoon a close demonstration was made; as usual, they were driven back. On the 10th, hostilities were suspended and our annoyance was confined to scattered shots until the night of the 11th. On the morning of the 12th, the enemy began to retire from their positions, and by your orders I moved down the main street towards the plaza, with two companies, for the purpose of silencing a fire maintained at the fourth corner from our breastworks. At our approach a body of lancers fled from the corner. I ordered Captain Herron to move round the square with his company, and if possible cut off their retreat, while I attacked, in front. They did not wait for the attack, and I halted at the point you directed me to occupy. Captain Herron did not join me as I expected, and in a short time sharp firing was heard a few streets above. I immediately hastened with the other company (Captain Hill's, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers) to the spot, and found Captain Herron enveloped by the enemy, and not less than five hundred lancers had charged from different streets and completely surrounded the company, whom we found fighting with the utmost desperation. Our arrival was fortunate, and I think saved the gallant company from being entirely cut to pieces. The enemy suffered severely, and in a short time were scattered. I regret to say our loss was great, both in numbers and value. Thirteen men of company K fell in the unequal contest, besides four severely wounded, whom we were able to save. I may be allowed to say that braver or better men never died a soldier's death.

I respectfully transmit to you Captain Small's report of his operations on the nights of the 2d and 3d instant. It is manifest that he conducted everything in the most skilful manner. The enemy's breast-works on our west side were entirely demolished, which stopped their firing from that quarter. For his admirable services on this occasion, and many others, I desire to express my warmest acknowledgments. I also enclose Captain Herron's report of his labors in removing the large wall and brick shed at the Tivoli, from which, for many days, the enemy had been pouring a constant and annoying fire.

That gallant officer speaks with characteristic modesty of the important and dangerous services himself and his company so well performed. On the 28th of September, Adjutant Waelden, with 15 men, in supporting our sentinels under a heavy fire from the breast-work, received and resisted the fire of more than 200 of the enemy. Our loss was one man (private William Einich, Pennsylvania volunteers) killed. The enemy in this affair suffered severely in both killed and wounded. I would do violence to my own feelings and to justice if I refrained from making particular mention of the gallant and fine behavior of our sentinels in every attack, and throughout the entire siege. To all the non-commissioned officers and soldiers I regret that I have not words to show forth the excellence of their good conduct. When patient and cheerful submission to broken rest, and every several sorrow of a long siege, shall meet their due reward, these cannot nor will not be unremembered. And when, in bright letters, the manly encounter of all dangers is published, the names of the living and the memory of the dead will not be covered.

To the brave and accomplished officers of the Quartel my thanks are due for most faithful and uniform support.

The difficulty with me is not who to name, but who to leave unnamed. I must, however, say that Captain J. H. Miller, of company A, 4th artillery, Captain Ford, 3d dragoons, Captain Denny, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, and his lieutenants, Captain Small and his lieutenants, Captain Dana and his lieutenants, Captain Herron and his lieutenant, and Lieutenant Blakey, of the voltigeurs, commanding a small detachment of his regiment, I feel indebted for most faithful and valuable services. Everything their country could expect or hope for, these gallant officers performed; and most worthily did they command the brave men to whom I have already referred. Lieutenant Laidley, of the ordnance, who had charge of the howitzers, managed his pieces with the utmost coolness and skill. In the hour of danger I had never to ask a second time if Mr. Laidley was at his post. Lieutenant Ehreinger, to whom was confided the management of two pieces, employed them with good effect against the enemy.

To Dr. Bunting, surgeon of the Pennsylvania battalion, I feel deeply indebted for his kindness and attention to the sick and wounded; wherever his services were needed they were promptly given, in the midst of every danger.

To Captain Hill, his officers and men, who were engaged during part of the siege near the Quartel, many thanks are due for most efficient and gallant services.

Lieutenant Woods, of company A, and Lieutenant Carroll, of company D, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, are entitled to especial notice for gallantry in maintaining, with a small force, an important out-post at the Tivoli.

Captain Denny, of company A, and Captain Dana, of company I, were sent out, on the morning of the 12th, on important and dangerous expeditions; each was in command of his own company and was entirely successful. Mr. Waelden, my adjutant, with the

arduous duties of his office doubled, rendered constant and essential service. I beg to give him my admiration and gratitude.

The behavior of the troops has been so manly, I think it is not wrong to say the good name of our country has not suffered in the long and difficult defence of San José.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. W. BLACK,

Lt. Col. 1st Penn. Vols., com'd San José.

To COL. CHILDS,

Gov. com'd'g the dep't at Puebla.

List of killed and wounded in the defence of San José during the siege.

Mounted Rifles.—Killed—Privates Cornwell and Smith, company H. Wounded—Privates Blair, company D, and Campbell, company B.

Third Dragoons.—Wounded—Private Eli Stewart, company D.

Voltigeur Regiment.—Killed—Private John H. Burgess. Wounded—Privates John Wilson and David Ricketts.

Fourth Artillery.—Wounded—Private Newton, company E.

First Pennsylvania Volunteers.—*Company A.*—Wounded—Geo. Rusheberger, John H. Hoover, James McCutcheon, David Lindsay, Henry Lynch, Mansfield Mason, James Bowdon, severely; Jno. Dolan, slightly. *Company C.*—Killed—Private William Ernick. Wounded—Charles Collison and John B. Herron, both severely. Missing—Morris Stanlear. *Company D.*—Wounded—Corporal Sylvester Bosley; privates John McClelland and James Lambert, severely. *Company I.*—Killed—John Preece. Wounded—David W. Yarlott, James Ellis, and sergeant Dominick Deranny, all slightly; private Luke Floyd, severely. *Company K.*—Killed—corporal E. H. Jones, privates John C. Gilchrist, John H. Herrod, F. B. Johns, H. Krutzelmann, James Phillips, William A. Phillips, Samuel D. Sewell, William Schmidt, D. S. Vernoy, F. Vandyke, Joseph Wilson and Samuel Troyer. Wounded, slightly—Capt. John Herron, privates Thomas B. Fernham, A. E. Marshall, W. C. Winebiddler, R. Reed. Wounded, severely—Privates Thomas B. Thomberg, Sam'l. Sloop and Charles W. Blakeman. Missing—John Longstaff.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.....	18
Wounded.....	33
Missing.....	2
Total.....	53

SAM. W. BLACK,

Lieut. Colonel commanding San José.

List of killed and wounded during the siege of Puebla, begun on the 13th September and ended on the 12th October, 1847.

Field and Staff.—Wounded—Thomas Wongierski, secretary of Col. Childs.

Second Dragoons.—Killed—Private Cornwell.

Third Dragoons.—Wounded—Private Eli Stewart, slightly, company D.

Mounted Rifles.—Killed—Private Smith, company H. Wounded—Privates Blair, company D, and Campbell, company B.

Second Artillery.—Wounded—Privates Rowland, company B, Curry, company B, and Rumner, company H.

Fourth Artillery.—Wounded—Private Newton, company F, attached to company A.

Second Infantry.—Wounded—Corporal William Patterson, company E, severely.

Voltigeur Regiment.—Killed—Private John H. Burgess. Wounded—Privates John Wilson, company A, and David Ricketts, both slightly.

Marines.—Wounded—Sergeant J. T. Packet and private John Harder, both slightly.

First Pennsylvania Volunteers.—*Company A.*—Wounded, severely—Privates George Ruscheberger, James McCutcheon, David Lindsay, Henry Lynch, Mansfield Mason, James Bowdon. Wounded, slightly—Privates John H. Hoover and John Dowlan. *Company C.*—Killed—Private William Enrick. Wounded—Privates Charles Collison and John B. Herron, both severely. Missing—Private Morris Stanlear. *Company D.*—Wounded—Corporal Sylvester Beasley, slightly; privates John McClelland and James Lambert, both severely. *Company G.*—Wounded—Privates James Wilkner, severely; Samuel Houpt, slightly; William Schultz, slightly; musician Daniel Ryan, severely. *Company I.*—Killed—Private Jno. Preece. Wounded—Sergeant Dominick Deranny; privates James Ellis and David W. Yarlott, all slightly; private Luke Floyd, severely. *Company K.*—Killed—Corporal E. H. Jones; privates John C. Gilchrist, John H. Herrod, F. B. Johns, H. Krutzelmann, James Phillips, William A. Phillips, Samuel D. Sewell, W. Schmidt, D. S. Vernoy, F. Vandyke, Joseph Wilson and Samuel Troyer. Wounded—Capt. John Herron, privates Thomas B. Fernham, A. E. Marshall, W. C. Winebiddler, and R. Reed, all slightly; Thomas B. Thomberg, Samuel Sloop and Charles W. Blake-man, all severely. Missing—Private John Longstaff.

Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Wounded—Sergeant W. W. Deihl, company A, severely; private John Biers, company B, slightly.

South Carolina Volunteers.—Killed—Private Hardy, company G. *Spy Company.*—Wounded—Officer John Messe; privates Cordero, two brothers Domingos and Jose Serezo.

Quartermaster's Department.—Wounded—A. B. Duncan, slightly; William Waddell, slightly; William Johnson, severely; Daniel Simms, servant of Col. Childs, wounded slightly.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.....	19
Wounded.....	51
Missing.....	2
Total.....	72

Respectfully submitted,

THO. CHILDS,

*Colonel U. S. A., Civil and Military Governor.*J. WAELDEN, *A. A. A. G.*

FORT LORETTO, PUEBLA,
October 15, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 12th instant, communicated by the acting assistant adjutant general, I have the honor to report that Fort Loretto, under my command, was, during the late siege, garrisoned by about 350 men, the greater part of whom were convalescent, and belonging to different regiments now in the city of Mexico.

About the 13th of September, the enemy commenced firing upon our principal depot of San José, in which were stored the supplies for the subsistence and service of the troops.

The battery of two 12-pounder field-guns, and our 10-inch mortar, commanded by Captain Kendrick, 2d regiment artillery, was skilfully managed, with reasonable success, during the seige. We opened our fire upon the city where the enemy had assaulted at different points and fired from, or wherever there was a chance of annoying him. The fire was continued, at intervals, from about the 15th until the 20th ultimo, the day on which Santa Anna demanded a surrender of the American garrison; and on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, it was brisk and continuous. Also, at periods between the 30th and the 8th instant, the firing was warm on all sides; and I am of opinion that the enemy must have suffered considerably.

The infantry were only engaged with the enemy when sent out to act as pickets towards San José, our principal station in the city. The detail of infantry pickets commenced on the 27th September, and one 12-pounder gun, with its complement of gunners, was ordered to San José on the 28th. The gunners and details were thus continued for that point until the 12th instant.

The following officers were stationed in this fort:

Captain H. L. Kendrick, 2d artillery.

Captain J. Hill, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers.

First Lieutenant R. P. Maclay, 8th infantry.

Second Lieutenant H. R. Selden, 5th infantry.

Second Lieutenant J. J. Booker, 8th infantry.

Second Lieutenant J. Swift Totten, 2d artillery.

Second Lieutenant G. Moore, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers.

Second Lieutenant E. Carroll, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers.

The officers and men under my command were attentive to every duty, and anxious to engage the enemy. Captain Kendrick was active and zealous in the discharge of his duties.

I take pleasure on the present occasion to speak of the skill and good conduct of first Sergeant Orvell, of B company, 2nd artillery, in the management of the 12-pounder guns.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

TH. P. GWYNN,

Maj. 6th Inf'y, com'ding Fort Loretto, Puebla, Mexico.

Brevet Colonel T. CHILDS,

Civil and Military Governor.

GUADALOUPE HEIGHTS, PUEBLA, MEXICO.

October 16, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to your excellency a detailed report of the proceedings of the garrison at Guadalupe heights during the siege, commencing September 13th and ending October 12, 1847. As you are aware, a large guerrilla force arrived in this city on the 13th ultimo, under General Rea. All at this place was in readiness, and the garrison kept under arms all night. During the day we witnessed a dropping fire from the enemy from the house tops, and other available places, on San José; but no attack was made on this place until the 23d ultimo, when part of the enemy's forces was sent against this post, but were repulsed with severe loss by the men under my command, and retired in great haste and disorder. None of our men were injured, and no further attempt was made on us that day, although parties coming within the range of the howitzers were fired on, and some execution done on the enemy, which deterred them from venturing in the vicinity of the post for some time. On the afternoon of the 24th a party, numbering about 500, and under command of a general officer, approached to within 150 yards of the breastwork and discharged their pieces, but a brisk fire dispersed them with the loss of ten men and two horses killed and apparently a much greater number wounded. On the 25th, I had the honor to receive from your excellency a copy of a communication from Santa Anna, with your reply, which, being read to the troops being garrisoned at this place, was received with shouts of exultation, and the confidence of officers and men, in the skill and courage of the commander-in-chief of the forces at Puebla was redoubled, and a universal pledge given to perish sooner than surrender. On the 29th, a party was sent out under Lieutenant Lewis to attack a body of men who were keeping up a hot fire on San José. After a hot fire of three hours, killing eight and wounding a greater number, a heavy rain commenced and rendered the guns useless, and, the enemy having ceased firing, orders were sent to recall the party, which returned to quarters with one man severely and two slightly wounded. The same afternoon a party

under Lieutenant Bryan made an attack on the enemy, and killed and wounded many. No further attempt was made on us by the enemy. On the 6th of October, a party under Lieutenant Edwards, accompanied by Lieutenant Lewis, made an attack on a body of infantry near the Tivoli, of whom they killed five and wounded many more. After an hour's severe fighting they were able to make a breach in the wall of a church commanding the Tivoli; but, unable to spare a necessary force from Gaudaloupe to garrison it, the place was abandoned after driving the enemy from the vicinity. They retired with one private severely, and Lieutenant Edwards and Lewis slightly, wounded. On the 8th instant, Captain Johnson was sent with a force to drive a party of the enemy from their position, in which he succeeded with no loss to himself, but considerable to the enemy. The subsequent operations of the garrison were confined to annoying the enemy when within musket range; and of the fifty men detailed on the 13th and engaged in the streets of Puebla, none were wounded or missing; and, as they fought under your own eye, it would be superfluous for me to mention their conduct on that occasion. It is difficult, when all have behaved so gallantly, to designate individuals who have distinguished themselves above the rest; but let me call to your attention the gallant conduct of corporal Salkeld, of company F, 2d artillery, corporal Meron, 4th artillery, artificer Jenkins, privates Barnes, company I, 2d artillery, Williams, company C, 2d infantry, James Wilkner, company G, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, Daniel Ryan, a fifer, a boy of 15 years, company G, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers. To Lieutenants Morgan and Merrifield, previous to their being attached, I owe thanks for their gallant conduct. To Captain Johnson, Lieutenants Edwards, Ryan, and Lewis, I must also return thanks for their efficiency and gallantry in executing all orders. And let me particularly recommend for favorable notice Lieutenant Mont. P. Young, of company G, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, now deceased, who, up to the time of his fatal illness, rendered the most gallant and effectual services. He died of fever contracted by constant exposure on duty. The hour of death alone was able to draw him from his post. For the memory of this accomplished officer and gentleman I beg to bespeak your affection and respect.

I am with sentiments of deep respect, your excellency's obedient servant,

T. G. MOREHEAD,

Capt. 1st Penn. volunteers, commanding Guadalupe.

His Excellency THOS. CHILDS, Colonel U. S. Army,

Civil and Military Governor, Puebla, Mexico.

August 24, 1847.

SIR: As I was not wounded until the last of the action of the 20th, I have the honor to report the movements of my squadron, (F troop of the 1st, and K of the 3d regiments, dragoons.) Twenty-five men under Lieutenant Ewell, myself attending, accompanied

the general-in-chief to the redoubt at Contreras, captured a short time previously. At Cayoacan, coming up to the head of our pursuing column, I was sent with my dragoons and some twenty riflemen under Lieutenant Gibbs, mounted on horses taken from the enemy, to cover Captain Lee, of the engineers, on a reconnoissance towards San Antonio. This place was found in possession of General Worth, and his columns rapidly following up the victory.

Returning without delay to the general-in-chief, I was joined by the rest of the squadron, which had been rapidly and efficiently brought up by Captain McReynolds of the 3d dragoons, and received orders to report to General Pillow, and to join in the attack going on on the right; the ground immediately in front was found to be impracticable for cavalry action. During the carrying of the village and redoubt of Churubusco, I moved to the right, hoping to make a diversion and get on the road to the rear, but, finding this impossible, returned to my former position.

After the enemy's works were carried, I was ordered to charge down the road towards the city, after the retreating enemy. On the route I was joined by Colonel Harney with several companies of the 2d dragoons; he assumed command, and directed me with my three troops of dragoons, to place myself and command at the head of the cavalry column; the Mexicans were overtaken soon after we entered on the causeway, about three-fourths of a mile from the city, and suffered a severe slaughter up to its very gates.

Understanding that a battery was on the end of the causeway next the town, I communicated through Lieutenant Steele, A. A. General, to Colonel Harney my firm intention to charge it, trusting to their panic to enter with the fugitives. Myself, Lieutenant Steele, and Lieutenant Ewell, together with some dragoons whose horses were over excited, were considerably ahead of the main body, coming full on the redoubt, when the enemy opened a fire of grape upon us, amongst their fugitives, and I gave the command to the men around me to dismount and carry it, presuming that the movement would be observed and followed by the rest of the column. This movement not being understood by our men, and the recall which had been sounded and imperfectly heard from the rear, caused them to halt and retire, but in creditable order.

On having been sent to combine with the attack on the right, I was joined by Captain Duperu, with his company of the 3d dragoons, who accompanied me throughout the rest of the day, and behaved very handsomely under such fire as we had passed through.

Company F, of the 1st dragoons, was the leading one on the causeway, and which explains its severe loss.

I have particularly to mention the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Steele, who was constantly at the head of the column, and of Lieutenant Ewell, who had two horses shot under him, immediately at the barricade, and whose conduct in our previous affair of the squadron on the 18th instant, was most conspicuous; also, Lieutenant L. Graham, who was wounded, and deserves my thanks for his efficiency on this day, as well as the handsome manner of head

ing a detachment of the company against superior odds on the 12th instant.

Captain McReynolds, acting as second captain of the squadron, was throughout the day every way active, and suffered by a severe wound in his arm.

But it is to the non-commissioned officers and privates, that credit is more particularly due for their conduct here and elsewhere.

Statement of loss on the 20th instant.

Captain Kearny, loss of arm.

Captain McReynolds, wounded severely.

Lieutenant L. Graham, wounded slightly.

Five privates, company F, 1st dragoons, killed.

Five horses, company F, 1st dragoons, killed.

Statement to be received from other companies.

Captain McReynolds's company, no privates killed.

Do do 2 do wounded.

Do do 2 horses killed.

Captain Duperu's company, one private killed.

Do do one do wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

P. KEARNY, Jr.

Capt. 1st Drag., Com'g. 1st Squad. 2d Bat., Cav. Brig.

Lieut. Col. MOORE,

3d Reg. Drag., Com'g. 2d Bat. Cav. Brig.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D DRAGOONS, NEAR THE CITY OF MEXICO,

August 24, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with the direction of Colonel Harney, I submit a brief report of the services of the 2d regiment of dragoons and company I, mounted rifles, during the late operations.

We marched from Puebla, at the head of the army, on the 7th instant. On our arrival at the hacienda "Buena Vista," at the foot of the western slope of the mountains, on the 10th instant, we first met the enemy. They appeared in considerable force about a mile in our front, and preparations were immediately made to charge them, on which they disappeared, and we took quarters in the hacienda. Shortly afterwards, they appeared again and drove in several of our men who had gone some distance to the front. Colonel Harney then ordered me to take a squadron and pursue them, which was done at a rapid pace, he supporting me with the rest of the regiment. The enemy fled so fast we could not overtake them, and we halted at the end of a mile and a half.

On the 17th instant, as we approached San Augustin, the enemy

again appeared in force, but they retired before us. Captain Blake of the 2d dragoons, who commanded the advanced guard of the army, entered the town and took possession of it after a skirmish with the enemy. On the 18th, we marched at an early hour with the 1st division, Captain Thornton taking the lead with the advanced guard. As we approached San Antonio, their guns were partially concealed, and the brave Captain Thornton unfortunately advanced too far, when he received a cannon shot from their battery which struck him in the breast and killed him instantly. On the 19th, at the battle of St. Heronimo, my command was held in reserve within range of the enemy's shells. On the 20th, it became necessary to split up the cavalry into so many detachments, that both Colonel Harney and myself were left without commands for the greater part of the day. On this day, Captains Hardee and Ruff were holding important points round San Augustin, and the former was attacked by a large band of guerrillas, who were repulsed and driven off by Captain Hardee and his subaltern, Lieutenant Anderson. The firing being heard at San Augustin, two companies of the 2d and one of the 3d dragoons were promptly taken out to his assistance by Lieutenant Colonel Moore of the 3d dragoons. But the enemy had retired before they arrived, and further pursuit was deemed unnecessary. In this encounter, between thirty and forty horses with arms and accoutrements were captured by Captain Hardee. Captain Blake, with his squadron, was engaged in conducting and securing the prisoners taken at St. Heronimo. Captain Ker, of the 2d dragoons, was ordered to report to General Pierce, and was engaged with the enemy for some time, and afterwards in the charge, under the direction of Colonel Harney, that drove the flying enemy into the city. During all these operations, my command has been actively engaged in reconnoitring, on picket guards and patrol duty, and as the corps of horse is very small in comparison with the other corps of the army, these duties have been very severe.

It gives me great pleasure to add, that the regular staff officers, Lieutenant Oakes, as adjutant, and Lieutenant Tree, as quartermaster, have rendered important services, and I am much indebted to them for their zeal and energy.

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

E. V. SUMNER,

Major 2d Dragoons, Com'g.

Lieutenant WM. STEELE,

Act. Adj. Gen., Cav. Brig.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D BATTALION, CAVALRY BRIGADE,
August 24, 1847.

SIR : I submit below a report of the positions and operations of the several companies composing the 2d battalion, cavalry brigade, during the actions of the 20th instant, so far as the same has been ascertained. It will be borne in mind that by brigade order No.

12, companies F, 1st dragoons, and K, 3d dragoons, were detached from my command as an escort to the commander-in-chief, and ordered to report accordingly—company C, 3d dragoons, was attached to the volunteer division under Major General Quitman—that company D was stationed at Puebla as a permanent part of the garrison of that place—that company E, 3d dragoons, was attached to the division under Major General Pillow—company G, 3d dragoons, was attached to the division under Brevet Major General Worth—and the Tennessee cavalry was attached to the command of Major Sumner—and all ordered to report to their respective commanders. These companies have not reported to me since. During the last action on the 20th instant, companies F, 1st dragoons, and K, 3d dragoons, were with the commander-in-chief, and when the route of the enemy became general these companies pursued the flying enemy to the gates of the city. Companies C, 3d dragoons, company E, 3d dragoons, and the Tennessee cavalry, were stationed at San Augustine during the actions and did not participate in the battles. Company G, 3d dragoons, was attached to the head-quarters of Major General Worth, and also participated in pursuing and harrassing the retreating enemy.

None of the companies attached to my command were present at, or participated in, the action which took place on the morning of the 20th instant.

Captain Kearny, 1st dragoons, Captain McReynolds, 3d dragoons, and Lieutenant Graham, 1st dragoons, were severely wounded while pursuing the retiring enemy. The number and names of the non-commissioned officers and privates killed, wounded, or missing, have not as yet been ascertained correctly. The number (if any) is very small.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,

T. P. MOORE,

*Lieutenant Colonel 3d Dragoons,
Commanding 2d Battalion, Cavalry Brigade.*

To Lieutenant WM. STEELE,

A. A. A. General, Cavalry Brigade.

TACUBAYA, August 24, 1847.

SIR: Pursuant to the instructions of Colonel Harney, commanding the cavalry brigade, I have the honor to report the operations of the independent company under my command during the recent contest with the enemy before the city of Mexico.

The motives which actuated the gentlemen composing my command will be best understood by reference to the preamble of their muster roll, which is as follows:

“We, the undersigned, citizens of the army, feeling the importance of the present crisis, and anxious to contribute our mite to the honor of American arms, and to share the glories of the second ‘conquest of Mexico,’ hereby enrol ourselves as volunteers under the command of Captain Justus McKinstry, and agree to be subject

thereto until the issue of the approaching struggle"—which induced the general-in-chief to issue the following :

[SPECIAL ORDER.]

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Chalco, Mexico, August 15, 1847.

" Captain Justus McKinstry, of the United States army, is hereby excused from duty in the quartermaster's department, to which he belongs, and, at his own request, is recognized as the commander of a body of volunteers, citizens of the United States, to be known as the 'McKinstry volunteers,' who, under the influence of a noble patriotism, have enrolled themselves for service in the United States army, pending the approaching contest of arms before and at the capital of the Mexican republic.

" He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

" By command of Major General Winfield Scott.

" E. A. HITCHCOCK,

"Lieutenant Colonel, A. Inspector General."

On the 16th, and on our way to San Augustine, a quantity of arms, consisting of lances, sabres, escopets, and muskets, were discovered beneath the floor of a church near the road, and destroyed.

On the 17th, I was ordered to report to Colonel Harney, and formed part of his command during the action of the 19th at Contreras.

On the morning of the 20th, I accompanied the army in pursuit of the enemy until our arrival before his entrenched position at Churubusco, at which place I acted under the immediate orders of the general-in-chief. In communicating an order of his to Brigadier General Pierce, and to ascertain the progress of the battle, I attempted to turn the enemy's right, and came under a heavy cross-fire from his musketry, which slightly wounded three of my command. After reporting the result of my observations, a part of my command joined the regular cavalry in pursuit of the enemy to the gates of the city, where two of my men were severely wounded by a discharge of grape from a battery which commanded the road.

Organized but a few days, for the most part indifferently armed, and with little or no knowledge of the duty of a cavalry soldier, my men, actuated by the true spirit of Americans, submitted to discipline, and comported themselves before the enemy in a manner far exceeding my just expectations; and whilst grateful for, and proud of, the support rendered by all, I cannot omit calling your attention to the conduct of Gordon H. Murray, of Arkansas; Henry N. Clarke and Albert J. Smith, of New York; William H. Richardson, of Maryland, and James Kellogg, of Georgia, whose services at Churubusco, under a heavy fire from the enemy, are deserving of special notice and commendation.

As those composing my command were not regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and are, perhaps, not entitled

to the rewards which a benificent government bestows upon those who suffer in the service of the country, I cannot too strongly commend to the consideration of the general-in-chief the case of Mr. —Dresser, who lost his leg in the discharge of his duty.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. McKINSTRY,

Captain U. S. A., commanding volunteers.

To Lieut. WM. STEELE,

A. A. A. General U. S. A.

A.

TACUBAYA, *Mexico, August 24, 1847.*

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I have to report the engineer operations in the recent engagements of your division in the vicinity of Mexico.

The division reached San Augustin on the evening of the 17th instant. On the morning of the 18th, you ordered me to reconnoitre the works of San Antonio. With Captain Thornton's dragoons as an escort I approached to within one thousand yards of that place, the advanced guard of the troop being with me, and the remainder about one hundred yards in the rear, where a gun was discharged, killing the gallant Thornton and forcing us to retire and resume our examination with greater caution.

On resuming the reconnoissance, I thought I discovered from the steeple of a church a little to the left of the road, that the most promising direction to turn the enemy's line, was to the right of the road. Passing then to the right and examining the ground from the top of the hacienda of Cuapa, I found that I was mistaken, and that the right presented great difficulties and a powerful front. Turning again to the left with Colonel C. F. Smith's light battalion as a covering party, I endeavored to find a path by which the enemy's batteries could be turned and the road to Mexico in rear of them could be gained. This direction was followed to about three quarters of a mile in rear of the San Antonio works, ascertaining the probability, though not the certainty of reaching the road of Mexico. When the approach of night and the difficulty of retracing our steps in the dark forbade further exploration on that day. On the next day, (the 19th,) I accompanied Colonel Smith's light battalion over the same ground, partly with a view to gain additional information, and partly to fix the enemy's attention on the probability of an attack on San Antonio, and thereby prevent him from sending any assistance towards St. Angel, in which direction the main attack of the day was to be made. General Smith's attack was made that evening and resumed next morning with complete success. On hearing the result, you immediately put your division in motion, ordering me to guide Clark's brigade and Colonel C. F. Smith's battalion along the track that I had reconnoitred to

the rear of San Antonio works, while Garland's brigade should force the front. The path to the rear was three miles in length; the first and the last half miles being through corn-fields and chapparals, and the middle portion (two miles long) over a perfect honeycomb of lava, full of elevations and depressions, where a skilful light infantry could make an excellent defence. The enemy perceiving us in his rear, immediately evacuated the works, and our party in its progress fell upon the centre of his retreating column, three thousand strong. Colonel Martin Scott at the head of the party, with Captains Ruggle's and Merrill's companies, opened a brisk fire. The enemy fled in two directions, one half towards the work it had deserted, and the remainder towards Mexico.

The party flying towards San Antonio, now seeing Garland's brigade in its front and Clark's in its rear, immediately abandoned the road and dispersed in all directions. General Gaudaloupe was taken prisoner.

Captain R. Semmes of the navy, your aid-de-camp, and Lieutenant Hardcastle, of the topographical engineers, were at the head of the column, assisting in guiding and urging on the men.

It was in pursuing the remaining half of the San Antonio garrison, that your division, now concentrated, fell upon the Churubusco fort which had not been reconnoitred, and on which our information was very partial, but which was so gallantly stormed.

On returning (up the road) from conveying your orders to commanders of brigades, I lost sight of your division, and fell in with a small party of General Pillow's command, which I endeavored to guide to Churubusco fort. Through the corn-fields on the left of the road, we had many ditches to fill with corn-stalks to render them passable, and only succeeded in arriving at the fort just as it had been carried.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. MASON,
Captain of Engineers.

Major General WORTH,
Commanding 1st division, Tacubaya.

B.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO,
August 22, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the operations of my battery in the battle of Mexico, fought on the 20th instant:

After the village of San Antonio had been turned by the movement of Colonel Clarke's brigade to the left, this strong entrenched position was abandoned by the enemy, and the battery with the other brigade of your division moved rapidly on through the village in pursuit of the retiring forces. The pursuit was continued as far as the village of Churubusco, where our forces fell upon another

strongly entrenched position of the enemy; the battery was pushed forward till it became exposed to the fire of a *tete du pont* battery, which constituted the left of the enemy's entrenchments, and completely enfiladed the road on which we were advancing. The ground being at best extremely unfavorable for the operations of field artillery, and especially as nothing whatever was known of the enemy's position, or the character of his defences, except what was learned from the developement of his fire, the best possible dispositions were made to shelter the battery from the destructive effect of the enemy's shot till opportunity should offer to bring it into play. In the mean time the left of the enemy's line had been forced, and the *tete du pont* battery carried at the point of the bayonet.

A church top in the village adopted facilities for reconnoitring the enemy's position, and from this point it was discovered that he had been driven from every point of the field but one, which was a church on the outskirts of the village of Churubusco, and was the key to their position. This church, called San Pablo, forming the right of the enemy's entrenchments, was a strong stone building entirely girdled by irregular defences; in front was a strong field work, arranged for artillery and infantry defences.

From the church top in the village, it was discovered, that the principal face of the field work in front of San Pablo could be enfiladed, and its right face taken in reverse, at less than two hundred and fifty yards distance from a point on the main road, in advance of the battery, towards the *tete du pont*, now in possession of our troops. Accordingly a section of the battery, under direction of Lieutenant H. I. Hunt, was moved forward, the prolongation of the principal face seized, and a brisk fire of the section opened; after a few minutes fire of shot, shells, and cannister, the enemy's artillery men were driven from their guns, and the infantry from their breast-works, the whole taking shelter in the body of the church of San Pablo. Lieutenant Hunt was then ordered to direct the fire of his section at the vulnerable parts of the church, and a few more rounds completely silenced the enemy's fire.

A white flag now appearing upon the roof of the church, indicated that the enemy were prepared to surrender, and the fire of the section was discontinued. Colonel Andrew's voltigeurs who were lying in and about the church, from the top of which the reconnoissance was made, together with some infantry troops on their left, now closed in upon and entered the work, where more than eleven hundred of the enemy surrendered themselves prisoners, one hundred of whom were officers, many of them of high rank and consideration. This last strong hold of the enemy being broken, the field was lost to him at every point, and his beaten and scattered forces might be seen flying in every direction from the scene of combat, closely pursued by our gallant troops.

The battery was supported by two companies of the 8th infantry under Captains Schriren and Gates, and the voltigeurs under Colonel Andrews.

After San Pablo had been carried, and the road cleared of the

debris of the retreating army by the infantry and voltigeurs, the battery was pushed on some two miles further and halted for the night.

The officers belonging to the battery, Lieutenants H. I. Hunt, W. Hays, and H. F. Clarke, discharged the varied duties that devolved upon them during the day with a zeal and intelligence that merit the warmest commendation. The non-commissioned officers and men sustained the good reputation they had won on former occasions. Sergeant Platt, who was so fortunate as to be most actively engaged, deserves my especial notice.

Owing to the fact that the battery was ordered to be kept sheltered, where exposure could produce no result, our loss was trifling, being but one man (private Riley) wounded, and one horse disabled.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
JAMES DUNCAN,
Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,
Ast. Adj. Gen. U. S. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS, LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION,
Tacubaya, Mexico, August 23, 1847.

SIR: Pursuant to division orders No. 83, I have the honor to report the operations of the light infantry battalion on the 20th instant.

Having been detached on the morning of that day with the 2d brigade to cut off the retreat of the Mexican forces from San Antonio, after a hard march of two hours over the rough ground in rear of the position occupied by the division, the battalion came up to the road leading from San Antonio to Churubusco, just as the head of the 1st brigade was passing out of the former—a part of the 2d brigade having a few minutes before this cut the enemy's line, and compelled the rear portion of his force to retreat in the direction of Mexicalcingo.

The battalion then joined in pursuit of the enemy, and when within range of his batteries at Churubusco, followed the 2d regiment of artillery into a field on the right of the road, with orders to keep on the right of that regiment in column of companies, with deploying intervals; this was done as well as the nature of the ground—corn fields, intersected by ditches—would permit.

Losing sight of the 2d regiment for some time, and seeing a long line of Mexican infantry (several thousands) extending far to my right, I got into line of battle, and moved by the left flank to get within supporting distance of the 2d; this brought me in time nearly in its rear, when I moved forward (still by the flank) and began to form line by file on the left to get my true position. At this time the enemy's musketry reached us. When two companies of the battalion were in line, an officer of the general's staff rode

up and gave the command "*forward*," on which the men dashed across the ditch and through the corn fields towards the enemy, without awaiting to receive their orders from me. I, of course, followed them, and thus the two remaining companies still in the rear, knew not where I was. Their officers, however, led them towards the *tête du pont*.

From the mode of advance and the nature of the ground, (previously mentioned,) the men became so much scattered that after passing an open field in the rear of some *jacales* on the road, I found myself with not exceeding 20 men of my command, and knew not where the others were.

Soon after this, by signal, I succeeded in getting together probably one-half of the command, and at the same time joined by several officers, and perhaps 100 men from the 5th, 6th, and 8th regiments of infantry, with which force I moved towards the *tête du pont*, and afterwards in pursuit of the enemy.

From reports made to me by the company officers, I find that the battalion, scattered as it was, was far in the advance, and did gallant service. After the fatiguing service of the morning, the rapid advance of the battalion, under a severe fire of grape and musketry, entitles the officers and men to the highest praise. The return of casualties already rendered, shows that very nearly one-fifth of the number who went into action were put out of condition, and thus justifies my language.

The battalion being composed of companies from different regiments, it is but an act of justice that they, with their officers, should be designated. They are:

K, 2d artillery, commanded by First Lieutenant Peck; Second Lieutenant Simpson being his subaltern.

I, 2d artillery, commanded by First Lieutenant Elzey.

H, 5th infantry, commanded by 2d Lieutenant Farrelly; the captain, E. K. Smith, was present, but was acting as major to the battalion.

B, 8th infantry, commanded by Captain Reeve, Second Lieutenant Pitcher being his subaltern. Second Lieutenant Holloway, another subaltern to the company, was present, but was acting as adjutant to the battalion.

From reports and inquiries, as well as my observation in some degree, I can bear full testimony to the good conduct of the officers in collecting their men and leading them forward. Captain E. K. Smith, acting as major to the battalion, exerted himself throughout in the most energetic manner in this respect, and deserves all praise. In this, his report shows that he was ably seconded by Lieutenants Elzey, Farrelly, and Simpson. Lieutenant Pitcher got well in advance, and was engaged in serving one of the enemy's guns against him. Lieutenant Holloway was severely wounded, and was unable to advance beyond the open field. Captain Reeve and Lieutenant Peck, although very weak from many days' indisposition, struggled manfully forward when almost in a state of exhaustion. Lieutenant Farrelly, suffering in like manner from indisposition and exhaustion, was shot down at the end of the ditch

whilst leading a portion of his company to the assault of the *tête du pont*.

It is also a pleasing duty for me to mention the names of such of the sergeants, rank and file, who, by gallant bearing and good conduct, attracted the observation of their officers, to wit:

Sergeants Updegraff, Archer, and Flynn, of company H, 5th infantry. Captain Smith speaks in especial terms of Updegraff's "gallant bearing during the fight;" and adds, "this man, whose deportment is always that of a gentleman, behaved most gallantly at Fort Brown, and was especially mentioned in the report of the commanding officer of the regiment at Monterey; and I believe, as fully deserves promotion as any man of his grade in the army."

Lieutenant Elzey brings to my "particular notice, the conduct of First Sergeant Henry Wilson, and Corporal John Scan, (company I, 2d artillery.) Their zeal and energy in the charge carried them some distance in advance of the company, and they arrived at the fort in time to serve the enemy's artillery against him. In this particular instance, they rendered service that merits the highest praise."

Lieutenant Peck speaks thus of Sergeant Meckel and private John Peterson, (company K, 2d artillery:) Of the former, "He rendered me valuable assistance in rallying the men, and leading them forward over the broken ground, in front of the enemy's works. He behaved gallantly throughout the action, and exposed himself to a most destructive fire for the purpose of assisting the wounded, while the command was waiting to be organized for a second advance." Of the latter, "Having become separated from his company, he joined Captain Ruggles, 5th infantry, and assisted him in rallying a command, and was foremost in its advance upon the works of the enemy."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. SMITH,

Capt. 2d Ast., Brevet Lt. Col., com'd'g bat.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,

Ast. Adj't General, 1st division, &c., &c.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION,
Tacubaya, August 23, 1847.

CAPTAIN: Preliminary to the report required by division order dated the 20th instant, I have the honor to report the operations of the brigade under my command, composed of the 2d and 3d artillery and 4th infantry.

On the 17th instant, in obedience to the order of Major General Worth, commanding the division, my brigade took post at the hacienda of San Juan de Los Dios, distant from the strongly fortified position of San Antonio, about 1,000 yards—several attempts were made to dislodge us, by means of heavy guns, but without effect.

On the morning of the 20th, I received the order of the division commander to retire from the hacienda; a new position was then taken up on the road passing through San Antonio, and distant from

it half a mile. We had halted but a short time, when the 4th infantry, commanded by Major Lee, was ordered to advance, and receive orders from the general; the remainder of the brigade moved up to the point occupied by General Worth, who, in the course of half an hour, directed a company to advance upon San Antonio, and draw the fire of the batteries in order to develop their strength. This duty was accomplished by a company of the third artillery, under Lieutenant Johnston, in the most creditable manner, and this strong hold, with several pieces of ordnance and some ammunition, was occupied without the loss of a man. The brigade was immediately pressed forward through the village and soon joined a part of the 2d brigade. The march was continued along the main road towards Mexico, until we encountered the principal force of the enemy strongly fortified at a bridge and church, about 200 yards distant from each other. Here the brigade entered a corn field by direction of the general; in front, and on the left of the work at the bridge, when within fair musket range, I directed the 3d artillery, under Lieut. Col. Belton, to move up, under cover of the corn, obliquely to the road, and storm the work. The 2d artillery, under Major Galt, was ordered at the same time to march to the right and support the storming party. The two commands moved ahead with spirit and cheerfulness under their respective commanders. The 4th infantry at this moment rejoined me, and Major Lee was directed to advance and occupy the extreme right of our line. These movements were executed under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry; our troops, however, continued to advance slowly, but steadily, through fields of rank corn and over deep ditches. The battle field, from the bridge head to the left of the enemy's line, was warmly contested for about two hours, the musketry rolling without one moment's intermission, finally the extreme left of the enemy commenced to give way. On pressing up towards the bridge, I soon had the happiness to witness one of our regimental colors floating over the walls of the *tete du pont*, from which we had been so much annoyed. This information was promptly conveyed to the general who was close at hand. Returning to this work, I found parts of several regiments reorganizing.

Duncan's battery had been keeping up a brisk fire upon the work in front of the church of San Pablo for about fifteen minutes, when suddenly it ceased, and my attention was called to a white flag which the enemy had hoisted near the church. This, I have no doubt, was caused by the fire of Duncan's battery, and the taking of the *tete du pont*, which gave us the entire control of their left and rear. Knowing well the trickery of the enemy, directions were given to watch for them in rear of the church, lest some of them should take advantage of the flag to escape. As was expected, a large party were soon discovered retiring across a stream—one volley sent them back at a brisk run. Hearing others had escaped, and seeing some of our troops enter the work, the advance on the main road was resumed, when presently another party of the enemy was seen with a white flag retreating towards a hacienda, where they surrendered to some of our troops, whom I have since heard were commanded by

General Shields. Although we advanced some distance further, the fighting had ceased and we halted for the night.

You will not fail to perceive from the nature of the ground in which the action was fought, as well as from the regimental reports herewith enclosed, marked A, B, and C, how difficult it is for me to speak of the particular merits or distinguished acts of individuals. The regimental commanders led their regiments most gallantly into action, and every other officer of the brigade, as far as I saw, or have heard, deserves to be rewarded for his bravery and perseverance, contributing, as they did, so much to the achievement of our brilliant victory.

My thanks are due to the acting assistant adjutant general of brigade, Captain Nichols, already distinguished for gallant conduct, and to my acting aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Thorn, slightly wounded, for their promptness in conveying my orders, under the heaviest fire of musketry I have ever witnessed; and also for their energetic and successful efforts in collecting and getting into action the men who, from the nature of the ground, were unavoidably separated from their companies. My thanks are also due to Capt. Mackall, Captain Pemberton, and Lieutenant Armstrong, of the division staff, for like efforts.

The list of killed and wounded will be found attached to the reports of regimental commanders.

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

JNO. GARLAND,

Brevet Col., U. S. Army.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,

Assistant Adjutant General 1st division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D REGIMENT ARTILLERY,
Tacubaya, Mexico, August 22, 1847.

SIR: The second regiment of artillery, under my command, (five companies,) after participating in the earlier marches and operations of the first division on the 20th instant, was, on nearing the scene of heavy conflict immediately in front of the enemy's formidable battery (*tete du pont*) at Churubusco, ordered through the corn field masking it. The right of the regiment shared in the turning of the left of the battery, while the left, also rushing forward, delivering its fire, was in time to witness the precipitate retreat on its other flank. How hot and fatal was the hostile fire during this brief space may, I hope, be well estimated by our loss. I commenced the operation with 257 aggregate, of whom the detailed list of killed and wounded, accompanying this report, accounts sadly enough for one officer (Lieutenant Arnold) severely wounded, and 56 rank and file. We then formed in the road on our honorably mutilated regimental colors, and were as far as the farthest when the division was halted and the battle ended.

Nothing could have been finer than the conduct of officers and men. A list of the former is subjoined, and I could not specially

refer to one as more distinguished than another. Of the non-commissioned officers, it is proper to designate, as much distinguished in the day's work, Sergeant Major Johnson; Sergeant Darding, killed, who succeeded Lieutenant Arnold in the command of company F; Color-Sergeant Chapple, of company G, wounded; Sergeant Allen, of company F, severely wounded; and Sergeants Cleveland, Walters, Cunningham, all three severely wounded; and Corporal McCormick, of company H.

I trust that our little column will be considered as having, with somewhat of faithful zeal, endeavored to discharge its duties in sustaining the reputation of our arms and country.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

P. H. GALT,
Major, 2d Artillery.

To Capt. W. A. NICHOLS,
A. A. A. General, 1st Brigade, 1st Division.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Captain Mackenzie.....	Acting Major
" Brooks.	
First Lieut. Shackleford.....	Com'g Co. G
" Daniels.....	" " C
" Arnold, (severely wounded).....	" " F
" Sedgwick.....	" " H
" Anderson, (acting adjutant.)	
" H. Allen.	
" Woodbridge, act. reg. quartermaster and commissary.	
Assistant Surgeon Deyrele.	

SAN ANDRES DE LANDRILLERA,
Three miles from Mexico, August 23, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to orders from brigade head-quarters, received this day, I have the honor to report the operations of the battalion of the 3d artillery, under my command, composed of companies B, G, I, and K.

On the morning of the 20th instant, soon after sunrise, we left the hacienda of Los Dios to support the forces operating in the direction of San Angel, and, passing through San Augustine, moved in the direction indicated about two miles, when we returned by the same route to the old position, near the pass of San Antonio. About noon the leading company of the battalion was detached to move along the road in the direction of the pass of San Antonio to draw their fire. This service of imminent risk was most steadily and gallantly performed by K company, and 1st Lieutenant R. H. Johnston, supported by the remaining companies of the battalion. By this operation it was made certain that the extensive works were abandoned, leaving in our possession several pieces of heavy artillery and a large amount of ordnance stores. This company was

then posted in the hacienda of San Antonio, and rejoined the regiment at this place at 11 o'clock same night.

The battalion then moved at a brisk pace, heavy firing being heard in front, about three miles on the main road, filed into a meadow, and was about to deploy, when I received an order to charge the battery, and points of direction were given me. Hedges of maguey and deep ditches threw the battalion (in column) into some dismay; but it soon reached a point, near the road, leading directly to an embrasure of the battery, when I received an order to occupy an abandoned battery; in searching for which we received a round of grape, which brought down the centre man of the leading platoon. The battalion then entered the corn-fields again upon the original points of direction, made a short halt behind some ruins ahead to close up the companies, and give the men a breathing spell, (having marched near five miles in quick and double-quick time.) We then began to receive a close and sharp fire, which, without orders, drew a straggling fire from some recruits, and prevented, with the unremitted fire from the works and Mexican lines in front, my command to "cease firing" being heard. The head of the column, with parts of the three companies under their respective commanders, had now reached the edge of the planted fields, with a field ditch and the ditch of the work to pass, when it was evident we were receiving a cross-fire from the angles and flanks of the *tete du pont*, and from the Mexican lines in the corn-field within eighty yards. The fire was very hot, and the effect of it was a great loss there, and the throwing off the lagging files of the battalion to the right. At this time, not more than 20 or 30 men were with me, and these falling constantly. Captain Burke was then ordered to bring up all stragglers to this point, and then we would attempt the charge, notwithstanding our small force. Not receiving much increase to our ranks, with the few who had pressed on with such vigor and gallantry we moved to the right. Captain Burke here rejoined with a few men; the fire of the enemy continued unabated. From observation, I was convinced that the turning point had arrived; and, relieved partially from the concentrated fire by the appearance of some of our troops on the right, we pressed on and entered the work on the left flank with a very small force. A field piece at the right angle of the work was taken in charge by Lieutenant Shields and fired upon the church and fort of Churubusco, where the enemy still held out. A mounted officer here entered the fort and stated that the garrison of the church was anxious to surrender. General and ex-president Annaya and General Rincon were among the number. As he bore no flag, he was made prisoner. A column soon after approached from the church, accompanied with a train, but after an unsuccessful attempt to escape, surrendered. General Garay, 9 other officers, and 230 Mexicans composed this column; two mounted officers attempted to escape, but were shot by my men, and their horses taken; 32 deserters from our army were taken at this time. The third artillery being the service regiment of the day, was ordered to take charge of the captured guns and ammunition; the arms were arranged and the pri-

soners classified by Lieut. Andrews—a duty he well performed. An 8-pounder was supplied with ammunition and put en route in pursuit, and, as I am informed, in charge of Brevet Captain Ayres.

I notice with pleasure the gallantry of the officers under my eye, near the head of the column. Captain Burke, acting field officer; Brevet Captain Ayres, Lieuts. Farry and Shields; also that of the efficient sergeants—First sergeant Brown, company C; Sergeant Maguire, company I, (both killed;) Sergeant Hubbard, company I, and Sergeants Walsh and Heck, of company B, and many excellent soldiers, distinguished for their steadiness and gallantry, and who were severely wounded. The officers not under my immediate observation in this dense field, I am convinced, did their duty well. Brevet Major Wade was wounded; 1st Lieut. and Adjutant William Austine, Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster G. P. Andrews, were useful and as gallant as possible; together with the youthful Lieut. Lendrum. Acting Sergeant-major Foster is highly spoken of by his immediate commander, Lieut. Austine.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. S. BELTON,

Lieut. Colonel, Commanding 3d Artillery.

Brevet Captain W. A. NICHOLS,
A. A. A. Gen., 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Tacubaya, Mexico.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 4TH INFANTRY,
Landrillera, Mexico, August 23, 1847.

SIR: Agreeably to the orders of Colonel Garland, commanding the 1st brigade, I have the honor to report the operations of the battalion of the fourth regiment of infantry, under my command, in participating in the glorious victories of this day.

The battalion, consisting of A, B, C, D, F, and I companies—E company, under the command of Lieutenants Beaman and Jones, being detached to guard the train—was detached from its position in line on the Acapulco road in the morning, and advanced towards San Antonio, then half a mile distant.

On arriving at the position of the general of the division, and receiving orders from him to advance on the fortifications of the last named place in the most rapid manner and enter them, I led the battalion up to the enemy's batteries. The ground we passed over was intersected, at every thirty yards, by ditches that we could not wade or leap. We filled them with growing corn at hand, to pass them, and in doing this our progress was impeded. The officers and men came up in the handsomest manner possible, and at the moment we reached the works the enemy was discovered to be retreating.

Part of the battalion went through the works, and the remainder around their right.

I reformed the battalion in rear of San Antonio, and immediately advanced in the quickest pace on the Acapulco road, in the direc-

tion of the city of Mexico, bringing up the rear of the first division. At this time the troops in front became engaged with the enemy's second line of fortifications. The 4th infantry came under the tremendous fire of that line in perfect order, and advanced with regularity and spirit, and charged in the direction indicated by the brigade commander. In the preliminary deployment for this purpose, I had led the battalion by its right flank, and a portion of the left became separated from the rest, amidst the corn-fields and ditches by which they were intersected, which entered the works by a shorter route, led by Major Buchanan and Adjutant Prince, when but a small number of our troops had entered them.

In a few minutes more I re-formed the battalion, with the exception of a small party, also from the left, who had crossed the stream, led by Lieutenant Gore, and fired on the retreating force inside of the works. We were with the foremost who from that quarter attacked the convent, and after the surrender of its garrison and artillery we joined in the pursuit towards the city.

I cannot too much commend the officers of my battalion. Their successful exertions are the more commendable as they were so few in number, and I beg leave, therefore, to mention their names.

Brevet Major R. C. Buchanan, acting major of the regiment.

1st Lieutenant Henry Prince, adjutant.

1st Lieutenant John H. Gore, commanding company.

1st Lieutenant Sidney Smith, commanding company.

1st Lieutenant G. O. Haller, commanding company.

2d Lieutenant Henry M. Judah.

2d Lieutenant A. B. Lincoln, commanding company.

2d Lieutenant T. J. Montgomery, commanding company.

2d Lieutenant A. P. Rogers, commanding company.

2d Lieutenant Maurice Maloney.

2d Lieutenant T. R. McConnell.

2d Lieutenant Edmund Russell.

2d Lieutenant U. S. Grant, regimental quartermaster, was usefully employed in his appropriate duties.

Assistant Surgeon James Simons, of the medical staff, was in attendance with the battalion, in the zealous discharge of his duties.

A return of casualties is transmitted, by which it will be seen our loss is three killed, eight wounded, and four missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS LEE,

Maj. 4th Inf., com'd'g reg't.

To Captain W. A. NICHOLS,

A. A. A. Gen., 1st brigade, 1st division, U. S. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D BRIGADE,
Tacubaya, Mexico, August 23, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my brigade on the 20th instant:

Agreeably with the verbal orders of the major general commanding the division, the 2d brigade filed off to the left from the main road leading to Mexico, taking a narrow path crossing through a thicket and entering an opening covered with fragments of volcanic rocks, so broken and so thick as to present nowhere a smooth or level surface, intersected at many points by deep chasms or ravines, around some of which it was necessary to pass, owing to the impracticability of leaping them.

The march over the ground described was necessarily by the right flank, which species of march is apt to lengthen a line, even upon level surfaces, and tended in this case to do so to an embarrassing degree. The route was traced by Captain Mason, of the engineers, to whom I gave at the outset a company (Captain Ruggles's, 5th infantry,) to support or cover him; but finding him somewhat in advance at a later stage of the march, I ordered Captain Merrill's company, 5th infantry, to advance as skirmishers with the same view. In progress of the march over the surface described, the brigade came in full view of the enemy's position, who, I observed with my glass, appeared to be forming with a view to retreat upon his rear; he, however, threw out some skirmishers, which, at the moment, seemed to me evincive of a desire to arrest my march; but, looking at him for a few moments with a glass, I concluded it to be only a feint. The march, therefore, was continued without returning the few shots thrown upon us by his skirmishes. At length, the head of the brigade (5th infantry) reached a road converging by our right towards the main road leading to the city of Mexico, when I ordered Colonel McIntosh to close up his regiment and advance upon the enemy, then passing upon the latter, which was promptly done, the 5th under him passing through an intervening corn-field, and at the other edge immediately engaging him. The 6th infantry, led by Major Bonneville, coming up as rapidly as the nature of the ground permitted, was ordered to advance, take the left of the former regiment, and support it. Lastly, the 8th infantry, led by Major Waite, almost breathless with exertions to keep closed up, arrived at the same point and was directed to form—it being my intention to hold it in reserve until circumstances no longer should render it expedient. Seeing, as I supposed, a body of lancers upon the Mexican road, the regiment was ordered to wheel into column, in order to move into the field on its right intervening between it and that road. At this moment Lieutenant Lay, of the staff of the general-in-chief, came up on my left, and informed me that General Scott and his forces were near on the San Angel road. This regiment was then ordered to turn to the left, and was conducted by me to the main Mexican road referred to, the 1st brigade of the 1st division passing upon it during this movement, and while the 8th was threading its way through a cornfield to gain the point mentioned. Meantime, the 5th and 6th regiments gaining the road after a sharp affair of musketry, of some eight or more minutes duration, pursued the Mexicans flying upon it. Advancing with the 8th, the 5th regiment was finally overtaken, and with the former was formed in mass behind Duncan's battery to

support it, agreeably with General Worth's orders. Whilst so formed, these regiments were ordered to advance, leaving two companies with the battery. Meantime the 6th regiment, having performed a rapid and dangerous march, passed to the right of the main road and gained it at a point in advance of the enemy's work, and doubtless contributed much towards the taking of it—the other regiments, the 5th and 8th, entering the work at nearly the same moment. I regret, at the very moment of giving the order for the 5th and 8th regiments to advance from the rear of Colonel Duncan's battery, that I received a blow upon my left breast from a shot that obliged me to dismount and turn over the command to Colonel McIntosh.

Throughout the day my staff, Lieutenant R. W. Kirkham, adjutant, 6th infantry, acting assistant adjutant general, and Lieutenant William T. Burwell, 5th infantry, aid-de-camp, were conspicuous for their zeal and activity, under all circumstances.

I observed with pleasure the animation, endurance and eagerness of the officers and men of the brigade to advance and encounter the enemy, and will particularise as far as reports of commanders will justify me—remarking that I cannot too much commend where all engaged with a spirit worthy of their profession.

To Captain Mason was committed the duty of tracing the route; and, in performing this duty, he evinced the greatest zeal and ardor, engaging the enemy with the advance companies and regiment.

To the commanders of corps, Colonel McIntosh, 5th; Major Bonnevillie, 6th; and Major Waite, 8th infantry; are due the merit of leading their commands promptly to the attack, assisted by those able and efficient officers, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Scott, 5th; Major Wright, 8th; and Captain Hoffman, 6th infantry.

Favorable mention is made by Colonel McIntosh of Captain D. Ruggles, Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Lugenbeel, and Lieutenant Strong, Lieutenant Fowler, acting regimental quartermaster, Surgeon Roberts, Captain M. C. Merrill, W. Chapman, and McPhail: Lieutenants Rossell, Rosecrantz, Hamilton, Dent, and J. P. Smith, all of 5th infantry, and in a separate paragraph of Captain Mason, of engineers, already spoken of in this report. The colonel also mentions, in terms of praise, Sergeant John Golding, company A; Sergeants Dudley, Johnson and Augustus Ohrtman; Corporal George Wolton, and privates Slingerland, D. Mahony, M. McGarry, and James Boyle, of B; private Isaac Jackson, of C; Sergeant James O'Brien, Corporal Francis Smith, and privates T. Hardy, J. Cox, and R. Crawford, of E; and Corporal G. Marley, and privates W. McCormick and G. Scott, of company I, 5th infantry. Of officers wounded, he also mentions Captain W. Chapman, and First Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Lugenbeel, slightly.

In a report made by Brevet Lieut. Colonel Scott, 5th infantry, at a period of time in command of that regiment, honorable mention is made of Lieutenant N. B. Rossell, Captain D. H. McPhail, and Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Lugenbeel, already mentioned in this report. Also, Captain Martin Burke of the 3d, and Lieutenant

Shackelford, of 2d artillery. Also of Sergeant Samuel Archer, company H, 5th infantry.

Major Bonneville, 6th infantry, in his report, speaks in terms of commendation of Captains Hoffman, Alexander, and Walker; Lieutenants Hendrickson, Armistead, Ernst, and Buckner; Sergeant Major Thompson; Battalion Sergeant Major Owens, and Sergeant Steiniker, all of 6th infantry, leading on gallantly with the columns, and advancing upon the enemy. He particularly mentions that Lieutenants Ernst and Buckner rendered him important services during the day, and, also, that of the battalion ninety-five were killed and wounded. Captain Hoffman and Lieutenant Buckner being slightly wounded, and Lieutenants Hendrickson and Bacon, at the head of their companies, severely.

In a report of Captain Hoffman, made to Major Bonneville, of what came under his observation, while in command of a portion of the 6th infantry, honorable mention is made of Captain Walker, First Lieutenant Armistead, and Second Lieutenants Buckner and Hancock, as having distinguished themselves, in which also is noticed Lieutenants Rosecrantz, 5th infantry, as having kindly offered his services to Captain Hoffman at a period of the action. Also, among the rank and file, he observed Sergeant McCann, color bearer; Sergeants Williams and McIntyre, of company A; Sergeant Creny, and Corporal Demares, of company B; Corporal Ryerson, company D; Private Linningham, of company E, and Sergeant Downs, of company F, 6th infantry, as having distinguished themselves.

In course of the operations of the 8th infantry, a portion of it advanced, under Brevet Major Montgomery, to the right, which advance doubtless had an influence in forcing the enemy's retreat, and the evacuation of his main work. Especial mention is made of Major Wright, Captains Bomford and Smith, First Lieutenant and Adjutant Longstreet, and Second Lieutenants Snelling and Pickett, as having participated in the assault upon the fort; and as Captain Bomford and Lieutenant Longstreet, being with the colors of their regiment, entered it nearly together, they planted them on the walls of the work. The gallantry of these officers in this particular, as well as during the whole action, is mentioned as entitling them to the most favorable notice. Captain Smith also rendered good service in turning one of the enemy's guns upon another work, upon whose conduct in this particular the warmest praise of his commander (Major Waite) is bestowed. To Brevet Major Wright, the major expresses his indebtedness for able assistance under all circumstances; also did Lieutenant and Quartermaster Burbank render efficient services. In conclusion, the highest approbation is bestowed by his regimental commander upon the conduct of color-bearer Sergeant Ford, of H company, 8th infantry. Major Waite, also, speaks in terms of commendation of Brevet Captain Ayres, 3d artillery, and states that he accompanied the assailing party, and, after the fort was taken, turned one of its guns upon the flying enemy. I enclose, herewith, the reports of sub-commanders. Having already transmitted reports of killed and wounded,

and missing, I do not suppose it necessary to enumerate them here.

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

N. S. CLARKE,

Colonel 6th infantry, commanding.

Capt. W. W. MACKALL,

A. A. General, 1st division.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, *August 24, 1847.*

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I assumed command of the 2d brigade, 1st division, on the afternoon of the 20th instant, as the troops composing it were advancing to attack the enemy's fortifications at Puente del Rosario; and I have now the honor to submit the following report of their operations.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Scott, in command of the 5th infantry, advanced with that regiment into the corn fields on the right of the road, and directly in front of the enemy's works, and soon became warmly engaged.

The 6th infantry, under command of Major Bonneville, also passed into the same fields, and advanced towards the enemy. Their list of killed and wounded will testify to their being in the hottest of the fight.

After leaving two companies of his regiment, under the command of Captains Scriven and Gates, as a guard for Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's battery, Major Waite, in command of the 8th infantry, advanced through the fields of corn, engaged the enemy, and a portion of his command pushed forward, and were the first to plant their colors on the captured fort.

On account of the density of the corn, and the number of intersecting ditches, some of the companies of the different regiments became separated from their colors, but all were actively engaged in the attack; and I can, with great pleasure, bear testimony to the zeal, activity, and courage displayed by both officers and men under my command.

The enemy's works were stormed and carried, notwithstanding their great superiority in numbers and position; and they driven in succession from them, and from the church in rear, closely pursued by our troops until within three miles of the city.

My thanks are due to Lieutenant R. W. Kirkham, A. A. A. G., and Lieutenant W. T. Burwell, A. D. C., for their promptness and activity in communicating my orders. For their zeal, gallantry, and good conduct, I recommend them to the notice of the commanding general.

I have the honor to refer you to the reports of regimental commanders, for the names of officers, non-commissioned officers, and

privates, who were particularly distinguished; and also to the same reports for a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.

Respectfully submitted.

J. S. McINTOSH,
Colonel by brevet, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. W. J. WORTH,
Com'dg Gen. 1st Div. U. S. army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 5TH INFANTRY,
Tacubaya, August 22, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 5th regiment of infantry under my command, during the 25th instant.

About 10 o'clock, a. m., on the morning of the 20th, the 5th infantry, on the right of your brigade, conducted by Capt. Mason, engineers, proceeded by the right flank, through the craggy and broken ground, to the left of San Antonio, to turn that flank of the enemy's works, get in their rear, and cut off their retreat towards Mexico.

When the advance of the regiment came in view of San Antonio, the road was seen to be filled with masses of the retreating enemy, who were abandoning their works, and retreating towards their next fort in rear.

The regiment was rapidly pushed forward, and engaged the enemy. A heavy fire was kept up for about ten minutes, when the enemy broke, and dispersed in every direction, closely pursued.

Many dead bodies of the enemy were left upon the field, (including one lieutenant colonel,) and many more were wounded. A number of prisoners were taken, among whom were Brevet Brig. Gen. Perdigon Garay, commanding their rear guard, and one lieutenant, captured by Lieut. C. S. Hamilton, one lieutenant colonel and one lieutenant, captured by Lieut. A. B. Rossell; three other officers captured by the command.

The main portion of the regiment then passed along the causeway towards San Antonio, in close pursuit of the enemy, driving them from the sand-bag breastwork thrown across the road, and also from the fortified hacienda.

Another portion, under the command of Captain D. Ruggles, with Lieutenant and Adj. P. Lugenbeel, and Lieut. Strong, with the regiment colors, becoming separated from the main body, passed along the causeway towards Mexico. After advancing up the road some distance, a small body of the enemy were perceived, attempting to spike a 24-pounder iron gun. Capt. Ruggles ordered the command to advance; drove them off, and captured the piece; passed on, and occupied the village and bridge of Sotepingo, in front of the fort at Puente del Rosario, when the fire of the enemy caused him to halt, and await the arrival of more troops. After pursuing the enemy some distance, the main body of the regiment was halted,

and then advanced along the main causeway towards the fort at Puente del Rosario. When about to advance in the corn-field in front, to storm the works, the command of the regiment devolved on Brevet Lieut. Col. M. Scott, in consequence of my being ordered to assume command of the brigade, the wound you there received having temporarily disabled you from command.

My thanks are due to Brevet Lieut. Col. M. Scott, second in command, for his valuable assistance, cheerfully tendered on all occasions. His gallantry is too well known to need commendation from me.

My staff, Lieutenant and Adj. P. Lugenbeel, and Lieut. S. H. Fowler, acting regimental quartermaster, will accept my thanks for their gallantry, activity, and good conduct.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. Roberts accompanied the regiment during the march. His talents and zeal were not alone confined to his profession, but were displayed in a more military capacity, in aiding and urging on the men to the contest.

Cpts. M. E. Merrill and D. Ruggles, with their companies, were with the advance, and the first who became engaged with the enemy.

I noticed with great pleasure the gallantry and zeal displayed by Captain Merrill, at all times.

Captain William Chapman was slightly wounded, early in the action, while gallantly doing his duty, which deprived me of his services for a short time.

Captain McPhail, Lieutenants Rossell, Rosecrantz, and Hamilton, commanding companies, displayed coolness, courage, and activity, worthy of their profession.

Lieutenants Dent, Strong, and L. P. Smith, manifested equal zeal, promptness, and bravery.

I cannot speak too highly of the gallantry and activity of Capt. James L. Mason, of the corps of engineers, who conducted the regiment into the action; and, by his skill and knowledge of the country, materially lessened our loss.

My attention has been called, by their company commanders, to the gallantry displayed by Serg. John Gollinger, of A; Sergeants Dudley Johnson and Augustus Ohrtman, Corporal Geo. Wootten, and Privates Walter Slingerland, Daniel Mahoney, Michael McGarry, and James Boyle of B; Private Isaac Jacobson, of C; Sergeant James O'Brien, Corporal Francis Smith, and Privates Thos. Hardy, James Cox, and Robert Crawford, of E; and Corporal George Morley, and Privates Walter McCormick and George Scott, of I; companies 5th infantry.

The regiment went into action with 14 officers, and 370 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Our loss during the day was, Captain Wm. Chapman, and 1st Lieut. and Adj. P. Lugenbeel, slightly wounded; six privates killed; forty-one non-commissioned officers and privates wounded, and two privates missing.

Respectfully submitted.

J. S. McINTOSH,
Col. Brevet, U. S. army.

Col. N. S. CLARK,
Com'dg 2d Brig., 1st Div. U. S. army.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, *August 22, 1847.*

SIR: On the afternoon of the 20th instant, while in pursuit of the retreating enemy, at the village of Sotepingo, Brevet Colonel McIntosh being ordered to take command of the 2d brigade, 1st division, in consequence of Colonel N. S. Clark, commanding the brigade, being wounded, the command of the 5th infantry devolved on myself.

In obedience to orders received from Major General Worth, I immediately ordered the regiment into the corn-fields on the right of the road and directly in front of the fort at Puente del Rosario, passed rapidly towards the works of the enemy, and, with a portion of the regiment, was among the first to storm them and drive the enemy's troops towards the city. Brevet Major Geo. Wright, with a small portion of the infantry, however, gained the work before me. In consequence of the thickness of the corn and difficulty of crossing the intervening ditches, Captain Merrill and Lieutenant Rosecrantz, in command of companies K, F, and I, were separated from the regiment and passed more towards the right, where they also became warmly engaged.

It affords me great satisfaction to speak of the gallantry and coolness of Lieutenant N. B. Rossell, commanding company E, who was brought under my immediate observation during the whole of this affair, and who was among the first at the fort.

Captain D. H. McPhail, in command of company B, came also under my immediate notice, and assisted in bringing one of the captured guns to bear on the enemy. Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Lugenbeel passed with me far into the corn-fields in front of the fort, and it gives me great pleasure to testify to his zeal, gallantry, and good conduct during the whole affair. In conveying orders from me to the regiment he received a slight wound in the shoulder.

In the hottest of the fire I met Captain Martin Burke, of the 3d, and Lieutenant Shackelford, of the 2d artillery, gallantly doing their duty.

I would recommend to your notice the gallant and soldierlike conduct of Sergeant Samuel Archer, of H company, 5th infantry, who, I am told, was the first man to enter the enemy's works.

Respectfully submitted.

MARTIN SCOTT,

Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., com'ding 5th Reg. Infantry.

Brevet Colonel J. S. McINTOSH,
Commanding 5th Infantry.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, *August 22, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the commanding officer of the 5th regiment of infantry, that, on the morning of the 20th of August instant, I received verbal orders from Colonel N. S. Clarke, commanding the 2d brigade, to move in the advance with my company A, of the 5th infantry, under the instructions of

Captain J. L. Mason of the engineers. After advancing about one mile and a half towards the right of the enemy's fortified position at San Antonio, over the uneven volcanic rocks, the enemy was discovered in full retreat along the great road to the city of Mexico. My company was then extended as skirmishers, at the request of Captain Mason, and moved to the right and rear of the enemy's works, scouring the rugged fields of scoria to the border of the plain, and also the small fields and houses by which it was skirted. During the latter part of this movement a brisk fire from a party of the enemy's skirmishers, under cover, was opened upon my right flank while passing near a small skirt of wood and underbrush, but was not deemed of sufficient importance to delay the main object of the movement. We soon afterwards reached a small wood bordered with corn-fields, near the edge of the plain, from which, after reconnoitring the enemy for a moment, Captain Mason indicated to me the direction of the main road along which the enemy was rapidly retiring. I then advanced through a field of corn to a small field bordered by the maguey or aloe, and found the enemy, at the distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, in full retreat. Finding that we had effectually gained his rear, I opened a brisk fire upon his retreating column, which was soon followed by Captain Merrill's company K, of the 5th infantry, which had, a moment previously, advanced to a position on my right. The enemy promptly returned the fire in front, and also raking diagonally from the right. Finding myself supported, I ordered my company to charge upon the enemy, with the view of intercepting his line of retreat. Capt. Merrill, with his command, advanced at the same moment, inclining to the right.

While advancing rapidly, the fire on both sides was brisk and well sustained, until the enemy in front was dispersed in the adjoining fields, when I changed my direction slightly to the left and engaged in the pursuit. A moment afterwards, and just previously to entering the road, 2d Lieutenant E. B. Strong, with a small detachment of F company, 5th infantry, and the regimental color, joined my command. Soon after entering the road I was also joined by 1st Lieutenant P. Lugenbeel, adjutant of the regiment.

With this command we pursued the enemy most vigorously in his flight, and soon routed him so completely as in a great measure to check his fire. During this time several of the enemy, with arms still resisting, were slain and taken prisoners, and the houses were broken open and examined by small parties sent under my direction, superintended by Lieutenants Lugenbeel and Strong, who rendered signal service by taking and securing prisoners, arms, and ammunition thus discovered. While engaged in the pursuit, a party of the enemy were discovered apparently engaged in spiking a heavy gun. I directed a fire upon them, under which they were put to flight, and Sergeant John Gollinger, 2d Lieutenant E. B. Strong, and 1st Lieutenant P. Lugenbeel, sprung forward and arrived successively after each other, taking a new 24-pounder iron gun—the first trophy of the field.

We soon entered the small village of Churubusco, where several

refugees were found, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, over which a guard was immediately placed. Near at hand, I observed, from a small bridge, a portion of the enemy's ammunition and baggage train about one hundred yards in advance, still retreating, and ordered my command, which had halted a moment from extreme exhaustion, forward to take possession of the bridge and plant the regimental color, and immediately opened a fire upon the train, driving the escort and conductors from it, when a heavy shower of grape and canister from the enemy's guns disclosed a new battery in position.

While this conflict continued, private James McKenna, of A company, was mortally wounded, and private Wilmer, of F company, severely. In a short time, the 6th regiment of infantry advanced to within a short space of the bridge, when I informed Major Bonnevile, commanding, through the adjutant, First Lieutenant Ernst, of the enemy's position, and recommended that the regiment should immediately form for a charge, before the impression of the pursuit should have been diminished by delay, in which he concurred, and, after a moment's preparation, advanced in column of platoons, in which I joined with a portion of my company in a rapid charge along the road against the enemy's position. The enemy immediately opened a fire, momentarily increasing in intensity, until it became most tremendous and overwhelming. The charging column finding the road encumbered by the enemy's ammunition wagons, abandoned it and crossed the deep ditch on the right into a corn-field, and continued to advance, in an oblique direction, against the enemy's works, until so much cut up and dispersed as to require a suspension of the charge until reinforcements arrived. This terrible charge developed the extent, strength, and position of the enemy's works, contributing in a great measure to our subsequent success.

In conclusion, it affords me peculiar pleasure to hear testimony to the distinguished gallantry of 1st Lieutenant P. Lugenbeel, adjutant, and 2d Lieutenant E. B. Strong, and the uniform bravery and good conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men of A and F companies, of the 5th infantry, constituting my command, throughout the conflict.

As an act of justice to my command, I submit this report, and respectfully request that it may be transmitted through the usual channel to general head-quarters.

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

DAN. RUGGLES,

Captain 5th infantry, commanding a detachment.

To the COMMANDING OFFICER

Of the 5th regiment of infantry, U. S. army.

Respectfully forwarded.

J. S. McINTOSH,
Colonel Brevet, U. S. Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, BATTALION, 6TH INFANTRY,
Camp near Mexico, August 20, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, during the rapid march of your brigade from its position in front of San Antonio to the San Angel road, to the right of the hacienda, the 6th infantry was under your immediate observation. There I received your orders to march upon the enemy, then upon the road leading from San Antonio to Mexico. Hearing the heavy firing, I directed myself so as to reach their right flank. I advanced rapidly over fields of corn, deep canals, and, upon my appearance, the firing of the enemy ceased, and they rapidly retreated. I then made a rapid movement to the left, parallel to them, determined to pursue the advantage already gained by the happy combination of General Worth's division. Captain Ruggles, 5th infantry, with a portion of his command, was in advance of me. I overtook him at the bridge, where he informed me, through my adjutant, Lieutenant Ernst, that the enemy had their ammunition wagons just in front, defended by only a few pieces of artillery. Determined to secure these, I instantly ordered a charge upon the battery. I soon found myself enveloped in a tremendous fire of artillery and musketry from a regular fortification. Struck by a ball in the arm and breast, I fell for a moment; when I recovered myself, I found the battalion crossing the canal to the right and entering the cornfield. I went to the right, where Lieutenant Ernst, adjutant of my battalion, and Lieutenant Buckner, the regimental quartermaster, had rallied a portion of the battalion. Here, sustaining the fire of the enemy for at least half an hour without support, I fell back to the main road, where I found the division arriving. I soon after received the order of General Worth to advance with such men as I had. At this time, the enemy was warmly engaged with the whole division. When I reached the flank of the enemy, I found them retreating.

I cannot but feel proud of the manner in which the regiment advanced until literally cut to pieces. Observing Captains Hoffman, Alexander, Walker, and also Lieutenants Hendrickson, Armistead, and Nelson, with Lieutenants Ernst and Buckner, together with Sergeant Major Thompson, Battalion Sergeant Major Owens, and Sergeant Steinecker, in front, leading the charge, along with the color-guard, I cannot speak of them too highly to the general commanding on this important and brilliant occasion.

It is but justice to those officers to state that Lieutenants Ernst and Buckner rendered me the most important services during the day. I regret to be compelled to state that there are in my battalion ninety-two killed, wounded, and missing; besides which, Captain Hoffman and Lieutenant Buckner were slightly wounded, and Lieutenants Hendrickson and Bacon severely wounded at the head of their respective companies.

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

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,

Maj. 6th infantry, Com. Bat.

To Lieutenant R. W. KIRKHAM,

A. A. A. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st division.

P. S. I have the honor herewith to enclose Captain Hoffman's report, of that portion of the engagement which came under his more immediate observation.

I am, &c.,

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Maj. 6th Infantry, &c., &c.

CAMP NEAR MEXICO,
August 20, 1847.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the services of that part of the 6th infantry which came under my immediate command during the battle of to-day:

When you ordered the regiment to move forward against the enemy's works on the causeway, I advanced with the front, Lieutenant Armistead gallantly leading the front platoon. On reaching the wagons of the enemy, which blocked up the road in front of their battery, I discovered that but a portion of the battalion had followed me, and these under the effect of the very severe fire which we experienced in front, and a heavy cross-fire from the fort on the left, were almost marching by a flank. Being satisfied that nothing could be accomplished under such circumstances, by continuing to advance on the causeway, I ordered those with me to cross the ditch, into the cornfield on our right, and to move forward against the enemy's line of infantry on the left of his battery. This was handsomely done, but my force was too small to attack the numbers in our front, entrenched as they were, to whose heavy fire of musketry we were exposed all the time. I therefore requested, through Lieutenant Buckner, to be supported or recalled, and by your order I withdrew.

On reaching the bridge, I collected parts of several companies, and was in the act of forming them when I was ordered by General Worth, commanding the division, to form the battalion in column, and charge the battery again. This was done, but the fire of round shot, grape, canister, and musketry, which was poured upon us, direct and across, was too much for troops who were now under fire for the first time, and in spite of my efforts, they again crossed into the field on our right. Here, with the assistance of the officers with me, they were soon restored to order, and I was joined by Captain Walker and Lieutenant Armistead and a few of his men, and the colors of the regiment from whom I had been separated, after the first charge, while in the cornfield. We then advanced against the enemy's left, and, in doing so, I was joined by a part of the 2d artillery under Captain Brooks and Lieutenants Daniels and Sedgewick; and by this charge, which turned their left flank and drew a large share of his musketry fire, the simultaneous charge of other troops on his main work was doubtless much facilitated. We crossed the canal and continued the pursuit of the

routed enemy, till we reached the causeway leading to the city, in advance of all other troops.

Our loss has been very severe, but I am unable to give the numbers. Lieutenants Hendrickson and Bacon were severely wounded in the first charge. Among the officers who distinguished themselves, I may be permitted to mention Captain Walker particularly, who was conspicuous by his gallantry in the whole affair; and 1st Lieutenant Armistead, and 2d Lieutenants Buckner and Hancock, who behaved in the handsomest manner.

Lieutenant Rosecrantz, of the 5th, joined me in the pursuit, and kindly offered his services to communicate any orders I might wish to give.

Among the rank and file which distinguished themselves, I noticed Sergeant McCann, the color bearer, Sergeants Williams and McIntyre, of company A; Sergeant Cressy, and Corporal De Mess, of company B; Corporal Ryerson, of company D; private Lenningham, of company E; and Sergeant Down, of company F.

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

W. HOFFMAN,
Comdg. 6th Infantry, &c.

Major B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Comdg. Bat. 6th Infantry.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, *August 23, 1847.*

SIR: In compliance with the division order number 13, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the 8th infantry under my command, in the action of the 20th instant:

Soon after the regiment arrived within the reach of the fire of the enemy's artillery, it was ordered to move through the fields to the right and take a position in connexion with the troops already engaged. This movement was made as rapidly as the nature of the ground would permit.

On arriving near the position occupied by the 3d artillery and other troops, which were deployed some two hundred yards from the enemy's main work, it was found that these troops were sustaining an unequal contest with a much superior force, and suffering from the fire of the fort in front, and the enemy's batteries on their left.

This fire was soon centred on the 8th infantry. The enemy being much sheltered from our fire, the only course to be pursued was to storm his works. Measures were immediately taken to reform the companies nearest at hand, which had become somewhat intermixed in passing over bad ground. This was the work of but a very short period. The troops then moved forward under a galling fire, and carried the fort by fording the wet ditch, and entering it through the embrasures and over the parapet."

The gallant manner in which the troops advanced upon the works is worthy of the highest praise. The companies under Brevet

Major Montgomery, and Lieutenants Selden, Bearsley, and Clark, having deployed to the right and moved forward, were soon under a severe fire. This flank movement, by threatening the enemy's rear, no doubt aided the assault on the fort. Major Montgomery with his company, having accidentally become separated from the others, pursued the enemy in his retreat a considerable distance.

Previous to the regiment leaving the main road, the companies D and K under Captains Screven and Gates, were detached to support Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's battery; and I can state, on the authority of that officer, that both officers and men performed their duties to his entire satisfaction.

The officers who assisted in the attack on the fort, and whose conduct came under my personal observation, were Brevet Major Wright; Captains Bomford and Smith; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Longstreet, and 2d Lieutenants Snelling and Pickett.

Captain Bomford and Lieutenant Longstreet, with the color of the regiment, entered the fort nearly together, and planted it on the walls of the work. The gallant conduct of these officers on this occasion, as well as during the whole of the action, deserves the most favorable notice.

Captain Smith, with a part of his company, entered the fort at another point immediately after the color was planted on the parapet. His conduct throughout the day deserves my warmest praise.

Soon after the fort was in our possession, one of its guns was turned on the fort to our left, which still held out, and aided in the capture of the work. To Captain Smith, who placed the gun in battery and fired it first, and Captain Bomford, and Lieutenant Longstreet, and Lieutenant Snelling, who afterwards took charge of the piece, and particularly the latter officers, much credit is due for their exertions on this occasion.

Lieutenants Snelling and Pickett were actively engaged during the action, and rendered important services.

To Brevet Major Wright I am greatly indebted for the assistance he rendered on all occasions, and particularly in forming the troops and moving them on to the assault. To his activity, coolness, and good judgment, the success of the attack is, in a considerable degree, to be attributed.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster Burbank rendered efficient services in conveying my orders, and in assisting in bringing up the troops.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my highest approbation of the conduct of Color Sergeant Ford, of H company, who bore the regimental color to the edge of the ditch, and entered the fort immediately after Captain Bomford and Lieutenant Longstreet.

With the fort was captured four Mexican officers, some twenty private soldiers, and four pieces of artillery. The possession of this work, to a great extent, cut off the retreat of the enemy from the post occupied by him on our left.

It is but justice to Brevet Captain Ayers, to say that he accom-

panied the attacking party of the 8th infantry, and, after the fort was taken, turned one of its guns on the flying enemy.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. WAITE,

Major 8th Infantry, commanding regiment.

Lieutenant R. W. KIRKHAM,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General 2d Brigade, 1st Division.

SAN ANGEL, Mexico, August 23, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the 2d division of the army, that, on the 19th of August, orders were received from the head-quarters of the army, directing me to report to Captain R. E. Lee, of the corps of engineers, with the company under my command, and was ordered by Captain Lee to take ten of my men, and select certain tools from the general engineer train, in addition to those always carried along with the company. I turned over the command of the engineer company to Lieutenant McClellan, who, under the direction of Captain Lee, proceeded at once to commence the work on the road from San Augustine to Contreras, in order to make it practicable for artillery. In about one hour and a half, I rejoined the command with the necessary implements for opening the road. Captain Lee directed me to retain the men I then had with me, and to take charge of a certain section of the road, to bring forward my wagons as rapidly as possible, and to see that the road was practicable before I passed any portion of it. At this time my company was divided into five sections, each under an engineer officer directing operations on the road.

The head of the column having halted, I reached the front in time to receive instructions from Captain Lee to halt the company, collect the scattered parties, and to examine the road inclining to the left, while he went to the right. Lieutenants McClellan and Foster had been for some hours detached. Having gone about four hundred yards, I heard just ahead sharp firing of musketry, and immediately after met Captain McClellan, of the topographical engineers, and Lieutenant McClellan, of the engineer company, returning on horseback—they had come suddenly on a strong picket, and were fired upon. Lieutenant McClellan had his horse shot under him. Information of the enemy's picket being in our vicinity was reported to General Twiggs, who ordered the regiment of rifles forward. There being several engineer officers present when the rifles came forward, I returned to my company, which had been for a short time left without an officer. Captain Lee about this time sent back for Captain McGruder's battery, which was conducted by Lieutenant Foster, and placed in position by Lieutenant McClellan. Both of these officers, though they of course had no command in the battery, remained with it during the cannonading, were very much exposed, and did very good service. The 3d infantry

was ordered to support the battery. I moved forward with this regiment, taking my company and pack mules, loaded with tools, and placed my command under such shelter as could be found on the left, and near the position occupied by the 3d infantry in rear of the battery. In this movement one of the company was severely wounded, and two mules killed. Meeting with Lieutenant McClellan, I directed him still to remain with the battery, but to order Lieutenant Foster to rejoin his company. In a few moments this officer reported to me, and brought information that the troops were preparing to storm the enemy's position. General Twiggs had passed to the front. Riley's brigade had moved in advance by our right. Leaving the mules and tools, I moved the company forward, falling in with the brigade of General Smith. Captain Lee being present, with his consent, I requested the general to allow the engineer company to fight in his brigade. He told me to take the head of the column, and to direct myself towards a church in a village, on the left of the enemy's battery, between it and the city. Whilst passing down the hill and crossing the ravine, the enemy was rapidly appearing (reinforcements from the direction of the city) on an eminence beyond the church. The voltigeurs and 15th infantry took position in the village just before General Smith's brigade came up. General Smith directed me to take my company as an escort, reconnoitre the village, and find out whether Colonel Riley's brigade was in the vicinity. I continued some distance beyond the church, and finding a large Mexican force in front of me, and very near, I returned without seeing the brigade under Colonel Riley, which had, as I understood afterwards, advanced very near the enemy's battery. I saw enough of the village to satisfy me that one brigade of infantry could hold it against the whole Mexican army, provided artillery was not brought to bear upon it. The reinforcements of the enemy upon the hill in our front were rapidly increasing. They had at this time probably ten thousand men on the height formed in line of battle. Towards dark Colonel Riley's brigade returned from its advanced position, and joined the troops under the command of General Smith; too late, however, to allow time for forming the troops to attack the enemy in our front. Lieutenant McClellan joined me about this time in our movement on the village. Lieutenant Foster, who was on horseback, became detached with a few of the men, and did not rejoin me until after the action on the morning of the 20th. Just before night, we received a few shots from artillery in our front; the main battery on the left of the village had been annoying us for some time.

General Smith very soon after dark, on the evening of the 19th, informed me that the enemy's main battery would be stormed at daylight on the morning of the 20th. This would open the road for artillery, and our communications with General Scott would be re-established. There was at this time nothing but infantry on the side of the ravine occupied by General Smith; the ground over which the infantry had passed was perfectly impracticable for artillery, or even cavalry. There was but one road by which it was possible for artillery or cavalry to pass, and that was completely

commanded by the enemy's battery. I received orders to hold the engineer company ready to move at 3 o'clock, a. m., and to take my place on the right of the rifles. On the morning of the 20th, there was considerable delay in the movement of the brigade under General Cadwalader, by which General Smith's brigade, now under the command of Major Dimmick, 1st artillery, was detained very nearly an hour. Part of the 11th regiment lost its way, caused the voltigeurs to halt, thus throwing the brigade under Major Dimmick, still further from Colonel Riley's, which had moved very soon after 3 o'clock. At the request of General Cadwalader, Major Dimmick ordered me to turn over the command of my company to the officer next in rank, and to move forward and conduct the troops that had lost their way. The rear of the column (two regiments of General Cadwalader's command) moved about daylight from the position where they had bivouacked. The whole force was by sunrise, or little after, in a sheltered position in rear of the enemy's battery.

The engineer company and rifle regiment were ordered to take place in line on the left of Colonel Riley's brigade, thus bringing them at the head of one of the columns of attack; Riley's brigade, forming the column which was under the direction of Lieutenant Tower, of the engineers, to move further to the right and attack the enemy on the right. Lieutenant Beauregard, of the engineers, conducted the column, at the head of which was the engineer company and rifle regiment. Colonel Riley's brigade, by a forward movement, gained the opposite side of a ridge leading down towards the battery. The column conducted by Lieutenant Beauregard, followed a ravine on the near side of the same ridge. Colonel Riley's advance became engaged with a very strong picket, some 300 yards or more from the rear of the battery, near the crest of the ridge; the engineers and rifles came up at once in position to take the picket in rear, delivered a deadly volley within 50 yards, cheered and rushed on. The enemy's force fled; the head of our column crossed the line of their retreat, which brought the right of the column, conducted by Lieutenant Beauregard, in contact with the 7th infantry, which formed the left of Colonel Riley's brigade. I went into the enemy's battery with the colors of the 7th infantry, my company immediately behind me. The enemy, or at least a portion of them, stood to their guns well, and delivered a fire of grape into our troops when the head of the column was within 25 yards of their pieces. Our troops followed the retreating enemy without halting until they were beyond the reach of our musketry. Lieutenant Beauregard then strongly advised that the troops be halted and formed. We had driven before us from 7 to 10,000 of the enemy, and knew that there were as many more in our vicinity. The troops were halted. A short time afterwards General Twiggs came up. The pursuit was soon resumed. At San Angels, we had an unimportant skirmish. Just after driving the enemy from San Angels, General Pillow arrived. Lieutenant Foster, with a portion of the company, rejoined me at this place about 11 o'clock.

In the action of the morning of the 20th, the battle of Contreras, my men acted with great gallantry; their promptness in obeying every order, and the effect with which they used their muskets, entitle them all to the highest praise. In my report to the chief engineer in the field, I shall make special mention of all who, to my knowledge, particularly distinguished themselves. I will mention here, First Sergeant D. H. Hastings, of the engineer company, who, by his gallant conduct and soldierly bearing in this action, richly deserves promotion to the rank of commissioned officer in the army. Sergeant Hastings was slightly wounded by my side in the battery. Sergeant Starr attracted my particular attention, by his gallant and efficient conduct. Sergeant Starr was the ranking non-commissioned officer with the detachment of the engineer company which accompanied Colonel Harney's command at the battle of Cerro Gordo. I would recommend him for promotion.

Artificer W. H. Bartlett attracted my particular attention by cool and steady gallantry. Artificer N. S. Read shot the color-bearer of the enemy's 12th regiment of artillery, and secured the color.

Lieutenant Foster was at this time, as I have before remarked, detached with a portion of the company, and at the head of his men led the 9th and 12th regiments of infantry in their attack on the flank of the retreating column at Contreras.

Lieutenant McClellan, frequently detached, and several times in command of the engineer company, is entitled to the highest praise for his cool and daring gallantry, on all occasions, in the actions of both the 19th and 20th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUS. W. SMITH,

Lieut. Engineers, commanding company.

Lieutenant W. T. H. Brooks,

A. A. A. General, 2d division U. S. A.

SAN ANGEL, MEXICO, *August '23, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding the 2d division, the following report in reference to the operations of the engineer company under my command, during the afternoon of the 20th of August, in the attack of the enemy's works in front of the convent of Churubusco. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, p. m., I received orders to move from the village of — immediately after the rifle regiments, on a road intersecting the road from San Antonio to Mexico, in order to cut off the enemy already retreating from San Antonio.

I had not gone two hundred yards when I received orders to countermarch and move on another route intersecting the road from San Antonio to the city nearer to Mexico. The regiment of riflemen continued on the road on which I first started. The company passed by Captain Taylor's battery of light artillery and took its place at the head of the column. The column was halted by Gen-

eral Twiggs, and I was directed by him to send an officer in advance to see the position of a battery reported to be not far in front. Lieutenant McClellan was sent on one road, and Lieutenant Stewart, of the engineers, was directed by General Twiggs to take another. Both officers soon returned and reported a battery in front of a convent, the roof and steeples of which were in plain view of the head of the column and within 700 yards. The roof was crowded with troops; the battery was masked by intervening trees and cornfields. General Twiggs then directed these officers to make a closer reconnoissance, and ordered my company as an escort. Having proceeded 500 yards, we saw troops on our right, left, and in front. A lancer was taken prisoner. Lieutenant Stevens directed me to take the prisoner to the general and request an additional escort of two companies. We were at this time about 300 yards from the battery, but it was still almost entirely masked from view. I delivered the prisoner and the message to General Twiggs, and returned at once to my company, which I had left in charge of Lieutenant Foster. Lieutenant Stevens joined General Twiggs whilst I was with him. When I resumed command of the company, Lieutenant McClellan reported to me that *our troops were already engaged in our front*, having apparently partly turned the battery and convent by our right. One of General Twiggs's staff was present and informed us that the rifles with Captain Lee, of the engineers, were reconnoitring the same works, and had gone to our right considerably farther from the battery than we then were. We all concurred in opinion that the rifles were engaged with a vastly superior force. There was at this time no firing of artillery. I ordered Lieutenant McClellan to report the result of his operations to General Twiggs. He did so, and on the recommendation of Lieutenants Stevens and McClellan, in which I concurred, the 1st regiment of artillery was ordered to support the rifles. The firing on the right increased; it was evident that several thousands of the enemy were pouring a heavy musketry fire into our troops on the right. The tops of the convent and the surrounding walls were lined with troops; the roof was literally covered. Lieutenant Stevens was of opinion that a few rounds of grape would disperse these masses and relieve our troops already engaged from a destructive plunging fire. He went back to the general, leaving myself the senior engineer then in front of the batteries. The fire had now become very brisk upon my party; having placed the company under the best shelter at hand, with Lieutenant Foster I proceeded to examine the works to determine the number, character and position of the pieces of artillery. Nothing heavier than a 4 or 6-pounder had yet been fired.

At this time, the 1st artillery came up to where I was. The lamented and gallant Burke, at the head of the leading company, addressing me, asked which direction they were to take. I inquired what were his orders. He said that the regiment was ordered to support the rifles. I pointed to the smoke, which was all we could see by which to determine the position of our troops engaged in a corn-field on our right, and told him that they reached their

present place by moving farther to the rear out of range of the works, and remarked to him that the fire through which he would have to pass in the direction he was going was very severe. He replied that they were ordered to move by that road to support the rifles. The 1st artillery filed by and soon encountered, at the distance of 150 yards from the enemy, the heaviest fire of artillery and musketry that I ever heard, except that which was almost immediately after brought to bear upon Taylor's battery, which had been ordered to fire upon the convent; and, in selecting a place suitable for managing the guns, had most unfortunately been placed, entirely exposed, directly in front of a well constructed battery with heavy pieces firing in embrasure.

As the 1st artillery filed by me, I ordered my company to be formed, determined to go on with the reconnoissance, and, if possible, join the rifles on the right, and send back to the general accurate information in reference to the works of the enemy and the position of our own troops, which at that time I could not understand. The troops had become engaged in our front within ten minutes after a reconnoissance had been ordered by General Twiggs, and before the officer whom I was escorting had been able to make a single observation. In moving forward, I was opposite the centre of the artillery which inclined more to the left, towards the battery, whilst I kept very near the road; the ground was level, but some shelter was afforded to small bodies of men by the ditches, maguey plant, &c. I ordered my men to separate, to shelter themselves as much as possible, to keep within supporting distance of me, and not to cross the main road without further orders. I proceeded about two hundred yards, and arriving at the main road, came to the conclusion that, as the fire there was, I could not possibly cross the ditches on the side of the road and the wide roadway without the loss of half my company. I ordered every man to shelter himself in a small ditch, which was fortunately near us. Immediately after, I heard the fire of Taylor's battery passing directly over my head. Requiring my command to lie close, with Lieutenant Foster, I made my way to an old ruined wall in the centre of the road, and from that position sent Lieutenant Foster to General Twiggs to report the extent of the line engaged on the right, that we were directly in front of the works, and that in my opinion the whole force under General Twiggs's command should turn the enemy's position by our left. Another battery was seen distinctly to our right and far in rear of the Churubusco battery, apparently enfilading our line engaged on the right. Gen. Twiggs had already sent Colonel Riley's brigade to turn the position by our left, and take the battery by the gorge. When Lieutenant Foster returned, I withdrew the company to a position of more safety, and joined General Smith and Lieutenant Stevens, who were near the place from which I started with the 1st artillery. I remained there until after the action.

The non-commissioned officers, artificers, and privates of my company, throughout all their operations in the vicinity of this city—in clearing away obstacles raised by the enemy, in repairing roads,

making bridges, &c., in reconnoitring, and in storming the positions of the enemy—have on all occasions acted in a highly creditable manner, and, under fire, have behaved with cool gallantry and great promptness and efficiency.

I have every reason to be more than satisfied with the daring gallantry and highly important services of Lieutenants G. B. McClellan and J. G. Foster, and am much indebted to them for the efficient manner in which they performed their arduous duties on the 19th and 20th of August. In the action on the 19th, I had 40 men engaged—two of the number were wounded. On the 20th, I had 38—two of the number wounded at Contreras. In the action at Churubusco no one of my company was touched.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUS. W. SMITH,

Lieutenant of Engineers, commanding company.

Lieutenant W. T. H. BROOKS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General,

2d Divisions of Regulars.

SAN ANGEL, MEXICO, *August 23, 1847.*

SIR: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of the light battery under my command, in the recent conflicts with the enemy.

On the 16th instant, when the division commenced its flank movement to the left, I was directed to march one section of my battery in the centre and the other in rear of the division; the latter, for the purpose of keeping in check any of the enemy's cavalry that might attempt to annoy our rear. After marching a few miles, the enemy was observed in force on our left flank, with a large body of his cavalry advanced to within a mile of the road on which we were marching. Dispositions were soon made to drive them back; for this purpose, Lieutenant Martin's section, which was in the centre, was thrown into a field in front of the infantry, who were formed in line. These two pieces soon opened upon the cavalry, and with the addition of the howitzer, rapidly brought up from the rear by Lieutenant French, soon compelled them to retire. The march was then resumed, the enemy declining to follow us any further. On the 19th instant, the division reached San Augustin, and in the afternoon continued its march for the purpose of attacking the enemy, who was in position at Contreras. On account of the difficulty of the road leading to the enemy, the battery was ordered to follow in rear. No part was taken by the battery in the conflict which our troops were obliged to sustain, whilst getting into position to attack the enemy, for it was impossible to do so without exposing the light pieces of the battery to the imminent risk of being destroyed by their heavy guns.

On the next day, after the enemy's position was carried, I pushed on the battery, and joined the division in time to take the ad-

vance at San Angel. On reaching Churubusco, we came in sight of a church, where the enemy was posted—having, as was supposed, an entrenched battery thrown across the road. Troops were soon thrown forward to attack this place; and, after a short time, I was ordered to place the battery in a position where it was thought I could drive the enemy from the roof and walls of the church, and sustain the other troops in their efforts to carry this place by storm. On taking the position assigned me, I found we were exposed to a most terrible fire of artillery and musketry. This fire, as I afterwards ascertained, came from the artillery of a neighboring *tête du pont*, and from the artillery and musketry of a regular entrenchment, covering the front of the church to which we were opposite, and which the intervening Indian corn hid from our sight at the time. Here I opened my battery, and it was served with great precision and rapidity for about an hour and a half, notwithstanding it was exposed, during that time, to a constant shower of grape, round shot, shell, and musketry. At last, finding my loss was becoming very great, and having succeeded in driving the enemy from the roof and walls of the church, and given to our troops such support as was in my power, I determined to withdraw the pieces. This, on account of the great loss of men and horses, and the grounds being very heavy and intersected with ditches, was no easy task; but it was accomplished with the utmost steadiness and order, notwithstanding the still continued fire of the enemy.

In this affair two privates were killed, and two officers, (Lieutenants Martin and Boynton,) two sergeants, one corporal, and seventeen men, wounded. Fourteen horses were killed or utterly disabled, and several others wounded.

It gives me great pleasure to say that the officers and men behaved with a gallantry and coolness worthy of all praise. To the officers—1st Lieutenant Wm. H. French, 1st Lieutenant J. G. Martin, and 2d Lieutenant E. C. Boynton—my thanks are due, for the active and spirited assistance they gave me in the service of the battery; and I trust the great gallantry shown by these officers will receive due notice elsewhere. It is due to Lieutenant French, who remained with me to the last, to say, that he performed the additional duties which devolved upon him, in consequence of the wounds of the other officers, greatly to my satisfaction.

As my non-commissioned officers evinced a degree of courage and discipline that has seldom been surpassed, I deem it my duty to name them. They are, Sergeants Wilson, Martin, McGee, and Kallmyer, and Corporals Bigelow, Jones, Barbour, and Jameson.

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

FRANCIS TAYLOR,

Capt. Com'g, light battery, 2d Division.

Lieut. W. H. C. BROOKS,

A. A. A. Gen., 2d division regulars.

HEAD-QUARTERS, REGIMENT MOUNTED RIFLEMEN,
Hacienda Gaudaloupe, (near San Angel,) Aug. 24, 1847.

SIR: Agreeably to your order of this morning, I have the honor to report that the regiment of mounted riflemen under my command, composing a portion of the 1st brigade, 2d division, of regulars, was ordered to take up the line of march from the city of St. Augustine, with the view of attacking the enemy. After marching in advance of the division some three miles, the division ascended the mountain, immediately opposite to a place called Contreras, where the enemy were in force, and strongly fortified with heavy batteries, which they very soon opened upon us.

Having reinforced General Pillow, who was in command with his division, it was very soon noticed that the enemy's batteries were strongly supported by a large force of infantry and cavalry. The rifles were ordered by General Pillow to support a battery that he was about to order to the front. It was soon discovered that the rocky and cavernous country between our force and the enemy, interspersed with small corn-fields, was filled with the Mexican pickets and skirmishers, who had commenced a fire upon us under cover of their guns. I was directed to deploy and cover the front of the army, and to drive the enemy within their lines. I immediately deployed Captains Porter and Roberts's companies to the front, Captains Sanderson, Simonson, and Backenstoss's, to the right. The enemy, in that direction, commenced retiring. Captain Magruder's battery and the mountain howitzers, were, at this time, placed in position, and I was ordered to support them. I detached Captain Pope for this purpose. I then detached Captains Crittenden and Tucker's companies to the left of the battery, when the whole regiment became successfully engaged in a running fire with the enemy's skirmishers, driving them from behind the rocks, while, at the same time, our men were exposed to a continued fire of grape and round shot, which scattered the fragments of stone in every direction, striking a great many, but without doing much serious injury. This country being beautifully adapted to our arm of the service, great execution was done, with little loss to ourselves.

Our skirmishers advanced, and held positions within rifle shot of the enemy's batteries. Several officers of the rifles, who, from the nature of the country, became separated, held positions; many supposing, from the disposition of things, that the works of the enemy were to be carried on this day. While thus engaged, it being late in the afternoon, I received your order to concentrate as many of the rifles as possible, and join your command immediately. This being done, I reported accordingly, and the regiment was directed to take the position to the left of the enemy, after crossing a deep ravine, which divided the two armies. The brigade was reinforced by General Cadwalader, and this force advanced to the left of, and also occupied, the village of St. Geronimo; it was here reinforced by Colonel Riley's brigade. Large reinforcements of the enemy were seen advancing in line of battle in our front and on our right flank, occupying an extensive hill in front; immense numbers were

also seen advancing on the Mexican road, and covered the slope and summit of the hill immediately in our front and right flank, a part of their force within short cannon range. It being near dark, we remained in this position until after your having assumed the command. Major Dimmick was reported to me as in command of the 1st brigade. The army was ordered into the village of St. Geronimo, where we lay upon our arms until about midnight, when we received orders to proceed with the utmost silence to take position, with a view of storming the enemy's works at Contreras. The rifles moved on with the others in the greatest regularity. Upon reaching the battle-field, which was done through the narrow lanes of the village and a deep ravine in rear of the enemy, I was directed by yourself to move immediately in rear of the left of the enemy's battery. In a few seconds the firing commenced, and I directed my men to play upon the artillery, which they did with admirable execution, advancing at the same time in the direction of the enemy's centre. At this juncture the enemy's cavalry commenced forming on the right of their battery, fronting our troops. This movement was about half executed, when the firing on all sides became warm; we very soon discovered a wavering in the Mexican lines. I then ordered my command to charge, which was done by both officers and men in the most gallant style. Colonel Riley's brigade charged down at the same time from our right.

Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm with which my command braved every danger and plunged into the midst of the enemy's ranks. The rifles were accompanied throughout by the distinguished young engineers, Lieutenants Beauregard, Smith, and McClellan—the two latter in command of a portion of the engineer troops—all, I am happy to say, bore themselves with the greatest gallantry. The whole force being brought up to bear upon them, they commenced retreating rapidly, still keeping up a heavy fire. Just at this moment, the riflemen, who were upon the opposite side and who had kept up a continual fire upon them, advanced rapidly and joined their regiment. Captain Sanderson with a party of rifles, in a most gallant manner, turned one of their 18-pounders, which they had left loaded, upon them, pouring into their retreating columns a discharge of grape and cannister, and continued it for some time, which did great execution. The enemy retreated into the village of St. Geronimo, where they made a momentary stand; here the havoc became fearful. Upon reaching the village, I mounted several of the foremost men, under Lieutenant Gibbs, who did good service in harrassing the retreating enemy, and preventing the escape of prisoners; the enemy here surrendered, and the firing ceased. At this juncture, we were ordered to take the road leading to the city of Mexico, a portion of the retreating enemy having escaped through the corn-fields and ravines contiguous to the village, and the army of reinforcements having also fled rapidly towards that city. At a hacienda, about half way between Contreras and San Angel, the rifles exchanged a few shots with the enemy. Upon reaching San Angel, it was discovered that the enemy had

made a temporary stand; the rifles were ordered to deploy to the left of the road and advance upon the town; they soon gained a large stone house, crowded its parapets, and entered the place through its doors and windows, and were thus enabled to fire upon the retreating enemy. In a few minutes more we were in possession of the first town in the vicinity of Mexico. Continuing through the San Angel, I received an order to halt at a point which opened into the village of San Catharine; remaining in this position near an hour, I was ordered to move on; passed through San Catharine, and were again fired upon from a church contiguous to the fortified position; a running fire here ensued, which resulted in the capture of several prisoners, the remainder of the enemy having fled under their cannon at Churubusco.

From this point the regiment was ordered by General Scott to support a reconnoitring party that was sent in the direction of the San Antonio road. Having marched upon this road for some time, we came upon the division of General Worth at the time crossing the road we were upon, and marching in the direction of Mexico. The reconnoitring party returning, I had just ordered a countermarch, when a tremendous fire opened in the direction of General Twigg's division. I moved rapidly in that direction, being compelled to retrace our steps to the point from which we marched, which we reached in the course of an hour. I reported to General Twiggs and waited orders. In a short time my regiment was ordered to the left of the whole army to support General Pierce. Just as the regiment reached the extreme left, the enemy commenced a rapid and precipitous retreat. The extraordinary exertions made on both days by the officers and men of the regiment of mounted riflemen deserves, and will receive, the consideration of their country.

To Captains Sanderson, Backenstoss, Porter, Lieutenants Hatch and Granger, in defending their positions in front of the enemy's lines on the evening of the 19th, and the extraordinary exertions they made to join their regiments on the morning of the 20th, which they succeeded in doing with others in time to participate in the victory of Contreras, deserve the highest commendation. Lieutenant Hatch is particularly spoken of by all in terms of praise. Captain Crittenden, Lieutenants Van Buren, McLane and Gibbs, have won for themselves the admiration of all. The gallant bearing of these officers, at the head of their men, in the charge upon the works at Contreras, their previous and subsequent good conduct, deserve the highest consideration.

The surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Suter, deserves the highest praise for his untiring exertion in behalf, not only of the wounded of his own regiment, but of the army at large.

Of the adjutant of the regiment, Lieutenant Palmer, I cannot speak too highly. His appropriate duties, exposed as he was upon both days to the enemy's fire, were executed with energy and pleasure; and at the storming of the enemy's works at Contreras, he was among the first to lead, encouraging his regiment by his exam-

ple. I would most respectfully recommend him to your favorable consideration.

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

W. W. LORING,

Major Commanding Regiment Mounted Riflemen.

To Lieutenant EARL VAN DORN, *Aid-de-Camp.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST REGIMENT ARTILLERY,

1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, ARMY OF INVASION,

San Angel, Mexico, August 23, 1847.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions from the head-quarters of the brigade of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the five companies of the first regiment of artillery under my command, in the battle of Contreras, on the 19th and 20th August, 1847:

On the afternoon of the 19th instant, the first artillery were engaged, in common with the rest of your brigade, in supporting Captain Magruder's battery; after which, it passed with the brigade to the left and rear of the enemy. Here I was ordered by you to post the regiment in the garden of a hacienda, and defend the road leading to Mexico. Near dusk two large columns of infantry came down the road from the enemy's fixed battery, apparently with the intention of passing to our rear. An officer, who appeared to be the commander, came much within musket range, before he discovered my position, when the two columns retreated. Immediately after, the enemy threw a shell and a round shot into the garden without effect. During the night we captured two of the enemy's pickets, one of cavalry, the other of infantry—killed one man and one horse, besides capturing several Mexicans who attempted to pass the road. I think I delivered to General Shields fourteen or fifteen prisoners. About half past one o'clock, a. m., the regiment commenced to file out of the garden to join the brigade at the church; but owing to the darkness of the night, and the almost impracticability of the road, in consequence of the heavy rain, it was not able to cross the ravine and get to its position until after 3 o'clock. At the church it joined the brigade and marched to attack the enemy's batteries.

At the charge ordered by you at Contreras, Captain Winder's company, having a much easier position to cross the ravine, was on the hill and in pursuit of the enemy a little in advance of the other portions of the regiment. He informed me that he came within half musket range, and poured a destructive fire upon them in their flight.

The loss of the battalion in this action was two privates killed, and one commissioned officer, one non-commissioned officer, and two privates wounded—making a total of two killed and four wounded. The strength of the battalion was twelve officers and two hundred and nineteen non-commissioned officers and privates.

Lieutenant Grafton joined Captain Winder's company when the

brigade moved from Captain Magruder's battery, and remained with it until after the battle of Contreras.

Previous to the regiment passing to the rear of the enemy, Lieutenant Haskin, with one non-commissioned officer and twenty privates, was detached from the battalion and joined Captain Magruder's battery, with which they served until after the battle of Churubusco.

Accompanying this is a detailed report of the killed and wounded in the battle of Contreras.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. DIMMICK,

Brevet Maj. 1st Artillery, commanding 1st Reg. Artillery.

To Lieutenant EARL VAN DORN,

A. D. C. 1st Brig., 2d Div. Regulars, San Angel, Mexico.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST ARTILLERY, 1ST BRIGADE,
2D DIVISION, ARMY OF INVASION,
San Angel, Mexico, August 23, 1847.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions from the head-quarters of the brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the five companies of the 1st regiment of artillery under my command, in the battle of Churubusco on the 20th of August, 1847.

Immediately after the repulse of the enemy at Contreras, the battalion marched with the division on the route to Churubusco. Several companies, at different times on the march, were detached as skirmishers. About 12 o'clock, m., the battalion was ordered to attack the position of the enemy at the church, reported by the engineers at the time to have but one piece of artillery. The point of attack selected by the senior engineer officer was masked by a corn-field, in front of which I deployed the battalion and ordered it to advance, when almost instantly a shower of musketry, grape, and round shot poured upon us, under which the battalion advanced through the field to a lane, when I discovered that the right had advanced to within one hundred yards of a regular bastion front, the curtain of which had four pieces in embrasure, besides nearly a thousand infantry, both of which kept up such a constant stream of fire that I could not advance further in line; I therefore ordered the men to cover themselves as well as possible. The left of the battalion advanced to within seventy yards of the work, being exposed to the fire of two pieces of artillery, *en barbette*, in addition to the fire of a considerable force of infantry, and some of them still nearer, so that they had a destructive fire on the cannoniers and infantry; which position the battalion maintained until the enemy were driven from their guns and bastion, when they were followed into their work, and surrendered. The third regiment of

infantry came to our support, and were deployed on our left, when the two regiments became intermingled; the officers and men of the two regiments entering the fort together, except that Captain Smith of the 3d was the first officer in the fort, and that Lieutenant Brannan (adjutant) and Lieutenant Seymour, 1st artillery, were the next officers that entered.

I beg leave to call the attention of the general commanding the brigade to the gallant and daring conduct of the regiment generally, in advancing so near the enemy under so tremendous and incessant a fire, and particularly to that of the officers: Captain Nauman, commanding the right company, whose subaltern (Lieutenant Hoffman) was killed; Captain Burke, commanding the second, who, with his 1st sergeant were killed—the latter with five wounds; Captain Capron, commanding the third, who was likewise killed on the same line; Captain Hathaway, commanding the fourth, and Captain Winder, commanding the fifth, both of which latter companies were engaged within 70 yards of the works. The fire of these two companies was very destructive upon the enemy, and tended in a great measure to drive the cannoniers from their pieces. Lieutenant Coppee, of Captain Burke's company, was in advance with Lieutenant Hoffman when the latter fell. On the death of Captain Capron, the command of company B devolved on Lieutenant Gibson.

To Lieutenant and Adjutant Brannan I feel much indebted, for his efficient aid in the rapid deployment of the regiment in this action, and also on the 19th and morning of the 20th at the battle of Contreras.

The loss of the battalion in this action was three officers, one non-commissioned officer, and four privates killed, twelve wounded, and one private missing—making a total of eight killed and thirteen wounded and missing. The strength of the battalion was eleven officers and two hundred and seventeen non-commissioned officers and privates.

I would call to the notice of the commanding general of the brigade the untiring attention of assistant surgeon H. H. Steiner to the wounded, both of our army and that of the enemy. He deserves the highest reward for his unceasing exertions to alleviate their sufferings.

Accompanying this is a detailed report of the killed and wounded in the battle of Churubusco.

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

J. DIMMICK,

Brevet Maj. 1st Artillery, Com'g 1st Regiment Artillery.

Lieutenant EARL VAN DORN, *A. D. C.*

1st Brigade 2d Division of Regulars.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 3D INFANTRY,
San Angel, August 24, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the

commanding general of the brigade, the following report of the operations of the 3d infantry on the 19th and 20th instant :

On the morning of the 19th, the 3d infantry, composing a part of the 1st brigade of the 2d division, marched from San Augustine in pursuance of general orders No. — of that date. We had proceeded on our route about two miles when a considerable Mexican force, strong in artillery and cavalry, was seen strongly posted, about twelve hundred yards to the left of the little village of Contreras. The position was a gentle and open slope, terminated towards us, and about three hundred yards in front of the enemy's line, by a deep ravine, impassable in most places for any but footmen. The position was rendered still stronger by the nature of the ground on our side of the ravine, it being for a distance of some six hundred yards so rocky and broken as to be extremely difficult for any kind of troops.

In the first dispositions for attack, the 3d infantry was posted on the left of the brigade in front of, and about eight hundred or a thousand yards from, the Mexican line. In getting into this position the regiment was exposed to a very severe fire of heavy artillery, from which it sustained some loss in killed and wounded. It may be properly mentioned here, that about the time of making this movement by direction of the commanding general of the brigade, I detached three companies of my regiment to support Captain Magruder's field battery, which was about being brought into action. These companies were Captain Craig's company A, Captain Chandler's company I, and company E, under the command of Lieutenant Richardson, the whole under the command of Captain Craig. They did not join the regiment again until after the enemy had been routed at Contreras, but it will be seen that they performed valuable service while detached, and that in some measure they participated in the attack on that place.

For some reason, of which I am not informed, it was deemed expedient to change the point of attack, and accordingly the brigade moved to the right, crossed the ravine above described, and took position in the village of Contreras; the 3d infantry being formed on the right of the line just without and to the right of the village, and facing from the ravine. In the meantime, large Mexican reinforcements of infantry and cavalry were seen approaching from the city of Mexico; on their arrival, they formed line of battle about five or six hundred yards to our front. This line was afterwards reinforced by a small battery, probably of two pieces, which were posted on their left about opposite my regiment; and from which some three or four discharges were fired at it, but without doing any harm. About this time night came on, and soon after dark the regiment was withdrawn to a church within the village, the yard of which we occupied until the following morning.

The brevet brigadier general commanding having determined upon attacking the first Mexican position early the following morning, the command was in motion at 3 o'clock to reach the rear of the enemy's; but owing to the difficulties of the road, made still

worse by the rain which had been falling incessantly during the night, it did not get into position until about sun rise.

I availed myself of the delays on the march to have the arms of the men well examined, and, when necessary, the loads drawn and fresh ones put in. Our route took us obliquely past the enemy's left, about eight hundred yards from it, and we were partially screened from its view by a low ridge of ground. Our approach was, however, discovered; and, as we filed past, a large body of his cavalry drew up in line on his left flank. About the time the 3d infantry arrived opposite this point, the leading brigade had commenced the attack on the enemy's rear. This drew his cavalry from the position it had taken. The brevet brigadier general commanding immediately ordered the 1st artillery and 3d infantry to face to the left; and attack the enemy's left flank. The order was executed with the greatest promptness and spirit, and the attack was entirely successful at all points, the enemy being routed with great loss. After our victory, some little time was taken up in securing prisoners, &c., and as soon as those matters were attended to, the regiment marched with the balance of the brigade for San Angel, on the road to Mexico.

It may be proper for me here to recur to the operations of the three absent companies under Captain Craig. Very early on the morning of the 20th, Captain Craig received informal instructions to dispose his force so as to create a diversion in favor of the attack about to be made. It is probable that other troops were directed to take part in this diversion, but it was not so expressed by Captain Craig; and at the point at which he was stationed (directly in front of the enemy's line) only his detachment and a portion of the rifle regiment were concerned in it. During the previous night a body of the enemy had taken possession of a mud house on the edge of the ravine, in front of Captain Craig's position. Capt. Craig made his dispositions to attack this party, and as soon as he discovered that the main attack had commenced, or was about to commence, he charged the house, killing several of the enemy and taking some thirty prisoners. This movement drew a heavy fire from the Mexican batteries upon his command, by which it suffered some loss.

Captain Chandler here received a contusion on the head—fortunately not very serious, although it stunned him for some time. Captain Craig immediately crossed the ravine with his detachment, and rejoined the regiment during the short halt at this place—(San Angel.)

We had not been here very long when a large Mexican force was seen in motion in our front, and a few minutes afterwards troops again advanced. On arriving near Churubusco, the Mexicans were perceived to be in possession of that place; and as our column moved forward, a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery, which they poured into its advance, discovered them to be in great force. But little information could be obtained of their position, which was entirely screened by large fields of corn and other obstacles. Only one body, occupying a large stone building, could be discov-

ered. The rifle regiment and the 1st artillery having been advanced and brought into action, left the 3d infantry in front of the main column. It was halted some two hundred and fifty or three hundred yards from the building seen to be occupied by the enemy, and on the road which passes about two hundred yards to the right of that building. Between this building and the point at which the 3d infantry was halted, and running obliquely from the road, was an irregular and broken line of small mud houses, some of them being as near as sixty or seventy yards from the enemy's position. On an intimation from General Smith, commanding the brigade, to bring the 3d infantry into action, it was moved forward, and occupied this line, from which the regiment poured in a brisk and effective fire upon the enemy, who was not, until now, discovered to be strongly entrenched. The regiment was hotly engaged for, I think, about an hour and a half, at the end of which time the enemy's position was carried by a charge. In this closing scene of the fight, it was the good fortune of my regiment to be the first to cross the enemy's lines and display its colors upon his walls. The regiment occupied that position until the following day, when it was assigned to quarters in this place. I could not find terms too strong to express my approbation of the conduct of my regiment in the operations and engagements of the 19th and 20th; and as the regiment, during the greater part of the time, was immediately under the eye of the general commanding the brigade, I feel sure that he will understand how difficult it is for me to discriminate in the conduct of my officers, when all were uniformly gallant. I cannot, however, omit to mention Captain Craig, an officer as habitually gallant in action as he is zealous and untiring in the discharge of his public duties generally. He received a severe wound in the action at Churubusco. Captain Van Horne, on duty as field officer, was active, under all circumstances, in the discharge of his duties, and rendered me valuable assistance on both days; and I would also call your particular attention to 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant D. C. Buell, who, as in all other engagements, was foremost in these two actions, rendered me invaluable services in carrying my orders, and I regret to say, that while this gallant officer was charging the enemy's works at Churubusco he received a severe wound.

In closing my report, it gives me great pleasure to add, that our wounded received, through our assistant surgeon, Dr. Keeney, every relief which skill and unwearied attention could insure.

Respectfully submitted.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Captain Commanding Regiment.

NOTE.—Enclosed herewith are a return of killed and wounded, and Captain Craig's report.

E. B. A.

Brevet Brigadier General SMITH,
Commanding 1st Brigade. 2d Div. of Regulars.

SAN ANGEL, *August 27, 1847.*

SIR: Agreeably to instructions received from you on the morning of the 19th, opposite the enemy's works at El Contrario, I repaired with three companies (A, E and I) of the 3d infantry, numbering five officers and about one hundred men, to support Captain Magruder's light battery, which had taken position at about eight hundred yards from the enemy's works. On my reaching the battery, I informed Captain Magruder that I had been ordered there for the purpose of supporting his battery. The captain then requested me to make such a disposition of my command as I thought best, for supporting him, which I did, by placing them a short distance in front. In this position we remained for the day, the enemy's batteries keeping up a constant fire upon Captain Magruder's battery, which was so much cut up as not to be able to do much execution, but fired through the day whenever an opportunity offered for annoying the enemy. A short time after dark, Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the 6th infantry, aid-de-camp to General Pierce, reported to me that a portion of that brigade were in a house a short distance in front of me, and surrounded by the enemy. I immediately consulted with Captain Magruder as to the propriety of taking a portion of my command to their relief; and, on being informed that one company would be sufficient to protect the battery, proceeded with two companies (A and E) to their relief. On approaching the house, I discovered that it was occupied by Mexicans, who at the first fire deserted it. After an examination of the premises, I found three wounded Americans, who were taken to the battery. On this occasion one Mexican was killed. After my return to the battery, Captain Magruder informed me that he had received orders to retire with his battery out of range of the enemy's shot, and that he wished me to bring up the rear with my command. We left at a late hour, and owing to the darkness of the night and bad state of the road (it having rained all night) we progressed but a short distance before daylight overtook us. A short time after daylight, we met the 9th regiment advancing, and I was informed by an officer, whom I took to be a field officer, that my command was to return and take up a position near the enemy's works, to make a diversion in favor of the assaulting party. Owing to the bad state of the road many of my men were detached from their companies, assisting the batteries, and some time elapsed before the order to return was communicated, and I regret that the order did not reach a portion under the command of Lieutenant Wilkins. I returned and took up my former position, and ordered my men to wipe out their guns and reload them. On reconnoitring, I found a large body of Mexicans occupying the same house I had driven them from the night before. I then determined, as soon as I found the storming army approaching the opposite side of the enemy's works, to open a fire upon those that occupied the house, thinking it might, in addition to driving them from it, draw the fire from their batteries, which I succeeded in doing. After firing a few rounds, we charged down upon the house, accompanied by a detachment of the rifles. We drove the

enemy from the house, pursued them down the ravine below the work, killing a great number and capturing some twenty-eight or thirty of them. After turning over the prisoners I had captured, I joined my regiment at San Angel.

In concluding this report, I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Captain Chandler, commanding company I; Lieutenant Richardson, commanding company E; Lieutenant Schroeder, commanding company A; Lieutenant Wilkins, Lieutenant Whistler, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under my command.

Respectfully submitted.

L. S. CRAIG,

Captain 3d Infantry, com'g detail of 3d Infantry.

Lieutenant BOWMAN,

Acting Adjutant, 3d Infantry.

NOTE.—Captain D. T. Chandler was slightly bruised by a stone, which was thrown by the explosion of a shell. Total killed, 2; wounded, 9.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
San Angel, August 24, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the brigadier general commanding the division, the operations of my brigade in the conflict with the enemy, in advance of the village of San Geronimo, on the afternoon of the 19th, and in the attack upon the fortified convent of Churubusco on the 20th instant. Early in the afternoon of the 19th, I received, through you, his instructions to move with my brigade to the right and occupy the village of San Geronimo, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the enemy when driven from his works at Contreras, which were soon to be stormed by our troops.

My brigade, with its right in front, was accordingly moved in that direction until the rear of the village was gained. Immediately after passing the ravine on the left of the village, the advanced company of the 4th artillery, Captain Drum, deployed as skirmishers, became engaged with a body of lancers, who were immediately driven, with the loss of an officer and several men.

The brigade continued its march until the head reached the ravine on the right of the village, across which Drum's skirmishers were thrown, encountering and dispersing a second body of lancers.

The brigade was immediately formed in line for the purpose of sweeping through the village, but finding it impossible, from the closeness of the hedges and orchards, to move through in that order, I directed that it should pass through by battalions, the head of each being covered by a company of skirmishers, and that the line should again be formed on the opposite side. In consequence of the difficulties in the way, this movement could not be made simultaneously, and the 2d infantry reached the front of the village considerably in advance of the 4th artillery and 7th infantry.

A company of the 2d, commanded by Captain Wessels, covering

a reconnoissance by Captain Canby in the direction of the enemy's works at Contreras, and further to the right the skirmishers under Captain Casey, became engaged with considerable bodies of lancers. That opposed to the first was immediately driven from its position, and a charge against the latter was gallantly repulsed. Captain Wessels was directed to retain his position, and to observe and report any movement of the enemy from his intrenchments. Observing that the enemy's lancers were still in force on our right, I ordered the 2d infantry to move against them. Their movement was immediately followed by the greater portion of the 7th, under Lieutenant Colonel Plympton.

Their force, greatly superior in number and supported by a heavy fire of artillery from the work at Contreras, was repeatedly repulsed, and eventually driven from its own ground with a severe loss in officers and men. Apprehending no further trouble from this quarter, the brigade was established in a ravine covered from the fire of the enemy's artillery, and held in that position for some time, in the expectation of an attack upon the enemy's intrenchments at Contreras.

Finding that no attack would be made, and that my right flank and rear were threatened by an overwhelming force, I determined to move into the village and open a communication with our troops in the rear. This movement, commenced on the right of the brigade, was ably and gallantly covered by a battalion of the 7th infantry, commanded by Captain Hanson. On reaching the village, I found and reported to Brigadier General Smith, who, with his command, had reached it a few minutes before me.

In approaching the village of Churubusco on the 20th, and soon after the attack upon that place commenced, I received the order of the brigadier general commanding to make an attack with my brigade (2d and 7th infantry)—the 4th artillery had previously been detached—upon the right flank of the enemy's position. The position to be occupied by my command was verbally designated by an engineer officer and pointed out by yourself.

I accordingly moved with my brigade to the point indicated, and advanced in a line parallel to the front I was ordered to attack. At the point from which this advance was commenced, a staff officer was left to communicate to the commander of the 7th infantry my instructions to form his regiment in rear, as a support for the 2d.

The position and force of the enemy was completely masked by a dense growth of corn, upon emerging from which my command became exposed to a destructive fire from the enemy's battery from the walls of the convent, and from his infantry in front and to the right (our left) of his position, and also to the fire of a portion of the 1st brigade engaged in front of the work, and on a line perpendicular to my own.

My command was immediately ordered to put itself under cover and to gain a position further to our left, from which, with less exposure, the enemy's fire could be turned with greater effect. A staff officer was at the same moment sent to order the 7th infantry from its position in reserve to the support of the 2d. The 7th was

not found in the position I supposed it to occupy. The orders of the brigadier general commanding, halting it on the road, had not reached me, and although when found brought up by its commander with the utmost promptness and gallantry, a considerable length of time elapsed before it could reach the position originally assigned it. At this point it was halted by Captain Canby, until he could communicate with me and receive my orders for its disposition. Orders were immediately afterwards sent to move to the left and join the 2d infantry, but did not reach the regiment until the combat was terminated.

In the interval, a small part of the 2d infantry, misapprehending the order to move to the left, had retired and was for a short time out of action. Being speedily advised by the active exertions of my staff officers of this misapprehension, they promptly regained their positions in the line. The commander of one of those companies, (Captain J. W. Anderson,) gallant and chivalrous in every feeling, fell at the head of his company, nobly leading it a second time into action.

From the closeness of the corn, which entirely concealed objects but a few paces distant, and the early fall of several officers, my command unavoidably became much separated; but, notwithstanding this disadvantage, continued the fight with the most obstinate gallantry. The head of one company, with its young and gallant commander, were swept away by a single discharge. The commander of another (Captain J. K. Smith) was twice severely wounded, and with a single exception, all the men immediately around him were shot down. A desperate sally made at this point was momentarily successful, but was speedily repulsed by the fire from other points of the line. On the extreme left, Captain Casey, with his own and the color company, (Captain Wessel's,) gained a position from which he poured a destructive fire upon the enemy's infantry in rear of the main work.

Desperate sallies from the convent were repeatedly repulsed by inferior numbers, and the enemy, yielding his ground with the utmost obstinacy, was eventually driven from this position, and the colors of the 2d infantry planted in the road in rear of the work, at the same moment that the cheering from the front announced its fall.

Our joy in these successes is clouded by deep grief for the losses we have sustained, independent of the regiments of my brigade, the most serious of which have been referred to in another report. The regiment I have for years had the honor to command has suffered severely. First among these, is the death of Captain Anderson—distinguished by his gallantry, and slightly wounded in the conflict at San Geronimo; still more distinguished in the assault upon Contreras, he fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading his company in the attack upon Churubusco. For several years my adjutant, I was closely connected with him by the associations of duty and the more intimate ties of friendship. It is with the profoundest grief that I speak to you of his death. Lieutenant Easby, a young officer of great promise and the most daring gallantry, also

fell in this attack at the head of his company. In the death of these accomplished officers the 2d infantry has sustained a loss that will be felt for years, and the service and our country one of the deepest character. Captain J. K. Smith was twice severally wounded. Lieutenant Lovell, wounded slightly at San Geronimo, was again wounded at Cherubusco, and for a short time disabled. Lieutenant Gardner was once slightly, and once severely wounded.

The loss in the brigade in the operations of the 19th at San Geronimo, was one wounded in the 4th artillery, twelve in killed and wounded in the 2d infantry; among the latter, Captains Anderson, and Lovell slightly, and one wounded (Lieutenant Humber) in the 7th infantry.

The conduct of my command in the operations of both days was characterized by great coolness and steadiness when exposed to the heavy fire of the enemy, and by the utmost gallantry when closely engaged. Officers and men were active and zealous in the performance of their appropriate duties, and, in bestowing upon them the highest praise in my power, I feel that they receive much less than is merited.

Lieutenant Colonel Plympton, 7th infantry, Major Gardner and Brevet Major Brown, 4th artillery, and Major Bainbridge, 7th infantry, for active gallantry and efficient service on the afternoon of the 19th and morning of the 20th; Captains Morris and Kingsbury, the commander and acting major of the 2d infantry, for active and important services at Contreras and Churubusco; Captains Smith, Casey, and Wessels, 2d infantry, for being actively and gallantly engaged in three successive conflicts with the enemy, and Captain Drum and Lieutenant Benjamin, 4th artillery, for important and gallant services on the afternoon of the 19th and morning of the 20th, merit the especial notice of the commanding general and of the government. Lieutenant Brooks, acting assistant adjutant general of the division, accompanied my command on the afternoon of the 19th and rendered important services. Lieutenant Tower, of the engineers, a volunteer aid in the operations of that day, was extremely useful and active in making reconnoissances and in communicating orders. His highly gallant and valuable services on the morning of the 20th are mentioned in another report, and will, I trust, be adequately rewarded.

Captain Canby, assistant adjutant general, at all times active and zealous in the performance of his duties, was actively and constantly engaged in all the operations of the 19th and 20th, in making reconnoissances, in conducting detachments, or in the communication of orders. His services were of the most important and gallant character, and, in again recommending him to the favorable notice of the government, I do it with the strong hope that his services will not pass unrewarded. Lieutenant Hayden, aid-de-camp, was present in all the operations of the 19th and 20th, and deserves my special commendation for the zeal and gallantry displayed in the execution of his duties. In naming these officers, I have selected those only who were isolated by position or by peculiar circumstances. For the many other instances—and there were many—

of gallant and important services rendered by the officers of my command, I respectfully refer to the recommendation made by subordinate commanders, whose reports are herewith submitted, and hope that the general commanding will receive them as my own.

A sketch exhibiting the operations of my brigade is now in preparation, and will be submitted as soon as completed.

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

B. RILEY,

Brevet Colonel, commanding 2d Regiment.

Lieutenant W. T. H. BROOKS,

A. A. A. General, head-quarters, 2d division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2d BRIGADE, 2d DIVISION OF REGULARS,

San Angel, August 24, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the information of the brigadier general, commanding at San Geronimo, on the 19th and 20th instants, the following reports of the operations of my brigade, in the assault upon the enemy's intrenched position at Contreras, on the morning of the 20th.

In the course of the evening of the 19th, I received his instructions to prepare the 2d brigade, supported by the 1st, to surprise and storm the enemy's position on the heights above, before day-break on the following morning. In accordance with these instructions, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, my instructions were personally communicated to battalion commanders. The brigade was immediately afterwards formed, and the march commenced a little before 3 o'clock.

The head of my command was guided by Lieutenant Tower, engineers, who had previously been ordered to report to me, accompanied by Captain Canby, A. A. G.

The intricacy of the path that we traversed, and the difficulties to be overcome, much increased by the darkness of the night, and the incessant rain, were so great that the rear of my command did not debouch from the village until after daylight. Favored by a light fog, which concealed our movements from the enemy, the brigade was conducted by Lieutenant Tower up the ravine, until it gained a position entirely in rear of the enemy's work.

Finding but a small force of lancers upon the plain, and believing that the ravines, which, from observations made on the preceding day, were known to exist, could be more easily crossed in extended than in close order, my dispositions were made for advancing in line of battle. A moment before this movement was to have been commenced, I received, through Lieutenant Tower, the instructions of the brigadier general commanding, to form two columns of attack. This change was made with as much rapidity as possible. The column (of division) on the right, commanded by Major Gardner, was

composed of the 4th artillery and three divisions of the 2d infantry; that on the left, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Plympton, of two divisions of the 2d, and the whole of the 7th infantry. These were immediately put in motion, and after crossing the first ravine, the head of each was halted until the divisions, much broken by the difficulty of crossing, could be reformed. The second ravine was avoided, by making a detour to the right, and the brigade advanced rapidly and directly upon the enemy's rear, preceded by Captain Canby and Lieutenant Tower, for the purpose of making a close reconnoissance of the enemy's position and movements. When a few hundred yards from the work, they returned and reported that the movement had been discovered, and that a considerable force of infantry was moving out to oppose our progress. The columns were immediately halted, and the leading divisions of each deployed, to cover the ridge by which the enemy's work was approached. The rear divisions were held in reserve, and a division of the 2d infantry, commanded by Captain Casey, was thrown forward, and deployed as skirmishers, to cover the front of the brigade. As soon as these dispositions were completed, the advance was ordered, and the whole line moved forward with the utmost intrepidity and enthusiasm. The skirmishers immediately, and soon afterwards my whole command, became engaged with the enemy's infantry. The fire from this force was returned with rapidity and effect, and it was quickly driven into the intrenchments, rapidly followed, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, by our own troops.

From their position, the advanced division of the 2d infantry, commanded by Captain Casey, and that of the 4th artillery, commanded by Captain Drum, were the first to reach and drive the enemy from his guns. Two on the left were captured by the former, and an equal number on the right by the latter. It was the glorious fortune of the 4th artillery to find, that the guns it had thus captured were those that months before were lost by that regiment upon the bloody field of Angostura. Mingling with these, and emulating them in a noble gallantry, came the advance of the 7th. The colors of three regiments, borne in the thickest of the fight, reached the work from different points, and entered it at the same moment.

The conflict in the intrenchments was short, but close and severe; the enemy, overpowered at all points, abandoned his guns, his munitions of war, his property, and fled in confusion, closely followed by the troops of this division and those of General Cadwalader's brigade.

The loss in my brigade in this assault, in killed and wounded, was 83. Among the former, it is my painful duty to mention Captain Hanson, of the 7th infantry, who fell whilst nobly leading his company into action. Gallant, accomplished, his death will be felt as a severe loss, not only in his own regiment, but to the service, and to his country. Captain Ross, of the 7th, was severely, Captain Wessels, of the 2d, slightly, Lieutenant Collins, of the 4th

artillery, severely, and Lieutenant Tilden, of the 2d infantry, slightly wounded.

The gallant color-sergeants of the 4th artillery and 2d infantry, Goodwin and Daily, conspicuous from their positions and gallant bearing, were both killed in the thickest of the battle. The colors of those regiments were subsequently borne in the action by Lieutenant Benjamin, 4th artillery, and Captain Wessels, 2d infantry.

Of the general conduct of my command I cannot speak in too strong terms. Enduring with cheerfulness the suffering of a dreary bivouack; encountering and overcoming with a steady perseverance the many obstacles of a night march, on an intricate path, and assaulting with the most enthusiastic gallantry the enemy's strong position and immensely superior numbers, it deserves, and I trust will receive, higher commendation than is in my power to bestow.

It is my pleasing duty to add, to that of their immediate commanders, my own testimony of the gallantry and efficiency of the advance of the 1st brigade, which, crossing the ravine at a lower point, was actively and closely engaged upon my left during the assault, and with the remainder of that brigade joined in the pursuit beyond the work.

To the commanders of regiments and their field officers, and to the commanders of the columns of attack, my thanks are especially due for their promptness in the execution of orders, and the gallantry and effect with which their respective commands were brought into action.

The 4th artillery was commanded by Major Gardner, with Brevet Major Brown its acting major. The 2d infantry, by Captain T. Morris, with Captain Kingsbury its acting major. The 7th infantry, by Lieutenant Colonel Plympton, with its major, Bainbridge.

I respectfully call the attention of the brigadier general commanding to the gallantry and efficiency displayed by Lieutenant Tower of the engineers, in conducting my brigade from the village of San Geronimo to the enemy's work. Active and indefatigable in his exertions, his services were of the most important character, and merit especial notice.

My staff officers, Captain Canby and Lieutenant Hayden, A. D. C., were constantly engaged in the performance of their appropriate duties, and rendered important services.

The recommendations made by subordinate commanders, copies of whose reports are herewith submitted, are adopted as my own.

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

B. RILEY,
Brevet Colonel, Comm'g 2d Brigade.

Lieutenant EARL VAN DORN,
A. D. C., &c., Head-quarters 1st Brigade.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FOURTH ARTILLERY,
Cuyaron, August 23, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report the services of the 4th artillery, under my command, on the 19th and 20th instant.

Forming the right of the 2d brigade of the 2d division of regulars, it marched with the division from San Augustin, about noon on the 19th, with a view to cover the operations of Major General Pillow's division. On arriving at the position occupied by the latter, on the hill, name unknown to me, but in view of the town, it was found that a large force of the enemy were strongly entrenched on a height to our left. The 2d brigade (the 4th artillery at its head) was then detached, and moved over the hill to gain a position on the enemy's left, in order both to cut his communication with the city of Mexico, and to co-operate with the main force in his front, when an impression should be made by it upon his strong position. During this movement of a full mile, made over volcanic rock, exceedingly rugged and sharp, interspersed with deep chasms, and impassable except on foot, we were exposed to a severe fire of the enemy's cannon. We passed a deep and difficult barrancas, and then the leading company of the regiment, (G,) under Captain Drum, assisted by the gallant Lieut. F. J. Porter, were sent forward as skirmishers. Having reached the main road between the enemy and the city, it encountered a detachment of lancers, conducting a mule train, which it quickly dispersed, killing four or five of them, and capturing the train. Crossing the road, we advanced to the rear of the small village of San Geronimo, and came upon a second barrancas, forming the extreme edge or skirt of the town, and terminating our march in that direction. Across this, however, the company of skirmishers was thrown, and again encountered a body of lancers, which it also dispersed. The brigade was then thrown into a line, to advance through and sweep the village, the 4th regiment of course on its right. The intricate form of the village, embosomed as it is in trees, shrubbery, and corn-fields in full growth, and cut up into narrow lanes, bordered throughout with the largest growth of aloes, rendered it impossible to preserve the lineal formation, and flank movements were for the most part substituted. It was, however, thoroughly searched through its whole extent, under a heavy fire of the enemy's balls and grape shot from his intrenchment now near at hand.

The regiment, from the causes just stated, had got separated from its two companions, the 2d and 7th infantry, but, attracted by their fire, it soon rejoined them at the upper extremity of the village, nearest the enemy, and continued with them through the remainder of the day. General Smith having, just before dark, arrived with the 1st brigade and General Cadwalader's force, assumed command, and ordered an attack on a large body of the enemy's troops, (artillery, infantry, and cavalry,) on the hill to the right of the barrancas last named, on the skirts of the town, and opposite to the enemy's intrenchments.

The regiment was formed in readiness for this service, but night,

rain, and darkness, having caused the general to abandon this purpose, we bivouacked in the narrow lanes of the village, without fire or shelter, the rain meanwhile pouring throughout the night in torrents. Thus ended the painful and apparently fruitless operations of the 19th; giving to the enemy the comfortable, though, as it proved to him, the delusive hope of having cornered up a division of the American forces, ready for his next morning's capture.

An attack, however, of the most daring character upon the enemy's intrenchments, in the opposite direction, had been resolved upon, and the 2d brigade (Colonel Riley's) had been ordered to make it, supported by the residue of the command. At 3 o'clock, next morning, it was to be put silently in march for that object, to enter, surprise, and carry them with the bayonet alone. At the appointed moment it did march, the 4th artillery leading; but the darkness of the night, the flooding rain, the clayey and precipitous nature of the ground, and the intricacies of the way, baffled the best intentions, and daylight appeared before these obstacles could be surmounted by the rearmost of the brigade. The silent attack having failed, the open sunlight assault was substituted; and notwithstanding the great disparity of force, and the audacity of the attempt, was most successfully and gloriously accomplished. Of this exploit, so far as the regiment is concerned, this is the brief account.

The brigade, under cover of the ravine in which it was now collected, moved to within some three-quarters of a mile of the rear of the intrenchments, and was then formed into column of attack, the 4th artillery in front, in double column. In this order it advanced until within about 800 paces, crossing one deep barranca, and avoiding another by turning it to the right, when the regiment was deployed in line of battle, still holding its position in the lead. The order was then given to advance; and, when some fifty yards from the place of deployment, was met by the heavy fire of the enemy's infantry, thrown forward from the intrenchments. This fire was immediately returned by the battalion, which, quickly advancing on their line, broke and drove it from its position. Continuing steadily to advance, at about 4 or 500 paces from the enemy's works, he opened upon the regiment a severe fire of grape from two six-pounders, which, however, failed to check its progress. It continued to move forward steadily and orderly, keeping up a spirited and effective fire on the enemy; and, at the word to charge, precipitated itself most gallantly upon his batteries and entrenchments, driving him from them in the utmost confusion. We continued the pursuit, with the residue of the troops, through all his works, and down the height on the opposite side, and across the bridge, pouring upon him the most destructive fire, until the victory was completed by his dispersion, and our possession of all his works, artillery, ammunition, &c., and some 1,500 prisoners.

By the last discharge of grape shot, our brave color-bearer (Sergeant Henry M. Goodwin,) was shot dead; and his flag, which had previously been not marred, but honored, by having its dart head and tassels successively shot away by the cannon balls of the enemy, and a rent made in it by his grape shot, was seized by Lieuten-

ant Benjamin, and by him gallantly borne the first into the enemy's works. But, the circumstance which, at this moment gave a thrill of joy and pride to the regiment, and has excited the strongest feeling of exultation throughout this army, and no doubt will gratify the nation no less, is, that the two pieces of cannon which our regiment thus encountered and captured, were the identical guns which, in the language of the general-in-chief, "were lost by it on the field of Buena Vista without dishonor, and were recovered with glory."

To Captain Drum, already mentioned, and his company, is due the credit of being the first to enter the works, and place hand on these guns. I must be excused for adding, for the sake of the regiment, heretofore not enough noticed, that the general-in-chief, immediately after the battle, and on the spot, in a public expression of his approbation of, and thanks to, the regiment, promised that these guns, with an appropriate inscription to its honor, should be given to the regiment in perpetual token of its achievement.

The loss of the regiment, in killed and wounded, is thirty-six; and its happy smallness, under circumstances of the greatest apparent exposure, is attributable to the too high fire of the enemy and our nearness to him.

I now close my report, by the most difficult yet most grateful duty of calling your attention to the other gallant men who on these days so nobly sustained the character of American soldiers. The services of Brevet Major Brown, my acting field officer, always efficient, were on this occasion worthy of special note. In command of the right wing, he skilfully guided it through obstacles presented by the broken ground, maintained it in good order, under the flank and near fire of the enemy's cavalry below the hill; infused into the men the best spirit, and gallantly advanced upon the enemy's cannon and works. I take pleasure in commending him to your special notice.

Captain Ridgely, commanding company C, assisted by Lieutenant Collins, until the latter was wounded; Lieutenant Phelps, commanding company H, supported by Lieutenant DeRussey; Lieutenant Hill, aided by Lieutenant McJilton, in command of the color company, E, which, from that circumstance, probably attracted the heaviest fire of the enemy, and suffered by far the greatest loss; Lieutenant Benjamin, commanding company D, assisted by Lieutenant Gouverneur, and Lieutenant Getty, commanding company F, without an assistant; one and all evinced the most determined courage, and exhibited in their respective spheres, the best military talent.

Lieutenant A. P. Howe, the adjutant, ably and bravely seconded by Sergeant Major R. W. Howard, was ever prompt, skilful, and energetic, and showed the most exemplary courage and conduct during the whole time. To Doctor Cuyler, surgeon of the regiment, I offer my thanks for his able services, always marked by his kindness and humanity.

The necessary duties of Lieutenant J. P. McCown, quartermaster of the regiment, constrained me to deny his wish to be in the action,

and he remained at San Augustin, in the zealous discharge of his functions. And, finally, I have to testify, with pride and pleasure, to the indomitable valor of all the non-commissioned officers and privates, without an exception.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN L. GARDNER,
Major 4th Artillery, commanding.

Captain E. R. S. CANBY,
A. A. General, 2d brigade, 2d division, army near Mexico.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY,
Cuyaron, Mexico, August 23, 1847.

SIR: I have to report the operations of the second regiment of infantry, which I had the honor to command, in the recent conflicts with the enemy on the 19th and 20th instant.

On the 19th instant, about noon, the second division of regulars marched from San Augustin for the purpose of covering the operations of the division of Major General Pillow. Upon coming up with this division, we found it occupying a height in front of a field-work of the enemy, situated on a hill, known as Contreras. The second brigade of the second division (Riley's) was immediately detached and directed to turn the enemy's works to their left, and cut off his communication with the city of Mexico. In moving to its position, and in passing through the village of San Geronimo, which was done by the heads of regiments, the regiment was constantly fired upon with solid shot and shells from the batteries of the enemy; fortunately, however, the trees bordering the lanes afforded us a concealment from their direct view, and we were thus enabled to gain a position nearly in open sight of his works, without loss. Captain Wessels was ordered to accompany Capt. Canby, assistant adjutant general, on a reconnoissance, and while so employed, became engaged with the lancers of the enemy, who were immediately driven from their position.

Captain Casey's company, detached as skirmishers to cover the advance of the regiment, was also attacked by lancers. The attack commenced by a discharge from escopettes, wounding several of our men, and ended in a charge which was firmly withstood and gallantly repulsed—a well directed fire from his company levelling horses with their riders. Lieut. Steele, for his coolness and gallantry in this affair, merited and received the thanks of his commanding officer. The regiment was immediately ordered forward to the position occupied by Capt. Casey's company, when, perceiving large bodies of the enemy's cavalry approaching towards our right and left from the front, and a third body of the same arm approaching our rear from the direction of the fort, by order of the colonel commanding brigade, a square was formed, supported by an interior reserve, commanded by Lieut. Lyon. A large body of infantry and cavalry was about this time discovered approaching from the direction of the city of Mexico; yet, notwithstanding this,

the regiment still held its position, coolly awaiting the expected charge from the cavalry, now in its immediate vicinity, and exposed the whole time to a direct fire of shot and shell from the batteries at Contreras.

After awaiting their attack for some time, and the enemy's columns of infantry still continuing to approach, the colonel commanding brigade directed the square to be reduced, and the regiment moved to a stronger position. This position was occupied for a short time, when, the enemy not offering to follow up his demonstrations of attack, the regiment was ordered to fall back about sunset upon the village of San Geronimo for the night. Our loss in this affair was one killed and eleven wounded. Among the latter, Captain J. W. Anderson and 1st Lieutenant Lovell, both slightly.

The regiment laid upon its arms that night, in the lanes of the village, exposed to continual rain. About 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 20th, our pickets were called in, and we moved with the other regiments of our brigade to the assault of the enemy's position at Contreras; the brigade being conducted by Captain Canby, assistant adjutant general, and Lieutenant Tower, engineers. About daylight we were halted in a ravine, in rear of the position to be attacked. The brigade was here formed into two columns of attack; the one on the right composed of the 4th artillery, under Major Gardner, in front, with the three first divisions of the 2d infantry in rear; and the column on the left, composed of the two rear divisions of the 2d infantry, in front of the 7th infantry, commanded by Colonel Plympton. Both columns, under the command of the colonel commanding the brigade, advanced steadily to the attack—crossing a deep ravine and avoiding another by turning it to the right—until within about five hundred yards of the enemy's intrenchments, when we were met by a battalion of the enemy, thrown forward to oppose us. The columns deployed promptly, under a heavy fire from the enemy's advance, and a discharge of grape from his batteries. The command to advance was now given, which was promptly and intrepidly obeyed; the brigade driving before it the enemy's advance, and, following closely after, attacked his main body and drove it from their works. The advance of the 2d infantry, with the colors, entered the enemy's works simultaneously with that of the other regiments of the brigade, and participated equally with them in capturing the 22 guns, 4 howitzers, small arms, and much ammunition, &c., with many horses and mules taken at this place. Captain Casey, among the first to enter the works, captured two pieces of the enemy's artillery, driving him from them, and them pushed forward with a detachment of the regiment, accompanied by Captain Wessels and 1st Lieutenant Lyons, and pressed hotly upon the rear of the enemy, who soon raised a number of white flags, and their surrender was immediately accepted, when about 200 prisoners, together with two pieces of artillery, were taken.

The color-sergeant, Dennis Daily, manfully bearing himself among the foremost, was shot dead; and Captain Wessels, though

wounded at the same time, gallantly raised the colors and pressed on. Captain J. R. Smith, commanding the fifth division of the regiment, was with his command among the foremost at the storming of the position; and I would also add, as deserving good mention on this occasion, Captain Penrose, commanding company I; Captain Anderson, commanding company H; 1st Lieutenant Lovell, commanding company E; 1st Lieutenant Davidson, commanding company F; 2d Lieutenant Easley, commanding company K, and 2d Lieutenant Shureman, commanding company A. They all participated with much zeal and energy. I would also add, upon the authority of Captain Casey, that 2d Lieutenant W. M. Gardner gallantly pressed forward and was the first at one of the guns, and, together with Lieutenants Lyon, Jarvis, and Jones, turned several of the pieces upon the retreating enemy, but which, for want of proper materials, could not be discharged. Lieutenants Tilden, Jones, and Davis, respectively in command of separate detachments, secured each a number of prisoners; Lieutenant Jones, with five or six men, taking two Mexican captains and about thirty men. Captain Kingsbury, the acting major of the regiment, by his energy, coolness, and good judgment, contributed much to the success of the regiment on this occasion. Lieutenant Jones, the adjutant of the regiment, deserves my thanks for his promptness in communicating my orders, and for his coolness in action well merits my praise. In this conflict, three were killed and twenty-three wounded; among the latter, Captain Wessels and Lieutenant Tilden, both slightly.

After the route of the enemy from the field-work at Contreras, the 2d infantry passed on, with other regiments of the second division, in pursuit of the enemy, until halted in the village of Cuyaron. Soon after halting, rapid firing was heard in our front, and our division was ordered up to support the first, then engaged in an attack upon the *tete du pont*, in rear of the convent of Churubusco. The second division moved forward on the road leading to the convent, which was defended in front by a mud fort. In approaching this work, the second infantry turned off to the left, and passed through a dense corn-field fronting the work, in line of battle perpendicular to the road. Shortly, the regiment became warmly engaged with the enemy; but, owing to the close growth of the corn, the men in advancing became much separated. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, and although exposed to the most galling and destructive fire of grape and musketry from the work and convent, the regiment stood well its ground, and returned with spirit the enemy's fire. A portion of the regiment, under Captains Casey and Wessels, succeeded in gaining a position within about 150 yards in front of the convent, partially protected by a cluster of trees and the bank of a stream. A column of several hundred infantry was here seen passing out of the front gate of the convent, and advancing under cover of the corn towards the left flank of the regiment. This portion of the regiment opened upon them a deliberate fire, and, after a sharp contest, succeeded in driving them back into the convent. In a short time, the enemy again made his ap-

pearance—rushing out from the convent in columns of infantry, and again endeavoring to obtain a position on our flank, but he was again repulsed and driven in. Frequent sallies were also made upon other portions of the regiment, in front of the line of works, but they were as frequently repulsed. Commanders of companies—Captains Smith, Penrose and Anderson, Lieutenants Lovell, Davidson, Lyon, Schureman and Easley occupied positions to the right of Captains Casey and Wessels and their commands—were subjected to heavy and destructive fires from the enemy, suffering many and severe casualties. Captain J. R. Smith, gallantly contending against superior numbers near the works, was twice severely wounded, but still retained his position with but seven men, till all were shot around him, save one, who assisted him from the field. Captain Anderson who, throughout the day, had sustained a gallant and conspicuous part, was mortally wounded and has since died. Lieutenant Easley was gallantly charging the enemy's works, with but a few men, when this young and promising officer was shot dead. Lieutenant Gardner, while in close action near the works, was shot in the body, but happily not mortally wounded. Captain Wessels and Lieutenants Lovell and Tilden, though wounded in the previous actions, bore an active part in this, and Lieutenant Lovell was again slightly wounded. Captain Kingsbury was also present in this action and rendered efficient service by the cool exercise of his judgment. Captain Casey, who had been hotly engaged for three-fourths of an hour, perceiving symptoms of a retreat of a part of the enemy, immediately pushed forward with the colors of the regiment, which was one of the first in the work, followed soon after by Captain Wessels, who rendered him every assistance that energy, coolness and good judgment could furnish. I here take the opportunity of recommending these two officers, together with Captain J. R. Smith and First Lieutenant Lyon, to the *special notice* of the colonel commanding the brigade; and, with respect to the other officers of the regiment, I commend them one and all to the favorable consideration of the brigade commander, for their distinguished services in their several capacities and situations.

Surgeon Cuyler, though not attached to my regiment, attracted my attention, by his energy and perseverance, in following the brigade throughout the actions of San Geronimo and Contreras, and for his humanity and attention to the wounded of the regiment, receives my warmest thanks.

To Surgeon Tripler and Assistant Surgeon Hammond, (the latter attached to the 2d infantry,) for their prompt and able attention to the wounded, and also to Surgeon William J. Barry, of the 11th infantry, who very kindly and seasonably aided in attending to the wounded of the battle of the afternoon, are tendered my most sincere thanks.

I must not omit to mention that Lieutenant Westcott, the regimental quartermaster, when it was ascertained that he could accompany his regiment into action, tendered the resignation of his staff appointment, in order that he might join his company; but as his services were actually required with the baggage train of the

regiment, I could not accept it. For the promptness with which he brought up the supplies, he merits and receives the thanks of myself and the regiment.

A report of the killed and wounded of the regiment was handed you yesterday, by which you will perceive that more than one-fifth of those engaged in the actions were either killed or wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MORRIS,

Captain 2d Infantry, com'g regiment.

Captain E. R. S. CANBY,

A. A. Gen., 2d brigade, 2d division, army near Mexico.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 7TH INFANTRY,
August 22, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with the orders of Colonel Riley, commanding 2d brigade, 2d division of regulars, that, taking up our line of march from San Augustin on the 19th instant, after leaving our baggage, my regiment formed the left of the brigade. In passing over the ridge, the enemy were discovered in our front, and the 2d brigade was ordered to turn the left flank of the enemy, who appeared in strong force, with a heavy battery of cannon, covered by breast-work on all sides, in addition to ravines impassable for artillery, and their weaker points guarded by columns of cavalry and by infantry well positioned. After crossing over a very rough volcanic ridge of about a mile in extent, and two deep ravines through which rapid streams of water pass, we came upon some of the videttes of the enemy. At this time, the enemy appeared in strong force about two miles on our right, upon which I received orders to file my regiment by the right flank through the village of Santa Magdalen on my left, preparatory to forming a line to execute the original plan of attack. In moving up a lane by the right flank, we were fired upon by the enemy's batteries on our left, and the enemy's cavalry appeared in some force in front, about 250 yards on high ground, and opened an escopette fire upon the line, wounding a number of men in the 2d infantry just in my front, upon which I immediately filed my regiment to the right, out of the lane, and, having formed line, ordered it to charge. Having to pass through a deep ravine, the companies of the left wing became separated. I continued the charge with the right wing, as the enemy kept up the attack, until he fled from his position with considerable loss of officers and men. Finding that this body of cavalry were on a rapid retreat to join the main body, and the enemy increasing his fire upon me with grape, shells and round-shot from the fort, I ordered Adjutant Gardner to form the companies in a ravine near by them, descending the hill with quickness, united with the left wing, which had been formed by Major Bainbridge, to repel a threatened attack of the enemy's cavalry from his right. I immediately formed my regi-

ment in a line under a bank fronting the enemy's fort and on the left of the 4th artillery, and there met and reported to the colonel commanding brigade.

Lieutenant Humber was wounded in the face by a piece of shell, while the left wing was formed in this position, and Lieutenant Van Bokkelen succeeded to the command of his company. A few minutes after, I received orders from the colonel commanding, through his assistant adjutant general, Captain Canby, to move my regiment by the right flank, and follow the 4th artillery, which movement brought us into the streets of the village. My regiment being on the left, I detached three companies, Captain Hanson's, Captain Henshaw's, and Lieutenant Maxey's, to cover this movement from a threatened attack of two columns of cavalry. Captain Hanson was in command of these three companies and manoeuvred them handsomely, gradually withdrawing as the regiment moved on, and encouraging the men by his own coolness and firmness. The steady firmness maintained by the companies of Captain Henshaw and Lieutenant Maxey, was highly creditable to those officers, both companies being entirely recruits. Halted and bivouacked under a heavy fall of rain, which continued all night. About one o'clock of the night, I was sent for by the brigade commander, and directed to get my regiment ready to move to a position and charge the enemy's works that morning. This movement commenced between two and three o'clock, a. m., and under all the disadvantages which can result from a dark rainy night—a rough narrow lane closed in on both sides with dense fruit trees, with clay, mud, and rocks. From the extreme bad marching, we did not reach our position for storming the enemy's works till nearly sunrise. At this halt, I was ordered to form my regiment into column, doubled at half distance, and received four companies of the 2d infantry, commanded by Captains Casey and Smith, and Lieutenants Davis and Schureman, to equalize my column, which was on the left, with that of the right. I moved in this order, being informed that the right column would be that of direction, until ascending a height. When we were found to be close upon the enemy, my column was deployed, and the order "charge" repeated with animation, and executed with alacrity and with great regularity, under a tremendous fire of 20 pieces and upwards of artillery, with all kinds of shot, and at least 4,000 muskets, contesting every rod with great obstinacy. His works were carried, and after pursuing him a mile on the road, I received Colonel Riley's orders to collect my regiment and form it upon the hill, at or near the fort. Lieutenant Tyler, being detached from his company when the regiment started from its position, gallantly brought it into action with the 3d infantry, and joined his regiment after the enemy's works were carried.

The colors of the regiment, bravely borne by Sergeant Brady, were placed on the enemy's breastworks, simultaneously with the colors of the 2d infantry and 4th artillery, the whole command rushing together over the parapet, capturing his cannon and ammu-

dition, and pursuing him into the road, delivering a terrible and destructive fire in his rear. The companies commanded by Captain Paul, Lieutenant E. K. Smith, and Lieutenant Gantt, pursuing the enemy with the main body, captured a number of prisoners, including several officers.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, a standard of the 2d regiment of the enemy's infantry, captured by private Barnett of E company. The steadiness and bravery of all the men and the example and coolness shown by their officers are deserving of the highest praise. The enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and with a large supply of cannon and ammunition, was driven from the strong position he had selected, greatly strengthened by a fortification, with immense loss. The task of discriminating particular gallantry among officers, where each has rendered signal and important services, gallantly leading the men and encouraging them by examples of bravery, is extremely difficult; and it is with feelings of the highest satisfaction that I am able to speak of the universal good conduct of the officers and men throughout the whole action. As glorious as was the result of the operations on the afternoon of the 19th and morning of the 20th, yet the exultation is checked by the sincere regret felt at the loss of many gallant members of the 7th infantry. Captain Ross fell severely wounded, and Captain Hanson mortally wounded, while gallantly leading their companies in the charge, within 100 yards of the enemy's batteries. The death of Captain Hanson, who expired shortly after his fall, has deprived this regiment and the army of a gallant and accomplished officer, whose loss will be deplored by all who have ever known him. Lieutenant Henry succeeded to the command of Captain Ross's company after his fall, and gallantly led it on to the charges. The command of Captain Hanson's company devolved upon his sergeant. The regiment moved from its positions on the hill with the 2d infantry about 11 o'clock, and, after marching about three miles, was halted in the church yard in the village of San Angel. After a short time, rapid firing of musketry and artillery was heard in our front, and we were ordered to move on. After marching about half a mile, we were halted in the road, and held in reserve a short distance from the works of the enemy, which were then being attacked by other portions of the 2d division, and a rapid and incessant firing was heard. After a halt here for a short time, my regiment was ordered forward through a corn-field, and moved by a flank until it was again halted in a position near the enemy's works. A few minutes after, my regiment was again ordered to advance, and, moving rapidly by the right flank, arrived in the fort of the enemy just as he was surrendering.

Particular praise is due to Surgeon B. Randall for his zeal in following the regiment and attending to the wounded and sick. My thanks are also due to Adjutant Gardner for his promptness in executing my orders and forming the regiment in its different positions.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a return of the regiment,

showing its strength upon going into action on the 20th instant. The return of killed and wounded has already been sent in.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. PLYMPTON,

Lieutenant Colonel 7th Infantry, Commanding.

Captain E. R. S. CANBY,
*Ass't Adjutant General 2d Brigade,
2d Division, army near Mexico.*

MIXCOAC, NEAR THE CITY OF MEXICO,
August 23, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to the orders of the major general, directing me to report the operations of the battery of light artillery under my command on the 19th instant, I have the honor to state that it accompanied your division in its flank movement from San Augustine towards San Angel on the morning of the 19th, and after being carried by hand up the steep acclivity between the two places, was ordered by the major general to the head of the advancing column then just coming under the fire of the enemy's heavy guns. Having rapidly taken this position, I reported to General Twiggs, and was ordered by him to advance towards the enemy's battery. The road which it was necessary to follow, in order to place my battery sufficiently near to produce effect, was raked for near a mile by the enemy, and intersected by natural and artificial obstacles of a serious nature—the latter being stone walls thrown across it to prevent our advance. These, however, were soon overcome, and about 2 o'clock, p. m., the battery was placed in position, in front of the enemy's intrenchments, at the distance of about nine hundred yards. No cover being found for the pieces, my fire was opened from the road, (commanded and raked by the enemy,) and continued with great rapidity for about an hour, when First Lieutenant J. P. Johnstone, commanding the 1st section, fell mortally wounded by an eighteen pound ball. In a few moments, Lieutenant Jackson, commanding the 2d section of the battery, who had opened a fire upon the enemy's works from a position on the right, hearing our own fire still farther in front, advanced in handsome style, and being assigned by me to the post so gallantly filled by Lieutenant Johnstone, kept up the fire with great briskness and effect. Shortly after, Lieutenant A. Haskin, 1st artillery, arrived with a reinforcement of cannoniers, and served with alacrity and skill that portion of the battery assigned to him.

Finding, however, that the battery was exposed to showers of grape and cannister from the enemy's large guns, and round shot from his 6-pounders, that my men and horses were being rapidly wounded, and the battery itself somewhat injured, I listened so far to the solicitations of two gallant officers of engineers to retire, as to order the fire to cease, the men to cover themselves, and the cais-

sons to be removed farther to the rear to diminish the chances of explosion.

In the meantime, Captain Craig, of the 3d infantry, had reported to me with three companies as a support, and was placed entirely under cover on my left, but the force under his command was altogether inadequate to hold the position if the enemy attacked it.

Colonel Riley's brigade had made a flank movement to my right in order to turn the enemy's left, and I did not feel myself justified in leaving a position by which the enemy could turn Riley's left, and thus cut him off from all communication from our army.

At this juncture, General Smith came up and informed me that he intended to make a movement to the right in the direction of Riley's brigade, ordering me at the same time to keep up a rapid fire as his column was passing, and to withdraw the battery as his last files cleared the road. His order was obeyed, and the fire kept up some time after the rear of his brigade had passed. General Pierce, who had been thrown from his horse, now came on the ground, and I was informed by him that Riley's brigade was in a most critical situation, the enemy having appeared in his rear, and in force, from towards the city of Mexico. I could not, therefore, think of retreating, fearing that a portion of the large force in the fort would come out by the road which I held and engage Smith's brigade, whilst Riley's was being crushed by the remainder and the reinforcements from the city. I, therefore, ordered my men again under cover and explained my situation to General Pierce, who, in the kindest manner, offered to reinforce my position with one of his regiments, and despatched an order accordingly. Soon after, I received an order from Major General Pillow, commanding, through his aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Ripley, directing me to retire if I thought I was not doing the enemy much damage, but expressing a preference that I should hold my position until night. This discretionary order coincided with my own views in every respect, particularly as I was reinforced at that moment by Captain Sanderson with 150 rifles, and I felt secure against any force that might attempt to dislodge me. At 10 o'clock at night, Colonel Ransom's and Colonel Bonham's regiments of Pierce's brigade, which he recalled from the right to occupy the position, arrived, and I considered myself then at liberty to avail myself of the general's order. The battery was accordingly withdrawn in a somewhat crippled state, by the assistance of Captains Craig and Sanderson's commands, and placed in a safe position for repairs, which were forthwith commenced.

From 2 o'clock, p. m., until 11 at night, this battery of 6-pounders held a position within grape-shot range of the enemy's intrenchments, which were furnished with 29 pieces of artillery, among them several 18-pounders, and three 8-inch howitzers; and I can attribute my comparatively small loss in men and horses only to the extraordinary precautions taken by the officers to afford them cover, for which the ground was favorable, though it was otherwise for the battery. I have felt it my duty to go thus far into

detail to show my reasons for not withdrawing the battery at an earlier period.

In the death of Lieutenant Johnstone, the service has lost a most gallant and valuable officer. From the moment he came under the enemy's fire, which was at the distance of a mile from the position indicated for our battery, his zeal, skill, and perseverance were most conspicuous. Overcoming all obstacles, he rapidly placed his section in battery, within grape-shot range of the enemy's guns, and fell in the gallant discharge of his duty. I should not fulfil an obligation to his memory if I failed to cite his conduct as a fine example of devotion to his country's service, and a noble illustration of the duty of a soldier.

Lieutenant Jackson's conduct was equally conspicuous throughout the whole day, and I cannot too highly commend him to the major general's favorable consideration. The wounds of my men were of such a nature as to require the immediate presence of the surgeon, Doctor J. M. Steiner. His hospital was, therefore, established near the battery, and he was necessarily much exposed. His well known skill was, however, equalled by his coolness and devotion. The general's aid, Lieutenant Ripley, being necessarily separated from his person, had the kindness to tender me his services during the hottest part of the affair, for which I beg leave to offer him my warmest thanks.

The loss sustained by this battery is as follows: one officer killed, one sergeant, and three privates, of company, I, 1st artillery, wounded, (two very severely,) one private missing, supposed to be wounded, and ten horses killed and wounded, one piece dismounted—an eighteen-pound ball having carried away the axle-tree—another disabled, and one mountain howitzer rendered unfit for immediate use, besides many minor injuries to the battery unnecessary to mention. The detachment of the 1st artillery, under Lieutenant Haskins, having been ordered back to its regiment, I cannot, at this moment, ascertain its loss. This officer performed his duty in the most efficient and gallant manner, and I recommend him also to your favorable notice.

The company, as well as the detachment of old artillerymen, behaved with their usual coolness and energy, in which they were closely imitated by the younger soldiers, whom the general had the kindness to furnish me with from his division.

I deem it my duty here to mention that towards night, on the 19th, about 250 of the enemy made a sally from the fort, and attacked a party of some 50 of our army who occupied the ruins of a house near their intrenchments, and in the neighborhood of my battery. Having been informed by Lieutenant Fitzgerald, aid-de-camp to General Pierce, that our men were severely pressed, I requested Captain Craig, then the only support of my battery, to leave me, and, with two companies, to attack the enemy in flank, which, guided to the place by Lieutenant Fitzgerald, he did in the most gallant manner, killing and wounding several, and driving the remainder into the fort, with the loss on our side of one man wounded.

During the whole of the night of the 19th, my command was at work, and after the capture of the fort the next morning, I supplied the place of the broken carriage by one of the captured 6-pounder carriages, and bringing off the disabled pieces and caissons, arrived, in fighting condition, at the head-quarters of General Twiggs, at 8 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th, after forty hours of uninterrupted labor.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
 J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Captain Commanding Light Artillery, 1st regiment.
 To. Capt. J. HOOKER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Killed.—1st Lieutenant J. P. Johnstone, 1st artillery.

Wounded.—Sergeant Samuel F. Simpson, company I, 1st artillery; privates—Washington O. Benthall, company I, 1st artillery; Marcus Flenlewitz, company I, 1st artillery; Lawrence Magrath, company I, 1st artillery.

Horses killed and wounded, 10; killed, 6; wounded, 4.

P. S.—I have to report, upon the information of the chief of ordnance, Captain Huger, that one of the enemy's pieces in the fort was dismounted by my battery. I avail myself of this occasion, also, to return thanks to Lieutenants Foster and McClelland, for services rendered to me during the action. Not being aware that Lieutenant Jackson had opened a fire on the enemy from the right, which he did at the request of Lieutenant McClelland, United States engineer corps, I supposed, from his absence, that he must have been killed or wounded. I therefore requested the services of an officer—there being many present in my battery not belonging to it—to supply his place; three pieces being then in position, several horses killed and wounded, and the caissons much exposed to explosions from the enemy's shells. Lieutenant Foster, United States engineers, promptly offered his services, and during the short time which intervened before the arrival of Lieutenant Jackson, served a piece of Lieutenant Jackson's section with gallantry and effect. I also acknowledge with pleasure and thanks the services of Captains Sanderson, Porter, and Bakenstoss, of the rifles, who afforded me valuable assistance in removing my crippled battery to a place where it could be repaired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. B. MAGRUDER,
Captain U. S. Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION,
Mexsoque, August 23, 1847.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major general commanding the division, the operations of my brigade during the several engagements of the 19th and 20th instant.

Agreeably to instructions, the 9th and 12th regiments of infantry, commanded by Colonel Ransom and Lieutenant Colonel Bonham, were directed by me to support that portion of General Twiggs's division ordered to attack the front of the enemy's work at *Con-treras*.

These regiments moved with great alacrity and coolness for three-fourths of a mile under a heavy fire of round shot and shells, to a position a little to the right, and in advance of the battery commanded by Captain Magruder, 1st artillery, whose conduct I had an opportunity to observe with admiration; which position they maintained from 2 o'clock until 9 o'clock, p. m. At that hour, finding myself, as I believed, the senior officer in that part of the field, and learning from Captain Magruder (whose battery had already suffered greatly from the enemy's vastly superior weight of metal) that he was authorized by the orders of the general commanding the division, in case of an inability to make an impression on the opposite works, to withdraw his guns, I directed him as well as the force which supported his battery, consisting of the 9th and 12th regiments of infantry, four companies of the 3d infantry and rifles, to retire to the base of the heights, about a mile and a half in front of the enemy's works, and there to await further orders. At 1 o'clock on the following morning, (the 20th,) General Twiggs, with Captain Lee of the engineer corps, whose distinguished services on both days will not, I am sure, be overlooked, came to my bivouack with orders from the general in chief to assemble all the forces in my immediate neighborhood and occupy a position in order to create a diversion in favor of Brigadier General Smith, who was to storm the enemy's works at dawn of day. Being myself unable to keep my saddle, or to walk, in consequence of a severe injury from the fall of my horse the day before, the command of this force devolved upon Colonel Ransom, of the 9th infantry. The night was extremely dark, and the rain poured in torrents, but this gallant and efficient officer succeeded in organizing his force, and in gaining the position assigned him without difficulty. His presence attracted the fire of the enemy until the storming parties under the direction of General Smith had crowned the hill immediately in rear of their works; and, when this brilliant achievement of storming the enemy's batteries was perfected, Ransom's command poured a devouring fire into the ranks of the fugitives. After the rout of the enemy at this point, my command, in common with other troops, followed the retiring enemy into the town of *San Angel*.

The 15th infantry, which had been previously detached, and under the immediate orders of the general commanding the division, joined the brigade in the pursuit. For the operations of this regiment thus far, I refer you to Lieutenant Colonel Howard's report, herewith

enclosed. At San Angel, dispositions having been made to attack in reverse the intrenchments on the San Augustin road, my brigade, in concert with that of General Shields, was ordered to cross the open country, between Santa Cáterina and the above named road, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat. Having arrived at a hacienda near the road, the enemy's infantry was found posted on the latter as far as the eye could reach in either direction, besides cavalry hovering (in the corn-fields) on our flank and rear.

In this position, our troops received a most galling fire, which for a time threw them into some confusion, but they soon rallied and made a desperate effort to restore the fortune of the day.

The intrepid General Shields, supported by Colonel Ransom, succeeded in bringing portions of the command into order, and, with the buildings as a pivot, threw forward their left wing and dashed on the thickest of the enemy. General Shields moved directly on the wood where a large body of the Mexican infantry were concealed in a ditch which skirted it; and from which they had hitherto kept up a destructive fire with comparative safety to themselves. Colonel Ransom moved more obliquely towards the road, and directed his course to an old village, from the tops and behind the houses of which the enemy were in great force. The rout of the enemy in this part of the field immediately became complete. Thus in fifteen or twenty minutes from the time when the fortune of the day on this flank seemed doubtful, victory perched upon our standard.

The loss sustained by my brigade in the two days' engagements amounted, in killed; wounded, and missing, to about 160 men of all grades.

That of the 15th regiment, from its exposed position in front of the hacienda, in the last day's affair, was by far the greatest.

Its gallant Colonel Morgan was wounded early in the action.

I regret to state that Lieutenant Colonel Bonham, commanding the 12th infantry, was severely wounded in the hand by the accidental discharge of his pistol on the morning of the 20th, in consequence of which I was deprived of one of my most brave and efficient officers during the ensuing engagements. It was my misfortune, as I before stated, to receive a serious injury from the fall of my horse on the afternoon of the 19th. This accident rendered me unable to struggle with the difficulties of the ground over which we were obliged to pass on the evening of the last day, and in the effort to do so I fell, (faint from exhaustion and pain,) a few yards from the severest fire of the enemy's line; and, although in a position to observe the general gallant conduct of my brigade, I cannot speak of the individual bearing of my officers and men so much from personal observation as from the reports of my staff, and, from these, the commanders of regiments. These show it to have been all that could be desired; indeed, for new troops, their deportment was admirable.

I have already spoken of Colonels Ransom and Morgan, and Lieutenant Colonel Bonham, in terms sufficiently indicative of my hearty approbation of their conduct. Lieutenant Colonel Howard,

who succeeded Colonel Morgan in the command of the 15th regiment, and Captain Wood, who took the place of Lieutenant Colonel Bonham, at the head of the 12th, are not less entitled to my commendation.

Among the brave officers of my brigade who fell mortally wounded upon the field, I lament to mention Captain Augustus Quarles, of company F; Lieutenant Goodloe, company B; and Lieutenant Goodman, company F—all of the 15th regiment infantry.

Major F. D. Mills, after behaving in the most gallant manner throughout the action, near its close followed in pursuit of the flying foe; since which time he has not been heard from, and great fears are entertained for his safety.

Commanders of regiments speak in terms of high commendation of the following officers: Major Seymour; Captains Bodfish, Thompson, and Kimball; 1st Lieutenants C. I. Sprague, (adjutant,) G. Bowers, Jackson, and Slocum; 2d Lieutenants Newman, Palmer, and Pierce, the two former severely wounded; and Sergeant Major McNabb, acting 2d lieutenant of company F—all of the 9th infantry.

Captain Holden, Lieutenant Simpkins, and Lieutenant Steen, of the 12th infantry, the two former wounded in the engagement of the 20th.

Captains Jones, Joll, Hoagland, and Chase; Lieutenants Bowie, company K, and Lieutenants Beach, Becket, and Wiley—all of the 15th regiment.

Lieutenant T. F. Brodhead, adjutant 15th infantry, merits the highest commendation for his coolness and conduct.

I should do violence to my sense of justice were I to omit to notice the admirable bearing of Lieutenant Reno, of the ordnance, who, although not under my orders, was frequently associated with my command, in charge of the mountain howitzer battery, with which he rendered signal service, especially on the afternoon of the 20th.

I have great satisfaction in referring to the intrepid conduct and valuable services of my adjutant general, Captain Winship, of the 2d dragoons, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of 6th infantry, my aide-camp, upon each of whom devolved the severest service. From the morning of the 19th to the night of the 20th, they were both in the most exposed positions, engaged in an intelligent and gallant discharge of their respective duties.

I fear that in consequence of engagements not connected with my immediate command since my arrival at this place, and the urgent call for this report since my return from Tacubaya, I may have occasion to regret the failure to do justice to the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of my brigade.

Accompanying this report is a return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

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

FRANK. PIERCE,

Brigadier General U. S. Army.

Return of "killed, wounded, and missing," in the actions of the 19th and 20th August, 1847, near the city of Mexico, of 1st brigade, 3d division, commanded by Brigadier General Franklin Pierce.

Ninth regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel T. B. Ransom.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Wounded... 1. Captain L. Johnson, slightly.
Do 2. Lieutenant W. H. Newman, severely.
Do 3. Lieutenant A. T. Palmer, severely.
Do 4. Lieutenant D. H. Cram, severely.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Killed..... 1. Sergeant Lewis B. West, company C.
Wounded... 1. Corporal N. W. Grout, company D, slightly.
Do 2. Corporal W. E. Hoss, company G, severely.
Do 3. Corporal W. W. Page, company H, slightly.
Do 4. Sergeant J. C. Stowell, company H, slightly.

PRIVATEs.

Killed..... 1. W. Thompson, company F.
Do 2. B. McCluskey, company H.
Wounded... 1. A. W. Brown, company A, slightly.
Do 2. James Henderson, company A, slightly.
Do 3. P. Melville, company A, slightly.
Do 4. D. K. Richmond, company A, slightly.
Do 5. S. S. Sweet, company A, severely.
Do 6. J. B. Hall, company B, severely.
Do 7. D. Hogan, company B, slightly.
Do 8. T. A. Pratt, company B, slightly.
Do 9. W. P. Haskins, company C, slightly.
Do 10. James Webber, company C, slightly.
Do 11. George G. Goodman, company C, slightly.
Do 12. T. Beedle, company D, slightly.
Do 13. C. Gettins, company D, slightly.
Do 14. J. Moore, company D, slightly.
Do 15. S. P. Hall, company D, slightly.
Do 16. W. Soule, company D, slightly.
Do 17. M. Weight, company D, slightly.
Do 18. C. F. Blood, company E, slightly.
Do 19. N. Trant, company F, slightly.
Do 20. H. Dixon, company F, slightly.
Do 21. J. W. Boudle, company H, slightly.
Do 22. B. Bean, company H, slightly.
Do 23. J. Flinn, company H, slightly.
Do 24. W. Gould, company H, slightly.
Do 25. A. T. Pike, company H, slightly.

- Wounded*..26. G. W. Woods, company H, slightly.
 Do 27. G. Barnes, company H, slightly.
 Do 28. T. F. Davis, company H, slightly.
 Do 29. S. D. Canfield, company I, slightly.
 Do 30. J. Hosse, company I slightly.
 Do 31. D. Brown, company K, slightly.
 Do 32. J. F. Chaterton, company K, slightly.
 Do 33. W. Rhodes, company K, slightly.
 Do 34. J. Scales, company K, slightly.
 Do 35. J. R. Higgins, company K, slightly.
 Do 36. J. Linsey, company K, slightly.
 Do 37. J. F. Fly, company K, slightly.

Twelfth infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bonham.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

- Wounded*...1. Captain W. B. Holden, slightly.
 Do 2. 2d Lieutenant John C. Simpkins, slightly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

- Killed*.....1. Sergeant William C. Oliver, company B.
 Do 2. Sergeant Peyton Randolph, Company H.
Wounded..1. Corporal John L. Tubbs, company C, severely.
 Do 2. Sergeant Thos. Smithus, company K, slightly.
 Do 3. Musician Samuel Church, company C, slightly.

PRIVATES.

- Wounded*...1. William I. Enos, company B, severely.
 Do 2. Chauncey Howard, company B, severely.
 Do 3. John A. G. Warneche, company B, slightly.
 Do 4. William M. Davis, company B, slightly.
 Do 5. Francis M. Bradley, company B, slightly.
 Do 6. Beverly Vaughn, company C, slightly.
 Do 7. Warren D. Blauton, company D, slightly.
 Do 8. James Colvin, company H, slightly.
 Do 9. Isaac Baker, company C, slightly.
 Do 10. John T. Bowers, company H, slightly.
 Do 11. Martin Earis, company C, severely.
 Do 12. Pinckney Anderson, company C, severely.
 Do 13. Levitt Severs, company C, severely.
 Do 14. Adam Peyton, company C, slightly.
 Do 15. George Tatum, company C, slightly.
 Do 16. William Morgan, company C, slightly.
 Do 17. Elijah Bowlin, company H, slightly.
 Do 18. Joseph Smith, company H, slightly.
 Do 19. Henry L. Demitt, company K, mortally, since dead.

Missing,...1. Leander Crutcher, company K.
Do 2. L. Sherman, company K.

Fifteenth infantry, commanded by Colonel G. W. Morgan.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Killed....1. Lieutenant John D. Goodman.

Wounded...1. Colonel George W. Morgan, severely.

- Do 2. Captain Augustus Quarles, mortally, since dead.
Do 3. Lieutenant Wm. H. H. Goodloe, mortally.
Do 4. Lieutenant Charles Petunell, slightly.
Do 5. Lieutenant J. R. Bennett, slightly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Wounded....1. Serg. John Cunningham, company E, severely.

- Do 2. Serg. J. M. Camm, company H, severely.
Do 3. Serg. William Mabee, company B, severely.
Do 4. Serg. Daniel Rodes, company F, severely.
Do 5. Serg. Frabian Bydoh, company K, slightly.
Do 6. Serg. Major Thomas McKeen, slightly.
Do 7. Serg. Thomas French, company I, slightly.
Do 8. Serg. Fdk. W. Schooner, company F, slightly.
Do 9. Corp. Isaac W. Griffith, company K, severely.
Do 10. Corp. Wm. B. Hopkinson, company A, severely.
Do 11. Corp. James Healy, company A, severely.
Do 12. Corp. Horace Hancock, company B, slightly.

Killed1. Musician Chester G. Andrews, comp. B, slightly.

Wounded ...1. Musician Joseph Clark, company B, severely.

PRIVATEs.

Killed1. William Roberts, company K.

- Do 2. Samuel Carney, company A.
Do 3. John Steath, Company B.
Do 2. Peter Fill, company I.
Do 5. Michael Spelcer, company C.

Wounded....1. John Glaze, company C, mortally.

- Do 2. George Gough, company C, mortally.
Do 3. Daniel P. Hauks, company E, mortally.
Do 4. Fitch Cornall, company E, mortally.
Do 5. George White, company I, mortally.
Do 6. John H. Cook, company E, severely.
Do 7. William Reed, company K, severely.
Do 8. Henry Widner, company A, severely.
Do 9. Alexander Davis, company A, severely.
Do 10. Dow K: Fuller, company A, severely.
Do 11. Hiram Brown, company A, severely.

<i>Wounded.</i>	12.	William Rogers, company B, severely.
Do	13.	William G. Adams, company I, severely.
Do	14.	Francis Tahrm, company C, severely.
Bo	15.	Joseph Francis, company C, severely.
Do	16.	Jacob J. Barteim, company F, severely.
Do	17.	William Barnett, company F, severely.
Do	18.	Lewis Voight, company F, severely.
Do	19.	Rupert Whitney, company F, severely.
Do	20.	Clark Munson, company E, severely.
Do	21.	Napoleon B. Perkins, company E, severely.
Do	22.	William H. Miller, company H, severely.
Do	23.	Thomas Shortal, company A, severely.
Do	24.	Peterson Lowry, company B, severely.
Do	25.	Robert Linsey, company B, severely.
Do	26.	John H. Early, company F, severely.
Do	27.	Michael Fratenger, company F, severely.
Do	28.	Bedwell Cilley, company F, severely.
Do	29.	Westley Gordan, company E, slightly.
Do	30.	James G. Corbus, company E, slightly.
Do.	31.	George Cooper, company E, slightly.
Do	32.	Isaac A. Smith, company E, slightly.
Do	33.	James Soule, company H, slightly.
Do	34.	Alva Taylor, company A, slightly.
Do	35.	John McCamm, company A, slightly.
Do	36.	Wallace W. Wood, company A, slightly.
Do	37.	Jeremiah Griffith, company B, slightly.
Do	38.	James Hill, company I, slightly.
Do	39.	Mathew H. Chance, company C, slightly.
Do	40.	Samuel Trask, company C, slightly.
Do	41.	Edward B. Colklin, company F, slightly.
Do	42.	Martin Klein, company F, slightly.
Do	43.	John Metson, company F, slightly.
Do	44.	George Steinman, company F, slightly.
Do	45.	Jacob Salinger, company F, slightly.
Do	46.	Jacob Hocer, company F, slightly.
Do	47.	Cornelius Westfield, company A, slightly.
Do	48.	Richard Northrup, company F, slightly.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Missing....1. Major Frederick D. Mills.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

<i>Missing</i>	1.	Serg. Frederick Laubeinheimer, company C.
Do	2.	Serg. John Smith, company F.
<i>Privates</i>	1.	Private John Hochstetler, company B.
Do	2.	Private William Schirmyer, company B.
Do	3.	Private Joel Shively, company B.
Do	4.	Private Jasper Matley, company C.
Do	5.	Private John Stall, company C.
Do	6.	Private Balthaser Happle, company F.

RECAPITULATION.

August 19th and 20th, 1847.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

9th Regiment.—Wounded	4
12th Regiment.—Wounded	2
15th Regiment.—Killed	1
Do Wounded	5
Do Missing	1

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS, AND PRIVATES.

9th Regiment.—Killed	3
Do Wounded	41
12th Regiment.—Killed	2
Do Wounded	22
Do Missing	2
15th Regiment.—Killed	6
Do Wounded	61
Do Missing	8
Total	158

FRANK. PIERCE,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

O. F. WINSHIP, A. A. G.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 9TH INFANTRY,
Battle field, near Mexico, August 22, 1847.

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your orders, I advanced with my regiment and a battalion of the 12th infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Bonham, to support the batteries of Captain Magruder and Lieutenant Callender, acting against the enemy's position at Contreras.

We found their guns admirably served—shells, grape, and round shot, were actually showered upon my advancing column. We continued, however, rapidly to move onward, and take our position a little to the right and in front of our own batteries, passing to the opposite side of the deep ravine, some 200 yards in front of the enemy's guns, where I remained until I received your orders, about 10 o'clock at night, to return to the base of the hill about a mile in the rear.

We had just returned and bivouacked in a heavy rain, when I received orders from the commander-in-chief, through Brigadier General Twiggs, to lead my command, the battalion of the 12th infantry, under command of Captain Wood, and two companies of the

3d infantry, under the command of Captain Craig, to advance and occupy the attention of the enemy's principal battery at the former place, until a combined attack should be made by the main army upon his flank and rear, in accordance with the original plan of the major general commanding.

I arrived at the position mentioned about daybreak, and the enemy again opened a heavy fire upon us, which was continued and returned, until, by the attack of the main army, he was entirely routed, and we joined in pursuit, taking several prisoners.

Having pursued the enemy with other troops to the main road which leads from the village of San Angel to the city of Mexico, I received your orders to remain with my regiment and the howitzer battery, under the command of Lieutenant Reno, and hold the position until further orders. Your order was soon received to advance and join the brigade. We pressed forward and overtook the whole command under Brigadier General Shields, just coming into position to cut off the communication with the ports of San Antonio and the city. My command was formed on the right, and we were hardly formed before a large body of lancers were seen moving across our left flank. They opened a severe fire upon us, which, with that from the road in our front, caused some temporary disorder. This was speedily restored by the activity of Brigadier General Shields.

The South Carolina regiment and my own, together with the battalion of the 12th, under Captain Wood, which had acted so efficiently with us since the 19th, were speedily in order, the former regiment advancing towards the road to the city, and my own, with the 12th, advancing against the lancers who had attacked our flank. We advanced rapidly upon the enemy, loading and firing in quick succession, when he gave way and fled in every direction, and we joined in the general pursuit towards the gates of the city.

I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the bravery and good conduct both of the officers and men of my command, as well as of the battalion of the 12th infantry, acting with us in this engagement.

All have done well; but I cannot in justice omit to mention, as particularly worthy of commendation, the names of several officers to whose activity our success is mainly to be attributed, viz: Lieutenant Colonel Bonham, of the 12th infantry, who acted with us on the 19th, and whose wound deprived us of his invaluable services on the 20th; Major Seymour, second in command of my regiment, to whose skill and activity I owe much; Captains Bodfish, Thompson, Kimball, and Wood, of the 12th regiment; my adjutant, First Lieutenant C. J. Sprague, and First Lieutenants Bowers, Jackson, Slocum, and Steen, the latter of the 12th Infantry; Second Lieutenants Newman, Palmer, and Pierce, the two former being severely wounded.

I would also ask your particular notice of acting Second Lieutenant J. McNabb, to whose efficiency I am much indebted. Sergeant Major Fairbanks also deserves a favorable notice.

I should do great injustice not to mention the gallant bearing of

Lieutenants Callender and Reno, and the effective service of the howitzer battery, which was frequently placed under my command.

Among the non-commissioned officers and privates of my own regiment, there were many instances of personal bravery and heroism, which will not go unrewarded, and to which I shall take great pleasure hereafter to call your attention and recommend them for promotion.

The following is the list of the killed, wounded, and missing, of my command in the battle of the 19th and 20th.

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

T. B. RANSOM,

Colonel, commanding 9th Infantry.

Captain WINSHIP,

A. A. Adjutant General.

List of the killed and wounded of the 9th regiment United States infantry, in the battle of the 19th and 20th instant.

Wounded...1. A. W. Brown, company A.

Do 2. James Henderson, company A.

Do 3. P. Melvil, company A.

Do 4. D. K. Richmond, company A.

Do 5. S. S. Sweet, company A, severely.

Do 6. J. B. Hall, company B, severely.

Do 7. D. Hogan, company B.

Do 8. T. A. Pratt, company B.

Killed.....1. Sergeant Lewis B. West, company C.

Wounded...1. Private W. P. Huckins, company C.

Do 2. Private James Webber, company C.

Do 3. Private George G. Goodman, company C.

Do 4. Corporal A. W. Grout, company D.

Do 5. Private T. Beedle, company D.

Do 6. Private C. Gittins, company D.

Do 7. Private J. Morris, company D.

Do 8. Private S. P. Hall, company D.

Do 9. Private W. Saule, company D.

Do 10. Private M. Wright, company D.

Killed.....1. W. Thompson, company E.

Wounded...1. C. F. Blood, company E.

Do 2. N. Trant, company F.

Do 3. H. Dixon, jr., company F.

Do 4. Corporal W. E. Hoss, company G, severely.

Killed.....1. B. McCluskey, company H.

Wounded...1. Sergeant J. C. Stowell, company H.

Do 2. Corporal M. W. Page, company H.

Do 3. Private J. W. Boudle, company H.

Do 4. Private B. Bean, company H.

Do 5. J. Flin, company H.

Do 6. W. Gould, jr., company H.

Do 7. A. L. Pike, company H.

<i>Wounded</i> ...	8. G. W. Woods, company H.
Do	9. G. E. Barnes, company H.
Do	10. T. F. Davis, company H.
Do	11. Private S. D. Canfield, company I.
Do	12. Private J. Hosse, company I.
Do	13. Private D. Brown, company K, (grenadiers.)
Do	14. Private J. F. Chaterton, company K, (grenadiers.)
Do	15. Private W. Rhodes, company K, (grenadiers.)
Do	16. Private J. Scales, company K, (grenadiers.)
Do	17. Private J. R. Higgins, company K, (grenadiers.)
Do	18. Private J. Linsey, company K, (grenadiers.)
Do	19. Private J. F. Fly, company K, (grenadiers.)

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

<i>Wounded</i> ...	1. Captain Lorenzo Johnson.
Do	2. Second Lieutenant Wm. A. Newman, severely.
Do	3. Second Lieutenant A. T. Palmer, severely.
Do	4. Second Lieutenant Daniel H. Cram, slightly.
	F. L. WHEATON, <i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.....	3
Wounded.....	41
	T. B. RANSOM, <i>Colonel, commanding 9th infantry.</i>

HEAD-QUARTERS, 12TH INFANTRY,
1ST BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION,
Mixcoac, Mexico, August 22, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to an order from the general-in-chief, I report the participation of the 12th infantry in the engagement of the 19th instant.

The 12th, in conjunction with the 9th infantry, in obedience to orders, advanced in double quick time, under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries at Contreras, until we came within two hundred and fifty yards of them, where we remained in position until ordered to withdraw.

Companies B, Captain Holden, C, Captain Wood, H, Captain Denver, (Lieutenant Linn commanding,) and K. Lieutenant Taplin commanding, were the companies of the 12th infantry present.

The officers and men under my command behaved well, and continued their advance, under the fire from the enemy's batteries, with spirit worthy of older troops.

About 2 o'clock, a. m., of the 20th, I had the misfortune to be wounded in the hand, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which, I regret, prevented my participating in the glorious victory of our

troops on that day. For the part the 12th infantry bore, I beg leave to refer to the report of Captain Allen Wood, company C, who commanded the regiment during the day.

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

M. L. BONHAM,

Lieutenant Colonel 12th infantry, comm'g.

Captain O. F. WINSHIP,

A. A. A. General, 1st Brigade, 3d Division.

MIXCOAC, MEXICO, *August 22, 1847.*

SIR: The undersigned has the honor to report, that on the morning of the 20th instant he assumed command of the 12th infantry, in consequence of Lieutenant Colonel Bonham being disabled by the accidental discharge of his pistol, which took effect in his hand.

In obedience to orders, the battalion under my command, consisting of four (4) companies of the 12th infantry, moved forward at 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 20th instant, from the camp they occupied in the evening, towards the fortifications of Contre-ras, for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of the assaulting column which was to appear in rear of the enemy's works. The order to advance was promptly obeyed by the troops; and, after much difficulty, the troops succeeded in getting a position under a ledge of rocks, about one hundred and fifty yards from the enemy's batteries. Immediately after daylight, we commenced a fire of musketry on the enemy, which was returned by their batteries and small arms. About the same time, or shortly after the fire was opened from my command, the assaulting column in rear of the enemy entered and carried the fortifications in most gallant style. I immediately gave orders to advance and follow the retreating enemy, which were obeyed by the troops with alacrity, and their fire told with deadly effect.

From that point we followed the enemy, in the direction of the city of Mexico, about three or four miles, until we arrived near their fortifications at Churubusco. Here I received orders to move around with my command, and by making a circuit to attack the enemy in rear. While in the performance of these orders, on arriving near the main road leading to the city of Mexico, we found the enemy in great force, drawn up in order of battle, awaiting our approach. A wall, surrounded by a stone wall, appearing to be the only place of safety for my small force from the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, I directed my advance that way; and when in the act of taking possession of the enclosure, we received a most deadly fire from the enemy, who outnumbered us ten to one. In a few minutes the 9th and 15th regiments, under their gallant commanders, Colonels Ransom and Morgan, came up to our support, followed by two regiments of volunteers. The action now became general and exceedingly warm. The contest was fierce and obstinate in the ex-

treme, until, the enemy's forts being carried in front, and being hard pressed in the rear, a general flight ensued.

I cannot close this report without mentioning, in the highest terms of commendation, the conduct of the officers and soldiers under my command. Captain Holden, Lieutenants Taplin, Giles, Simpkins, Almstedt, Steen, and Adjutant Bronaugh, all performed their duties promptly, and were always to be seen wherever their presence was most needed. To Captain Holden, who led on his men in the morning through the most deadly fire of the enemy, and to Lieuts. Simpkins and Steen, who acted throughout the whole battle, but more particularly in the afternoon, with the coolness, discretion, and valor of veterans, until Lieutenant Simpkins, being severely wounded, was carried off the field, particular credit is due. Lieutenant Steen was seen every where, in the thickest of the fight, leading on and encouraging his men.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ALLEN WOOD,

Capt. Comp. C, and comd'g 12th Infantry.

To Captain O. F. WINSHIP,

A. A. A. Gen'l, 1st Brigade, 3d Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 15TH INFANTRY,
San Borgia, August 22, 1847.

SIR : In compliance with the order of General Pillow of this date, communicated through your office, I have the honor to report that, on the 19th instant, the 15th infantry, on the march from San Augustin, was in rear of General Pillow's division. When the enemy's batteries opened upon us, and the division moved forward on it, the 15th regiment was held in reserve, where it remained until directed by General Pillow to move to the support of Gen. Cadwalader's brigade, which had passed to the right of the battery about three quarters of a mile. The regiment very rapidly marched for its position, and soon gained the rear of General Cadwalader's brigade, which was at a halt, with the battery playing upon its rear, and an immense force of infantry and dragoons drawn up in its front. In crossing a deep ravine which interposed between General Cadwalader's position and the regiment, the enemy threatened an attack upon our front while separated from the rear, but Colonel Morgan promptly placed the front of his regiment in position to defend itself, and cover that portion of it yet to cross the ravine. The enemy, upon discovering this, abandoned the attempt and fell back upon the main force. The enemy brought two pieces of artillery, late in the day, to the support of the army in our rear, which opened upon us at a short distance, but only got a few shots before night set in, when it ceased without doing any damage. The regiment occupied an orchard close upon our position for a part of the night, and received an order to move with the brigade to which it was attached, before daylight in the morning, to the attack upon the battery. Its

position, however, enabled it to get there only towards the close of the action, and was but partially engaged, with no loss and but little injury.

After the capture of the enemy's battery and position, the army moved on—the 15th regiment in front of Gen. Pierce's brigade—and soon again came upon the enemy strongly posted in the great road. The regiment moved by a flank through a corn-field from the village of Nativitas, endeavoring, as I supposed, to take a position to cut off the retreat of the enemy, being conducted by Capt. Lee, of the military engineers, under the immediate direction of Brigadier General Pierce. On the approach of the regiment to Froje de Portales, the enemy was drawn up in force, and a terrible and destructive fire was opened upon us. Colonel Morgan ordered the regiment to form in a line parallel to the road, and on the right of the Froje, (or barn,) but before this order could be put in execution, he fell with a severe wound in the leg; and, on my assuming the command, I ordered the men to occupy a large threshing floor, which being surrounded by a stone wall about three feet high, would afford partial protection from the fire of the enemy. This, however, gave cover only to the central companies of the regiment. The flanks were without shelter, but maintained their position in admirable order. This place was occupied until we, with the assistance of the howitzer battery, compelled the enemy to retire; and we then kept up a severe fire on their retreating column, being prevented from gaining the road in front by a deep ditch with five or six feet of water in it. I re-formed the regiment and moved on in pursuit of the enemy, when I met Colonel Ransom with the 9th regiment, who informed me that he had been ordered to return. I returned with him, thinking there was nothing to be gained by a farther pursuit. Lieut. Freelon was left on detached service as quartermaster; and, immediately after the capture of the battery in the morning, by an order from General Pillow, Major Woods, with one company commanded by Capt. King, was detached from the regiment as a guard for the prisoners. This, with other details from it, left the regiment upon going into action but two hundred and eighty-two strong.

I herewith enclose the list of killed, wounded and missing.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOSHUA HOWARD,

Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding 15th infantry.

To Captain H. WINSHIP, *A. A. G.*,

Head-quarters, Brigadier General Pierce.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION,
Mixcoac, Mexico, August 22, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to orders from division head-quarters, I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 18th instant, the 11th regiment of infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, attached to my brigade, was detached with two com-

panies of dragoons, under the command of Captain Kearny, for the purpose of covering a reconnoissance, to be made near San Augustin, by Captain Lee, of the engineer corps. After proceeding about three miles, a heavy discharge of musketry was suddenly opened upon the column, by a party of the enemy from the front and flank. A charge from the dragoons and infantry effectually routed and dispersed the enemy, with some loss in killed and wounded, and the capture of five prisoners. After the engineer officer had completed his observations, the column returned to the head-quarters of the brigade at San Augustin.

On the 19th, my brigade, consisting of the voltigeur regiment, under the command of Colonel T. P. Andrews, to which is attached the rocket and howitzer battery, under the command of Lieutenant F. D. Callender, of the ordnance; the 11th regiment of infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wm. M. Graham; and the 14th infantry, under the command of Colonel William Trousdale, took up the line of march from the village of San Augustin, being the advanced brigade of the 3d division, which had been ordered towards the position of the enemy at Contreras. Having received orders to that effect, I threw forward the 11th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Graham, to occupy the road when within sight of the advanced position of the enemy, at the same time extending the voltigeurs, under Colonel Andrews, and the 14th, under Colonel Trousdale, up the side of the hill which was on our right, the howitzer and rocket battery being placed near the summit to command the road.

In this position, the brigade remained until the arrival of Twiggs's division, which moved forward and attacked the position of the enemy in front, when, by the orders of Major General Pillow, I followed in support of Riley's brigade, which was on its way towards the left of the entrenched camp of the enemy. After a difficult march over a bed of lava rock, and passing two deep ravines and creeks, we came upon the road leading from Contreras to the city of Mexico. As my advance arrived at this point, a very large force of the enemy—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—was observed coming up the road from the city, and approaching along the brow of the hills in our front—to repel which I made immediate dispositions of my command, by taking advantage of favorable ground for forming my line of battle, hastening up the remaining regiments for that purpose—the enemy numbering at least six times the force of my command.

A volley from three companies of the 11th regiment drove back a body of cavalry supporting a reconnoitring party; and the enemy perceiving our preparation, halted, and subsequently joined a very considerable force which was observed advancing on the right of the road.

Colonel Riley's Brigade having turned to the left at the village of Contreras or Encelda, I deemed it proper to take a stronger position, and accordingly moved my command to the crest of the hill upon which the village is situated. Not long after this, I was joined by the 15th regiment, under Colonel Morgan—which regiment had

been temporarily detached from the 1st brigade and placed under my orders—and, subsequently, Brigadier General P. F. Smith arrived with his command. The movement of my brigade, in conjunction with that of Colonel Riley, caused the enemy to halt in our front, (towards the city.) Their intention, evidently, was to reinforce the command in the works near Contreras. Although exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery, both in front and from their fortified position in our rear, we effectually resisted any such attempt.

The brigade remained in this place, exposed to a heavy rain without shelter, until about three o'clock on the morning of the 20th, when it was ordered forward with the other troops sent for that purpose, under the command of Brigadier General P. F. Smith, to assault the works and camp of the enemy. After leaving the village and gaining sufficient ground to the left and rear of the enemy's camp, a general assault took place, which resulted in the capture of their works, containing twenty-three pieces of artillery of various calibre and a large quantity of ammunition. Here we had the pleasure of finding the two six-pounder guns captured by the enemy at Buena Vista, now recaptured by the 4th artillery, who had lost them in that action. The enemy fled in every direction, closely pursued by our troops, leaving a great number dead and wounded upon the field, the ground strewn with their arms, lances, and flags, and in our hands upwards of a thousand prisoners, and a very large train of pack mules.

In this brilliant exploit, the voltigeurs and 11th regiment bore a conspicuous part. The 14th and 15th regiments, from their position in rear, were unable, with every exertion on their parts, to join in the immediate attack, but by their support materially assisted in the success of our arms on this occasion.

The capture of this fort, commanding the road, opened our communication with the main body of the army and our field artillery.

After leaving a sufficient force to secure the captured camp and property, we took up the line of march in the direction of the city of Mexico, now in full view. After proceeding about two miles, I received an order to turn to the right, on the road from San Angel to San Antonio, to assist in the attack upon that place, to be made by General Worth's division from the other side of the road. I had not proceeded far, when I found that General Worth's division had driven the enemy from San Antonio. The division under General Twiggs, having encountered the main force of the enemy at Churubusco, in a strongly fortified position, upon which General Worth's division was also advancing, I was ordered to cross over to the other road, about half a mile distant, to unite in the attack upon the main work. Under the direction of Major General Pillow, I crossed my command over two deep and wide ditches, under fire of the enemy's artillery; I myself, as well as the other mounted officers, having been compelled to dismount from our horses to wade through the ditches. After a long and severe action, the works were carried, and with it all the artillery and am-

munition of the enemy, and the command joined in the general pursuit and rout.

I refer you to the separate reports herewith enclosed of the commanding officers of regiments, for particulars connected with their immediate commands.

Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Johnston, of the regiment of voltigeurs, brought the regiment well into action at the attack on the works at Contreras; and the regiment is spoken of in high terms by Colonel Andrews. The officers generally of this regiment are entitled to be named with consideration. Lieutenant F. D. Callender, commanding the rocket and howitzer battery, was wounded in three places while gallantly engaged with the enemy, and the command subsequently devolved upon Lieutenant J. L. Reno, who rendered valuable service himself on various occasions after the command devolved upon him, and who spoke highly of the conduct of Sergeants Peate, Depew, and McGuire.

Lieutenant Colonel Wm. M. Graham, in command of the 11th regiment, never lost a moment in pressing gallantly forward wherever service was to be performed, which his command always responded to with alacrity. In his report, he notices with commendation the services of Major J. F. Hunter, Captains Irwin, Waddell, and Guthrie, and of Lieutenants Daniel S. Lee, (adjutant,) Montz, McCoy, Evans, Harley, McClellan, Tippin, Scott, and Johnstone.

The 14th regiment, under the command of Colonel W. Trousdale, rendered efficient service, and is highly spoken of in the report of its commanding officer, to which I beg leave to refer.

I lament to say that my aid-de-camp, First Lieutenant J. F. Irons, of the 1st artillery, was dangerously, probably mortally wounded, by a grape shot through the neck, when gallantly approaching the battery upon the road at Churubusco. This officer, distinguished on other fields, rendered me and my command valuable assistance. His services and gallant conduct will never be forgotten by me, or by those with whom he served, and to whom he is known.

Captain George Deas, assistant adjutant general, on duty upon my personal staff, is entitled to be particularly noticed for gallantry, energy, and soldier-like bearing, in the discharge of his duties.

I take much pleasure in expressing my general satisfaction at the good conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, under my command, who, on many occasions, performed gallant service, which it is impossible for me to notice here.

Enclosed is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, of my brigade.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. CADWALDER;

Brigadier General United States Army, commanding.

To Captain J. HOOKER,

Assistant Adjutant General, Head-quarters, 3d Division.

MIXCOAC, MEXICO, *September 1, 1847.*

SIR: As the service of the regiment in the action on the latter part of the day of the 20th ultimo took place, as stated in my report to you of the 22d ult, "under your own immediate directions and those of General Pillow," I did not suppose any report in detail would be deemed desirable from me on the subject; but, as your directions and those of the general-in-chief require it, I now do myself the honor to supply the omission.

As stated in my report of the 22d, the enemy being driven from all his intrenchments and positions (at Contreras) and in full rout, the voltigeur regiment proceeded by your orders with the column in pursuit of the enemy, on the main road to the city of Mexico. At the village of Culiacan, you directed the regiment, with your brigade, to diverge to the right to meet and attack the enemy by crossing over to the main road from San Antonio to the city of Mexico, on which the enemy was supposed to be at that time, in retreat before the division of General Worth. On arriving at that road, it was discovered the enemy had already passed on by the main fortifications at Churubusco. The laborious detour of your brigade just referred to, rendered exceedingly difficult by the marshy nature of the ground and the obstructions caused by dikes and trenches, brought it up to the intrenchments at Churubusco, in the rear of the other troops who had taken the direct route to that place; and the ground being very confined, you could not bring up the regiment to the attack without exposing our own troops, already in our front, to a cross-fire from the regiment. You therefore placed the regiment in reserve until Colonel Duncan's battery was ordered forward against the enemy on the main road, when our regiment was ordered, and went forward promptly to sustain it. The enemy was again soon driven from his second line of intrenchments, was pursued by the mounted troops, and we were ordered back to take quarters for the night at the hacienda near San Antonio. In this latter part of the day's service we lost but one man wounded, being sheltered by the dense mass of wagons and dead mules of the enemy, which, with Duncan's battery, literally blocked up the causeway or road in the immediate front of the enemy's batteries.

As yourself and the army bore witness, our exemption from heavy loss of life was not owing to being free from exposure, as we encountered, during the action of that evening, heavy fires from the enemy at different periods.

I have the honor to remain, with highest respect, your obedient servant,

T. P. ANDREWS,
Colonel Voltigeurs U S. Army.

To Brigadier General GEORGE CADWALDER, *U. S. Army.*

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE CADWALDER,
Brigadier General, commanding.

MIXCOAC, *August 24, 1847.*

SIR: In obedience to your orders just received, I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 20th instant, the regiment of voltigeurs, after you turned over the command to me, followed Colonel Riley's brigade to support its attack on the enemy's entrenched position in our front. After crossing the ravine between us and that position, the regiment was so directed as to come up on the right of Riley's brigade, to join in the attack and prevent the enemy's escape on that side. In moving to this position, we were exposed to the fire of the guns turned by the enemy to the side attacked. Like the other regiments engaged, however, ours suffered little, and moved with as much accuracy as it has ever done on drill. By the time we had fairly taken our position, the enemy had abandoned his works and was in full retreat towards Mexico, and the affair terminated.

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

J. E. JOHNSTONE,

Lieutenant Colonel Voltigeurs.

Colonel T. P. ANDREWS,

Commanding regiment Voltigeurs.

[*No date.*]

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I herewith transmit a report of the operations of the howitzer and rocket battery during the actions of the 19th and 20th instants. On the afternoon of the 19th, the battery, then under the command of Lieutenant Callender, was ordered by General Pillow to report to General Twiggs; having done so, the battery, conducted by Lieutenants McClellan and Foster, of the engineers, was ordered forward to drive in the enemy's skirmishers. We advanced as rapidly as possible, accompanied by one piece of Captain Magruder's battery, under the command of Lieutenant Johnstone. Whilst advancing, a brisk fire of cannister was kept up upon the retreating skirmishers. Having reached a crest about eight hundred yards in front of the enemy's main fort, Lieutenant Callender placed three pieces in battery on the crest and opened a brisk fire. Perceiving that there was not room for any more pieces, I took the rocketeers a few rods to the left and commenced firing. After some time, I noticed that our pieces had partially ceased firing, and looking around to see the cause, perceived that two of them had been disabled. I then went to them and learned that Lieutenant Callender had been severely wounded and carried to the rear. Sergeants Peate and Depew had very gallantly continued the firing up to that time. As we were firing at a great disadvantage against a very strong battery, I ordered the pieces to be withdrawn and placed under cover; then returned to the rocketeers and continued throwing rockets until all that we had (100 in all) with us were expended. It was nearly

dark by this time, and as our ammunition wagons had been unable to come up with us, I sent back Sergeant McGuire to bring forward more; but, before he returned, we were ordered to fall back. Lieutenant Callender lost one private killed, and five wounded. Of the men with me, two privates were killed, one corporal and one private wounded. All the men behaved well, particularly Sergeants Peate, Depew and McGuire.

On the morning of the 20th, after the enemy's works had been stormed and the troops routed, we were ordered to follow up the retreating Mexicans. After pursuing them a few miles, the battery was detached, with the 9th infantry, to guard the main road to the city. It was not long before we were again ordered forward, and sent with General Pierce's brigade to the left, to cut off the enemy's retreat. In a short time, we came up with General Shields's brigade, which was hotly engaged with the enemy, posted along the road. Two pieces were immediately put in position, and a brisk fire of cannister and case-shot kept up upon them. After a few discharges, they commenced retreating. We followed them up, firing as rapidly as we could, until they nearly reached the city. We were then halted by General Shields. As on the previous day, all the men behaved extremely well. Sergeants Depew and Peate were particularly conspicuous. Our loss was one killed and three wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. RENO,

Lieutenant Ordnance, com'g H. R. battery.

To Colonel T. P. ANDREWS,

Com'g Voltigeur regiment.

Respectfully referred to General Cadwala'er.

T. P. ANDREWS,

Colonel Voltigeurs, U. S. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 11TH INFANTRY,
Near Mexico, August 22, 1847.

SIR: For the information of the general commanding 2d brigade, 3d division regulars, I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 18th instant, when the brigade arrived at San Augustin, my regiment was immediately detached with two companies of dragoons, under command of Captain Kearney, for the purpose of covering a reconnoissance to be made near that place by Captain Lee, of the engineer corps. After proceeding some three miles, a small party of the enemy were seen reconnoitring our columns, when I ordered a halt and sent out videttes, who making no further discoveries, the column moved on, and had proceeded but a short distance when a heavy musketry fire was opened upon it from the left, front and right. A charge of the dragoons was then made to disperse the enemy on the left, while a rapid fire, succeeded by a charge from the infantry, effectually routed and dispersed him from the front and

right. Captain Irwin's company D, by request of Major Hunter, was detached and placed under his command, who pushed it forward most gallantly to attack the extreme right, which attack was led by Captain Irwin with great gallantry, and produced the most beneficial effect. In this affair, the enemy's loss was about twenty killed and wounded, while, at the same time, the rapidity of our pursuit enabled us to secure five prisoners. I would here remark—and I do so with great satisfaction—that the gallantry and general good conduct of the officers and men engaged merited my highest approbation. So soon as the engineer officer had completed his observations, the column counter-marched and returned to quarters in San Augustin.

On the morning of the 19th, the regiment took its position in the brigade and had marched some two miles, when the whole column was halted, and I was ordered to take the advance. My command then proceeded, and I detached company H, Captain Guthrie's, to advance as skirmishers near to the scene of the previous day's action. No enemy being seen the regiment was halted, in order that the rear of the division might join us. Soon after this General Twiggs arrived, and was placed by General Pillow, with his division, in the advance. At this moment, the enemy's artillery opened upon us from the left, but ineffectually. Resuming the march, we advanced obliquely to the right of the enemy's position, and over rugged stone and other almost insurmountable barriers, for about two miles, when we arrived at a small village near to, and on the left of, the enemy's works. So soon as the head of our column arrived on the plain, the enemy were seen advancing toward us in great force from the direction of the city, whose evident design was either to attack us in the rear, or else to reinforce their numbers in the fortifications. Fortunately, however, General Cadwalader's brigade (my regiment leading) arrived on the opposite eminence to that occupied by the enemy, who were in force from 6 to 7,000 men, and took position in a corn-field, in order to secure our men as far as possible from the enemy's view. This unexpected movement upon our part entirely frustrated their designs. The enemy now sent out a body of cavalry, in number from 150 to 200 men, for the purpose of reconnoitring our position, who were driven back by a well directed volley from three companies of my command; after which, we moved our position, with our right resting upon the road leading to a church near by, which I considered would be a strong place in case of an emergency, and which was afterwards occupied by one company of my regiment, under command of Captain Irwin. Remaining in this position, in front of the enemy, during the greater portion of the night, at 3 o'clock it was determined to attack and force the enemy's fortifications on the left, which had been harrassing our columns during the previous day. The regiment moved to its new position whilst yet dark; but Brigadier General Smith directed me to reconnoitre the enemy's works. With the assistance of Lieutenant D. S. Lee, adjutant, and Lieutenant Harley of my regiment, and also by the advice of Lieutenants Tower and Beauregard, of the engineer corps, I reported it practicable to attack upon

the left of Colonel Riley's brigade, (which was the attacking column.) This advice was not acted upon by the commanding officer, and I was directed to follow and support Colonel Riley's brigade during the attack upon the battery. Two companies under the command of Major Hunter were detached to disperse a body of lancers and infantry, numbering 3 to 400, who were pouring a gallant fire upon the right flank of the storming column. This small force of 80 men—companies D and H, 11th infantry—under command of Captains Irwin, Guthrie, and Lieutenants McCoy, McAllen, and Scott, gallantly performed this duty, killing a number of both lancers and infantry.

During the charge on the enemy's battery, Adjutant D. S. Lee received a flesh wound in the left leg, but gallantly maintained his position upon the field; and it affords me great satisfaction in reporting that I am very much indebted to this gallant young gentleman for his aid and assistance during the previous day and night, in communicating orders and assisting in pressing the men forward. There *never* could be more gallantry displayed than was by him during the actions of the 18th, 19th, and 20th of August—particularly during the two actions of the 20th—and I would most warmly recommend him to public notice.

So soon as the enemy was completely defeated and driven from his works, the column was re-formed and joined with other corps in the pursuit. Arrived at —, (small town,) a halt was ordered, the arms stacked, and the men permitted to rest. In a few moments, however, the advance was again commenced and the column proceeded to —, (another town,) where another halt was ordered. We had remained here some fifteen minutes when a warm musketry fire was heard in advance, and the brigade moved on—the 11th regiment leading as before—General Pillow placing himself at our head, and led us rapidly forward to attack the main work in front. In passing through the field fronting this work, the general was obliged to dismount and plunge through several deep and wide ditches filled with weeds and water.

My command pressed gallantly forward. At the main road we met with General Worth's forces. We moved upon this battery in conjunction with General Worth's command and carried the work, and then joined in the general pursuit of the enemy, under General Pillow's direction, until we were ordered to halt, almost within reach of the enemy's fire from the city.

In closing this report, it affords me the highest gratification to be enabled to attest to the gallantry and determined courage of Major J. F. Hunter, Captains Irwin, Waddell, and Guthrie, and of Lieutenants Daniel S. Lee, (adjutant,) Motz, McCoy, Evans, Harley, McAllen, Tippin, Scott, and Johnston. I am very much indebted to Lieutenant B. F. Harley for his aid in communicating orders after Adjutant Lee was wounded, and for his gallantry in pushing the regiment forward to attack the enemy's works. On the 20th, Lieutenant M. Steever, regimental quartermaster, after performing his duties in securing the regimental train, finding it impossible to join his own regiment, voluntarily joined the 8th infantry, and performed

gallant and efficient service. I also take pleasure in adding that Sergeant Major Eakin, although separated from his regiment, behaved gallantly and performed good service.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in my regiment:

Killed.—Private John L. Koontz, company F.

Wounded.—Private S. J. Thompson, company F, supposed mortally.

Do Private Joseph Lord, company F, slightly.

Do Private M. Hoffman, company F, slightly.

Do Private J. Little, company H, severely in the foot.

Do Private J. O'Hara, company H, in six different places.

Do Private — Lyons, company H, slightly in shoulder.

Do Private A. Harvey, company H, slightly in the groin.

Do Lieut. D. S. Lee, (adj't) a flesh wound in the left leg.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MONTROSE GRAHAM,

Lieutenant Colonel 11th Infantry, commanding Regiment.

Captain GEORGE DEAS,

A. A. General, General Cadwalader's Brigade.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, VOLUNTEER DIVISION,
San Augustin, September 7, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of Colonel W. B. Burnett, of the New York regiment of volunteers, and Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Dickinson, South Carolina regiment, of the operations of their regiments on the 19th and 20th of August, 1847.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SHIELDS,

Brigadier General, commanding 1st Brig. Volunteers.

Captain H. L. Scott,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL SHIELDS.

Official report of the part performed by the 1st regiment U. S. volunteers of New York, in the investment and capture of the city of Mexico.

The volunteer brigade commanded by Brigadier General Shields, to which the regiment under my command belongs, left the city of Puebla on the 8th, and encamped at Buena Vista on the 11th, in full view of the country surrounding the city of Mexico, and arrived at San Augustin in position for the investment, on the 19th

day of August, 1847. Generals Pillow and Twiggs, with the 3d and 2d divisions of regulars, left San Augustin on the morning of the 19th, and at 3, p. m., the New York and South Carolina regiments were ordered to their support under Brigadier General Shields. The regiment marched immediately, leaving Major Burnham with a force of about one hundred men, consisting of company C, under the command of Captain Barclay, Lieutenants Sherwood and Boyle, a detachment of thirty-five men from the different companies, and twelve sick. The regiment pursued its way across the Penà, a series of ledges of rocks and chasms, with great difficulty, and at the deep ravine, through which a torrent falls some eight or ten feet, lost their way, and returned to San Augustin. At midnight we reached the village of San Geronimo, in a drenching rain; every hut was occupied, and our troops, wet and weary, were obliged to stand under arms in the road until daylight, when the enemy's works in the immediate vicinity of the village were to be stormed by the 2d division of regulars. We then repaired to the church and other shelters in its neighborhood, by order of General Shields, to prepare our arms for action. As the sun rose, the cheers of the storming party were heard, and our men assembled to meet the legions of the enemy, who were retreating upon their fortifications nearer to the city of Mexico. We captured three hundred and thirty-six prisoners; and amongst them was one general, two colonels, and many subaltern officers, with at least two hundred stand of arms, lances, horses, &c., &c.

The regiment was then ordered to return to its former position at the church, from which small commands were sent to overtake the straggling parties of the enemy, in which they were particularly successful, under the direction of Captain J. P. Taylor and his first lieutenant, A. W. Taylor.

At about 9, a. m., we received orders to join the advance upon the city of Mexico, leaving company D, and about 50 men of other companies, that had not yet returned from scouting, in charge of the prisoners. We marched from the village of Geronimo with about 300 officers and men. After passing through San Angel, and halting for a short time, the 2d division of regulars engaged the enemy at Churubusco; we were soon ordered to counter-march, and directed, with other troops, to turn the enemy's right and reach the rear of that formidable position. The New York regiment was now upon the right of the brigade. We followed the roadway for about one mile, crossed a ditch into low wet grounds, pursued our way for about one mile and a half more, through corn-fields and marshes, and reached the enemy's right and rear at Los Portales. The whole line, in consequence of the character of the ground over which it had passed, was very much extended, so that a few minutes were lost in forming the regiment to the front.

During this time, it was discovered that the enemy's works were flanked by an embankment, with a deep ditch extending parallel to a roadway, for more than a mile to the rear and to the hacienda of the Los Portales. This formidable breastwork and hacienda were occupied by at least 3,000 infantry, besides large bodies of cavalry.

It was not until our line was formed to charge this work, that the enemy was discovered with large parties of other troops endeavoring to turn our left; but we had now reached a point where we were receiving a random fire from the enemy's line at a distance of about 350 yards; the order to charge was received with cheers, and the regiment advanced to within 100 yards of the enemy's line, under a most terrific fire; in which, I was wounded in the left leg by an escopette ball, compelling me to turn over the command to Lieutenant Colonel Chas. Baxter. The regiment being as yet entirely unsupported, it was thought advisable to retire until the South Carolina regiment, in our rear, could come up and form on our left, which that gallant regiment did in most handsome style. Gen. Shields then ordered the two regiments, or parts of regiments, to charge on the enemy's line, which they did most bravely up to the bayonets of the enemy, crossing the ditch, breaking their line, and reaching the roadway, where we planted the standards of our States and nation; but this advantage was gained at a great loss—out of less than 300 officers and men, who entered the fight, 103 were killed and wounded. A few were now sent back to see to the dead and wounded. The remnant of the two regiments was again ordered to advance upon the city of Mexico. In advancing, the enemy retired in pretty good order, until we were joined by a piece of artillery, captured from the enemy and commanded by Captain Ayres, — regiment United States artillery, manned principally by volunteers. This piece was discharged several times at the columns of the cavalry; which caused the enemy to retreat in disorder. We were then halted, and ordered back to Los Portales.

In this desperate engagement, where almost all were heroes, it is difficult to name those who most distinguished themselves. All who were there, may ever remember with pride that they participated in one of the most daring charges ever made by Americans against an enemy.

There were those in the command, who were foremost and steadiest in every movement, from whom I take this occasion to name Lieutenant Colonel Charles Baxter, who had two horses shot under him during the engagement; Captains Garret Dyckman, Daniel E. Hungerford, particularly distinguished themselves, Morton Fairchild, and Abraham Van O'Linda; Lieutenants Wayne Reid, (commanding company B,) who particularly distinguished himself; Jacob Griffin, company H; Charles F. Brower, commanding company F; J. B. Miller, commanding company A; Charles H. Jones, company G; James S. McCabe, company K; J. W. Henney, of company E; James D. Potter, company I; T. W. Sweeney, company A; John Rafferty, company K; Charles S. Cooper, company A; Sergeant-Major James L. O'Reilly, who fell whilst gallantly advancing in front of the colors; Color Sergeant Romaine, with the national color, who, after receiving a wound in his right arm, carried the color in his left, and it was not until he received the third and mortal wound that the colors fell. In falling, Corporal Lake, of the colors, seized it, and was immediately shot down. Orderly Sergeant Doremus, of company A, again saved it from the

ground, and carried it throughout the engagement. The State color was gallantly carried by Sergeant Rogers, of company I, during the battle. Sergeant Barber, company I; Orderly Sergeant Fitzgerald, of company E; and Orderly Sergeant Wilson, of company G, who, after being wounded, so that he could not use his musket, assisted Captain Ayres in directing the piece of artillery. Adjutant R. A. Carter behaved gallantly throughout the engagement; he was sent at one time for medical assistance, and during his absence, as well as throughout the day, Captain James F. Hutton, United States commissary, and Lieutenant George B. Hall, A. A. Q., assisted the commanding officer, and rendered most efficient service. It is with the highest pleasure that I recommend to your notice Assistant Surgeon Mina B. Halsted, acting surgeon of the regiment; his skill and activity can be alluded to by you with higher encomiums than my own; he was with the wounded prisoners in the morning, and with our wounded in the evening, and night and day, ever since, in our hospital, attending the wounded of other corps. He speaks in the highest terms of Dr. John G. McKibbin, acting assistant surgeon, who rendered him efficient aid in the performance of his duties. To Dr. Swift, U. S. A., I would here return my most hearty thanks, for his care and attention. With the deepest regret I must here mention the untimely death of Lieutenant Edgar Chandler, who fell mortally wounded early in the action, whilst fearlessly standing by his colors.

In conclusion, I am proud to say, for my gallant regiment, that this was the third occasion in which we served under the same commander, with equal success.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

WARD B. BURNETT,
Colonel.

QUARTERS, SAN AUGUSTIN, SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,
August 23, 1847.

GENERAL: Early on the morning of the 20th instant, Colonel Butler, in pursuance of your orders, marched his command to the road running to the south of his quarters, by which it was reported many Mexicans were retreating from the field of Contreras to the city of Mexico. Owing to thick patches of maguay and a rugged ravine, he could not reach his position until several hundred of the enemy had passed. As we emerged from the ravine into a field extending to the road, (which field was flanked on our right by a stone wall, extending also to the road, and enclosing an orchard,) we discovered large masses of the enemy in the road before us; and although they perceived us at the same time, they were unable to escape beyond our reach until every gun in the battalion had been brought to bear upon them. Most, however, had broken into an open field opposite, which only more exposed them to our fire. Through this field, in full musket range of our position, mingled

groups of their cavalry and infantry continued to pass. Shortly, however, we perceived large masses forming in line of battle, under cover of the stone wall already mentioned, and that a large body was advancing from the orchard, or right flank, and rear. Colonel Butler immediately changed front to the right, by a flank movement, and brought the enemy, in both their positions, as they advanced from cover, under his fire. This they returned for a short time, and then retired. Colonel Butler, perceiving that others of the enemy were passing through the field in our front, left a few files to guard our rear, formed again on the road, and maintained a steady fire upon the enemy, who continued to pass for about twenty minutes. Large bodies of Mexicans then came forward and surrendered themselves to Colonel Butler, who, seeing other bodies still coming, remained upon the road with three companies, while the rest of the regiment, in pursuance of an order from the general, retired beyond the ravine, to oppose a very large body of cavalry appearing in our rear. Of the enemy, 127 were killed and wounded, and 217 taken prisoners. Among the latter, were the following officers of rank: One general officer, two staff officers, two colonels, three lieutenant colonels, four commandants, three captains, and four lieutenants.

Our own loss, from the random fire of the enemy, was but one sergeant severely wounded, and one private slightly.

Captain Marshall, with his company, (E,) was left as a guard over the prisoners, who were placed in a church, and the regiment soon after took up its line of march on the road to Mexico. About noon the regiment was ordered to make a detour to the left, and strike upon the same road a short distance from the village of Churubusco, to cut off the retreat of the enemy from their works on the right, as it was reported that the works had been carried by our troops. On arriving at the scene of the subsequent action, we found that the New York regiment, in consequence of the numbers of horsemen and the small corps of the howitzer battery having intruded themselves betwixt us and them, were some three hundred yards in advance of us, and the 9th infantry, attached for some time to our brigade, nearly the same distance in our rear. At the proper point, we proceeded to form line of battle, and as soon as the two right flank companies were in line we were ordered to advance—despatch in reaching the road to cut off the retreat being considered of minor importance than a regular advance. Before, however, one-half of the companies were in line, we found the New York regiment retiring under cover of the hacienda to our right; and as soon as our line was unmasked by this regiment, we found ourselves exposed to a heavy fire from the road, which appeared to be densely filled with Mexican troops, as also the hacienda, to the left of the field we occupied, and immediately on the road.

As we had attempted, for the reasons stated, not in perfect order in our line of battle, and as that appeared now indispensable, we were ordered to march by the right flank. As we reached the left flank of the New York regiment, to obtain cover previous to new movements of attack, as the hacienda did not possess sufficient

breadth to protect the flanks in forming line of battle in its rear, the battalion was ordered to form by companies, and to march in column to the line in advance of the hacienda, and a little to its left, upon which the general in person had placed himself; then they were ordered to deploy upon the color company. The companies upon the left wing formed in regular order, but some companies on the right were thrown into confused masses, by the obstruction of miscellaneous troops belonging to different arms of the service; this was mostly remedied when the advance was ordered. The line continued to advance, under a heavy fire, some twenty paces in rear of the general, to about one hundred and fifty yards, when they were halted. The general had cautioned the men not to open their fire until he gave the order; but, directly they halted, the general took his position in line of battle, and at this time, the squad of mixed troops upon our extreme right, already mentioned, commenced firing, and the battalion, supposing the order given, opened their fire.

It was understood by the field officers, to have been the general's intention to have made our battalion the base of formation of the others attached to his brigade, and that as soon as the whole were in line, they were to advance within easy musket range of the road, where they were to open their fire, or to charge, as he should deem best. As the firing had already commenced, and did not interfere with the formation of the other battalion, it was permitted to continue. As soon, however, as one or two companies of the New York regiment appeared, marching up to our right, the order was given to charge, and the battalion was gallantly led forward by Major Gladden, then in command of the regiment. The colonel had been killed directly after our fire had been opened, and the lieutenant colonel severely wounded a few minutes before the charge. Our line of battle numbered, at the commencement, 3 field officers, 1 staff officer, 7 captains, 24 lieutenants, 22 sergeants, 273 rank and file. After the battle, the number who were unwounded and for duty, was 1 field officer, (major,) 5 captains, 18 lieutenants, 12 sergeants, 169 rank and file. The total, from loss in the engagement in killed and wounded, was 137.

The major reports to me, that upon reaching the position of the enemy he found that they had abandoned it, and were in full retreat for the city. Several companies were ordered in pursuit, the others formed as a reserve upon the road. The whole were shortly ordered to advance by the general, but in consequence of the large number of killed and wounded reported to him, the battalion was soon after ordered back to the hacienda, now converted into an hospital. The three companies sent in pursuit were overtaken by a piece of artillery, which they supported nearly to the suburbs of the city, and until they were recalled.

Captain Marshall, who rejoined the regiment with his command at this place, reports to me, that soon after the battalion had left the church, where the prisoners were placed under his charge, finding himself destitute of provisions, he sent a detachment of his company to forage for fruit and green corn. This detachment surprised

a party of Mexican soldiers engaged in the same pursuit; they killed one and captured forty-three, whom they brought back and delivered to their captain. This makes the total number taken at this place 260, which, with 127 killed and wounded, makes a total of 387.

I should be unjust to the officers of the regiment and to my own feelings, were I to close this report without acknowledging the gallant manner in which all grades of the officers performed their duties, and sustained the honor of their flag. Until the engagement of the evening, our regiment had been in no very dangerous position, and the troops, in that regard, were raw and inexperienced. Upon that occasion, each officer had to lead his command, and the number in killed and wounded shows how faithfully they met the necessity. Our noble and unfortunate commander had his horse shot under him, at the head of the command, in the first engagement. A short time after, he received a wound in the leg, in the bend of the knee, and was compelled to yield the command to his next in rank; but, a moment after, finding that the leg was not broken, he continued with the regiment, and marched with it in advance, under a heavy fire, to the position where they were halted, and where they opened their fire. Here he had scarcely taken his position near the colors, when he received a ball in the left side of his head, which instantaneously terminated his life. As you witnessed yourself, his gallant bearing, I will only add, that he was not only a brave officer, but a guardian and father to his regiment.

I have already stated that the occasion required of every officer a fearless example to his command, and that it was fully met by all. A few instances of gallantry, falling accidentally under my immediate notice, I will mention as characteristic of the whole corps of officers. Major Gladden attracted my attention by his usual regard for regularity: disorder, however partial, seemed alone to give him concern. He was always at his post and his duty. Captains Sumter and Dunovants, of the flank companies, exhibited that promptness and order so necessary on the flanks. Never once did I see either corps in broken order, or behind its time upon the line or in the advance. The first lost its flower in the fight, and ended the engagement without enough to bury its dead and bear its wounded to the hospital. In the deployment upon the color company, (Captain Walker's,) and Captain Dessaussure's, which formed the first upon its left, were nearly annihilated. I was on the right of Captain Dessaussure, and saw his clothing literally riddled with bullets. He stood on the right and front during all the firing, exhibiting such cool courage, that not one of his men wavered, though the foot of each was bathed in the blood of his next comrade. Captain William Blanding, of company F, and Lieutenant Moragne, commanding company D, bore their company flags on the right flank of their companies during the heaviest of the fire. The latter received his from the dying hands of his gallant subaltern, Lieutenant Adams, who fell with it in his hands; and the former, from his color sergeant, Hicks, who had fallen with it, severely wounded. Captain Moffatt, of company C, received a severe wound in the leg,

but remained on duty till a rapid advance of the line left him behind. Lieutenant Clark, commanding company G, was attracting my attention, by giving some orders in his usual quick and temperate manner, when he received what I fear will prove a mortal wound. Captain J. D. Blanding being unmounted, and the command small, attached himself as a supernumerary to the company, to which he originally belonged, and was wounded whilst sharing its fortunes in the honor and danger of the fight. Adjutant James Cauty was most painfully wounded, while actively engaged in extending his orders, by a wound in the mouth, striking out several of his teeth and bruising his throat and jaw. Lieutenants Abney and Sumter were each severely wounded during the first of the engagement, but remained on duty with their companies till the close. Lieutenants Cousarte and Seerest, who were on furlough, and whose companies had been reduced at the last muster, very bravely and patriotically attached themselves to the companies to which had been transferred the men of their companies, and did effective duty in the ranks with muskets in their hands.

The district of Lancaster, though unrepresented by a company, is duly entitled to a proportionate share in the bloody honors of the day, there being as many of her sons killed and wounded in the battle, in proportion to numbers, as there was in any corps of the regiment. Sergeant Perrin, of company E, and private Earle, of company G, attached to the quartermaster's department, joined the ranks of their companies with muskets in their hands. Lieutenant Shubriek, of the brigade staff, having lost his horse, attached himself to company F, from his native city, where he did duty throughout the engagement. Having no mounted field officers or adjutant, Captain Hammond, of the brigade staff, at my request, communicated the orders of the general directly to the captains of companies, whenever the noise of the engagement prevented their being heard. I beg leave to acknowledge my obligations to him, and to express my admiration of his very gallant bearing during the engagement.

Very respectfully submitted.

J. P. DICKINSON,

Lieut. Colonel Commanding.

To Brigadier General SHIELDS,

Commanding 1st Brigade, Volunteers.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, September 10, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, in relation to the general disposition of the artillery serving with the 1st division in the battle of Molino del Rey, on the 8th September, 1847:

A close reconnoissance was made of the enemy's lines on the morning of 7th September, by Captain Mason, of the engineers. The enemy was found to be drawn up at the foot of the ridge that slopes gradually to the plain below; his left resting upon and occupying a range of strong stone buildings, called Molino del Rey,

(supposed to be a foundry,) immediately under the guns of Chapultepec; his right resting on and occupying another stone building, called Casa de Mata. Four pieces of field artillery were posted midway between these buildings, and either interval between the battery and the flanks was occupied by infantry.

The Molino del Rey appeared, and proved to be the strong point of the position; and the centre of the line, his weak point.

A second reconnoissance was, by direction of the general, made in the afternoon by Captain Mason. Accompanied by myself, with a view to the selection of positions for our artillery, the reconnoissance of the morning was in the main confirmed, and the following disposition of the artillery was approved and ordered by the general:

One 8-pounder of Captain Drum's battery was placed to strengthen the picket posted on the main road leading to the city; two other pieces of the same battery were attached to Colonel Garland's brigade; which, constituting our right, looked to the enemy's left as well as Chapultepec.

Two 24-pounders, under Captain Huger, were posted on the ridge from 5 to 600 yards from the Molino del Rey, for the purpose of battering this building. The field battery under my immediate command was, with Colonel McIntosh's brigade, posted higher up the ridge, to give strength to our left flank; and as the entire ridge was practicable for artillery, this battery would be available for any part of the field where the events of the day might render it necessary.

Agreeably to instructions, the movement commenced at 3 o'clock in the morning, and some time before daylight the guns and troops were all in position. The attack commenced at early dawn, by the opening of the battering guns under Captain Huger upon Molino del Rey. The events of the day brought the active services of all the batteries in requisition; and I beg leave to refer the general to the accompanying reports, of their respective commanders, for the details of the operations of each; the battery under my immediate command being the only one whose services came under my personal observation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUNCAN,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A.

Captain W. W. MACKALL.

A. A. General, U. S. A.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, Sept. 10, 1847.

SIR: For the information of the general commanding 1st division, I have the honor to submit the following report, in relation to the operations of the field battery under my command, in the combat of Molino del Rey, fought on 8th September, 1847.

Under cover of the darkness, having gained the position pre-

viously determined upon, the battery, supported by the 2d brigade under Colonel McIntosh, halted in column, till in the early dawn we were enabled to see the enemy's lines, when the battery and brigade were deployed in front of his right wing; about this time our heavy guns opened on the Molino del Rey, and our line advanced; when, within about 600 yards, the enemy opened his field battery, and soon after his whole infantry line, on the left of Casa de Mata, a strong stone building near the right of his position. Our battery was at once opened on the right of that part of the enemy's lines that was engaged; his fire soon slackened in this point, and shortly after ceased—his troops taking shelter either behind their breast-works or in Casa de Mata.

The 2d brigade was now ordered forward, to assault the right of the enemy's position; its point of direction soon caused it to mask the left section of our battery, the right, under Lieutenant Hunt, continuing its fire. As soon as it was light enough to distinguish objects in the distance, a very large cavalry and infantry force was seen moving down upon our left flank, to reinforce the enemy's right. In order to check this movement, the left section of the battery under Lieutenant Hays was rapidly moved to the extreme left of our line, where it was soon joined by the right section under Lieutenant Hunt, its fire in the first position having become masked by our troops moving to the assault. In the meantime, squadron after squadron of the enemy's cavalry came rushing on; when the head of their column reached within easy range, the battery opened upon them, and soon checked their onward career; their masses stood the effects of a few discharges, when they broke and fled in disorder, the battery continuing to fire upon them till out of reach; the enemy's infantry on our left, seeing his cavalry driven back in confusion, halted under cover beyond fire.

Our infantry troops, being checked by the murderous fire poured in them from Casa de Mata and the breast heights in front of this building, fell back in rear of the battery, all the guns of which (having disposed of the cavalry) were now available for Casa de Mata and its entrenchments, at which they were accordingly pointed; and, after a few minutes' brisk and uncommonly well directed fire, the enemy abandoned this strong position. His line of retreat brought his flying columns again, under the close fire of our battery, which continued to play upon them till out of reach.

Our troops on the right, and gallant assaulting party, having forced the enemy's centre and left, the field was now won at every point.

Soon after the 2d brigade moved forward to the assault, our battery was joined by the voltigeurs, under Colonel Johnson, who posted them in a deep ravine immediately on the left of the battery, where they afforded us secure support.

The firing at the cavalry, as well as at the retreating forces from Casa de Mata, was, a great part of it, over the heads of our own troops, the position of the ground enabling us to fire over without risk of injuring them.

It is my pleasing duty again to call attention to the services of

the officers associated with me. Lieutenants H. J. Hunt, W. Hays, and H. F. Clarke, were under the hottest fire, and discharged their respective duties with a calmness and intelligence that merit the warmest commendation; they were all struck by the enemy's shot, but, fortunately, not disabled in the execution of their duties. These officers have seen much service with the battery, both before and since the war began; and to their cordial co-operation, zeal, and intelligence, the efficiency of the battery under my command is mainly attributable. In relation to the conduct of my non-commissioned officers and men, I can only repeat on this, what I have stated on former occasions, that it merits the highest praise I can bestow upon it. Sergeants McKenzie, Platt, Slamler, and Benson, were equally meritorious in the discharge of their duties as chiefs of pieces.

Great praise is due to Sergeant Benson, for his energy and firmness in rallying and driving back to their ranks some fugitives who had deserted their colors and comrades in the hour of danger.

Herewith I enclose a list of the names of non-commissioned officers and men wounded, and a statement of other casualties of the battery, from which it appears that sixteen non-commissioned officers and men were wounded; six horses killed and thirteen wounded.

I beg leave to tender my thanks to G. W. Kendall, Esq., of Louisiana, who volunteered and executed an important and exceedingly hazardous reconnoissance, which enabled me, in the imperfect light of the morning, to distinguish our own troops from those of the enemy; and for his gallantry in transmitting to and from the general such instructions and intelligence, during the heat of the engagement, as circumstances rendered necessary.

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

JAMES DUNCAN,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,

Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION,

Tacubaya, September 10th, 1847.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade against the enemy on the 8th instant at El Molino del Rey:

The brigade, with a section of two guns, (sixes,) under Captain Drum, 4th artillery, was under arms at 3 o'clock, a. m., on the 8th, and reached the position assigned to it by division order No. 95.

Perceiving the strong force opposed to the assaulting column, my brigade was ordered to advance upon the enemy, and support this column. The charge was quickly and gallantly made. Immediately in front of the defences, were two guns of the enemy which opened upon my advancing columns. The artillery, under Captain

Drum, assisted by the infantry, drove them from their pieces and captured them. The artillery was then put in battery at this point, and with the firing of the infantry, assisted in driving the enemy from the strong buildings of the Molino. A portion of this brigade broke into the buildings, and simultaneously with a part of the 2d brigade succeeded, after a severe conflict, in causing the enemy to retire from their strongholds, capturing at the same time a large number of prisoners—officers and soldiers. The artillery then moved to the road leading to Chapultepec, and fired with great effect upon the enemy, who were advancing from that direction, and with a part of the 4th infantry and other regiments, caused them to retrace their steps. A piece of artillery of large calibre came up in time to assist in this repulse of the enemy. A part of the 4th infantry, with some troops of the 2d brigade, pursued them a few hundred yards towards Chapultepec, drove them from one of their breastworks, and occupied it until the object being accomplished, they were withdrawn.

A portion of the brigade moved towards a strong work to the left, occupied by the enemy, drove them from it, and closely pursued them across the fields. Lieutenant Peck, light battalion, being opportunely at hand, took charge of the captured guns and rendered good service at several points. Several attempts were made by the enemy's infantry to retake the strong position from which they had been driven, but they were quickly repulsed.

The wounded of the command, together with all the captured guns, except one rendered unserviceable, and the ammunition, not destroyed on the field, having been sent into Tacubaya, in obedience to your order, and everything being in readiness for the command to return to their former quarters, Lieutenant Colonel Belton, 3d artillery, was ordered to conduct them in—other troops having arrived to replace them.

It is due to Lieutenant Colonel Belton to state that he was not informed by me of the contemplated attack upon the enemy, he having been placed on *special duty* by the commanding general of the army, and not subsequently reported on duty with his regiment, which marched out under the command of Captain Burke. It is proper further to remark that, almost at the moment of carrying the enemy's works, I found Colonel Belton near the head of the column, and conducting matters in that part of the field with energy and effect.

To the commanders of battalions, Captain Mackenzie, 2d artillery, Captain Burke, 3d artillery, and Major Lee, 4th infantry, my thanks are due for the prompt and spirited manner in which they led their regiments up to the enemy's works, carrying them as they did in conjunction with Captain Drum's battery, which was conducted with boldness and skill. Too much praise cannot be given to this unassuming but efficient officer. Interesting particulars will be found in his report; which, together with those of other commanders, will be found herewith, marked A, B, C, D, and E, and filled with interesting details.

Brevet Major Buchanan, 4th infantry, Captain Anderson, 3d ar-

tillery, and Lieutenant Sedgewick, 2d artillery, appear to have been particularly distinguished for their gallant defence of the captured works.

The report of Captain Drum, in addition to what fell under my own observation, forces upon me the agreeable task of calling attention to the distinguished services of brevet Captain Nichols, A. A. G. of the brigade, and Lieutenant H. Thom, my acting aid-de-camp. More than ordinary duty was required of them, in consequence of my feeble health. To say that they justified my highest expectation, would not be giving to them one moiety of the praise due to them. The latter, although wounded, in advancing one of the field pieces, continued to press ahead and was, with Captain Anderson and some few others, the very first to enter the strong position of El Molino.

A list of casualties will be found appended to the reports of regimental commanders.

Most respectfully, I am, captain, your obedient servant,

JNO. GARLAND.

Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,

Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS BATTALION, 2D REGIMENT ARTILLERY,
Tacubaya, Mexico, September 9, 1847.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions, I have the honor to report the operations of the battalion of the 2d regiment of artillery in the battle of yesterday.

I yesterday furnished, for division head-quarters, a list of the killed and wounded, and I accompany this report with a duplicate of that list.

Two lieutenants, and 64 non-commissioned officers and privates, having been detached to form the storming party, this battalion marched to the field—6 officers, and 146 non-commissioned officers and privates, strong.

The attack commenced by the columns on our left, and the order having been received for the brigade to advance, the battalion moved rapidly into the fight through the fire of the enemy's battery and a body of infantry, availing itself however in this, by the partial protection of a wall on its right, inclined from the enemy's battery. Gaining now a passage through the wall, the enemy's battery, already abandoned, was passed, and the battalion passing into an exterior court of the Molino, engaged the enemy from its roofs, and also a force now discovered to the rear of the position. The entrance into the body of the place was now forced, and, the defence below abandoned by the enemy, he was engaged upon the terrace, which was long, and with a display of obstinacy maintained by him. The Molino entirely conquered, the battalion moved again to the left, where it was again sharply engaged, especially in a subsequent charge boldly made by the enemy in force and gave efficient aid in repelling him.

The colors of the battalion had been joined, during the attack on the Molino, by the detachments it had furnished for the storming force—the two Lieutenants, Shackelford and Daniels, who led this detachment having fallen wounded. It stood diminished again in the subsequent fight, by a detachment left by me on my move to the left, as a part of the guard over the prisoners in the Molino, and for the defence of that position.

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, evinced a high character for bravery throughout the battle, and a constancy and enthusiasm on occasions, when the former was called for. I witnessed this particularly among a few of the men engaged in unequal conflict on the terrace.

Among the commissioned officers I notice my adjutant, Lieut. Anderson, for his prominence, where all were active and brave. Quartermaster Sergeant, James M. Robinson, displayed much gallantry under a shower of cannister from the enemy, and in bringing a field piece to bear on the fight in the early part of the engagement; and, I am informed, he saved the life of Lieutenant Thom, an officer of the brigade staff, on one occasion, by the timely use of his sword.

I subjoin the names of the officers engaged with the battalion, viz: Captain Brooks, Lieutenants Sedgewick and Allen, Lieutenant Woodbridge, A. A. Q., and Lieutenant Anderson, acting adjutant.

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

L. MACKENZIE,

Captain 2d Artillery, commanding.

Captain W. A. NICHOLS,

Acting Ast. Adj. Gen., 1st Brigade, 1st Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 3D REGIMENT ARTILLERY,

Tacubaya, September 9, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 8th instant: This may be considered the sequel of the report of Captain Burke, 3d artillery, commanding the regiment up to a certain point in the action, when he was relieved by me. The order for the movement of the regiment, early in the morning, was not communicated to me, as I had arranged and expected; and the movement had commenced when I succeeded in placing myself with it. When the white flag of surrender was hoisted by the enemy on the works of the hacienda, mill, and foundry, a small part of the 3d artillery, detached from several companies within the walls, under Lieutenants Andrews, Shields, and Lendrum, was, with detachments of the first brigade, disposed by me, as senior officer present, to resist the attacks threatened on the left of that position by the road in the rear of Chapultepec, and also by the road intersecting at right angles with it at the hacienda. The enemy was then in considerable force on the road, with an 18-pounder, rallied with the determination to regain their position. Captain Drum, 4th artillery, with two 6-pounders, was ordered by

me to this point, and, after a decisive and sharp fire, assisted by Lieutenant Peck, 2d artillery, with a 6-pounder of the enemy, turned on them as soon as possible, cleared the road, and left the 18-pounder in our hands. This I found spiked, but imperfectly; and, as it was impossible to bring it off without a limber, the demolition of the carriage and secure spiking commenced. The enemy appeared again in force and detached a part to the left of the road to gain the intersecting road, and join what appeared to be a force preparing for a charge in the other direction. The fire became vivid from artillery and small arms, and the attack was entirely repulsed. Companies of the 4th, 6th, and 8th infantry, then pushed down the road, some six to eight hundred yards, driving the enemy under Chapultepec. To aid this last operation, I had begged that a gun from the siege battery should be put in position above the road, which was done with good effect. After which, Captain Drum and his section were withdrawn for the want of ammunition. An order then received, to render the captured 18-pounder useless, and to withdraw all other captured property of value, and to destroy the ammunition in the hacienda and mill, was attended to. An ammunition wagon of the enemy was taken to the rear, with their mules; the 6-pounder got round by hand, there being no limber; a large quantity of fixed ammunition, of useless calibres, destroyed; and the large amount of prisoners, from the hacienda and works, sent to the rear, escorted by the available force of the 3d artillery. Captain Burke, 3d artillery, and company K, 3d artillery, Lieutenant Johnston, and a company of the 2d artillery, under Lieutenant Sedgwick, posted within the works, were now withdrawn, after destroying the ammunition found there, and ineffectual attempts to burn the combustible parts of the buildings.

These arrangements having been completed, and the wounded collected and disposed of in the ambulances and wagons, the first division was put by me in march for Tacubaya, the command having been relinquished by Colonel Garland. The body of the gallant Captain Ayres was brought in on the shoulders of his regiment; as also the 9-pounder captured, and the remainder of the prisoners, able to march.

I beg to notice with commendation the activity and gallantry of acting Adjutant Shields, Lieutenant Andrews, regimental quartermaster, and Lieutenant Lendram, 3d artillery, and the vigor, skill, and gallantry of Captain Drum and Lieutenant Porter, 4th artillery, with the section of 6-pounders, and of Lieutenant Peck, 2d artillery, with the 6-pounder captured from the enemy.

I enclose herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

F. S. BELTON,

Lieutenant Colonel, commanding 3d artillery.

To Captain NICHOLS,

A. A. General, 1st brigade, 1st division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 3D ARTILLERY,
Tacubaya, September 9, 1847.

SIR: On the morning of the 8th September, the 3d artillery was under my command. I was ordered to be in readiness to march at 3 o'clock, a. m., and to join the remainder of the 1st brigade at that hour. This order was executed, and a few minutes before daylight the brigade moved on the road from this place to the Chapultepec foundry. After halting about half an hour within 400 yards of this building, my regiment was ordered forward to support the storming party, and obeyed the order with promptness, notwithstanding a strong fire of cannon and musketry swept the road and its vicinity. On nearing the foundry, I found the building well filled on the inside and top with Mexican infantry. A portion of my command was ordered to move on through the building, penetrating their way through gates, doors or windows, which presented themselves, and assisting in driving the enemy before them from room to room, while the remainder climbed the roof, and aided handsomely in clearing the top of the building. The Mexicans disputed foot by foot our advance, and it was not until many were killed and more made prisoners that possession of the house was obtained. After one or two hours' hard fighting, the enemy were repulsed entirely; but a body of their troops soon after re-formed, and, moving down in the direction of the foundry, threatened the side next the fort. The 3d artillery were then ordered to the position near this side, and hold it; this was done. At this period of the day's operations, I was relieved from command of the regiment by Lieut. Colonel Belton, and the remainder of the day carried out his orders in guarding ammunition, artillery, and prisoners.

Of the wounded of the officers and men of my command, I am proud indeed; all did their duty. I take great pleasure, however, in calling the attention of the brigade commander to the conduct of some of my officers.

Captain Robert Anderson, (acting field officer) behaved with great heroism on this occasion. Even after receiving a severe and painful wound, he continued at the head of the column, regardless of pain and self-preservation, and setting a handsome example to his men of coolness, energy, and courage.

Lieutenant Johnston, commanding company, was also in the advance, and deserves praise, as well as his subaltern, Lieutenant Lendrum.

Lieutenant Andrews, (regimental quartermaster,) although exempted from line duty, from his staff appointment, volunteered his services, and gallantly led his company into the warmest of the action. With the bearing of my acting adjutant, Lieutenant Shields, I am particularly well pleased. In addition to giving me all the assistance in his staff capacity, he was conspicuous in cheering and rallying the troops when they faltered, and among the foremost to lead. His conduct merits especial praise and notice.

It is deeply painful to me to announce the death of Brevet Captain G. W. Ayes. He was an ornament to his country, his profes-

sion, and his regiment. A more chivalric and daring soldier never lived; none ever died a nobler death. He was killed while charging bravely at the head of his company.

I am, sir, with much respect,

MARTIN BURKE,
Commanding 3d regiment of Artillery.

W. A. NICHOLS,
A. A. Adj. General 1st Brigade.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 4TH INFANTRY,
Tacubaya, Mexico, September 9, 1847.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the 4th infantry, yesterday, at the battle of El Molino del Rey.

The battalion, except a detail of 100 men for the storming under Lieutenants Haller and Maloney, was formed on the left of the brigade, on the road leading to the mill, and at a very short distance from it. As soon as the order to advance and support the storming party was given, the movement was commenced with the greatest alacrity and animation, and in a few moments the mill was reached, in the face of a most destructive raking fire from the enemy of musketry and grape shot. Here it became necessary to force a gate which opened into the yard of the building which was strongly barricaded with large beams, stones, and earth. Meanwhile, the enemy was keeping up a severe fire from the house tops, from the woods near the fort, and from barricades in front of the mill. That portion of the Mexicans nearest to us having been driven from the top of the house, I left Major Buchanan, who with great exertions had nearly succeeded in breaking open the gate, in command of a portion of the battalion, and proceeded down the road, in front of the mill, towards the battery on the road, driving the enemy from the top of the building. Arrived at the further extremity of the mill, I crossed diagonally from its corner to a hacienda with a portion of my force, and with portions of other regiments, and succeeded, after great exertions, in driving the enemy who occupied it in force, from this strong position, following up their retreat, and doing much execution. On entering the hacienda, I found 36 prisoners, among them several officers, in charge of several men of different regiments without an officer, and, having secured them, I proceeded to re-form my battalion at the entrance, right of the mill. Colonel Garland now ordered me to support battalions of the 6th and 8th infantry, advanced on a road north of Fort Chapultepec, and leading by it. This order was executed promptly and with spirit, when we were ordered to return, the enemy having retired, to our last position.

The orders of the day having, by this time, been successfully and gallantly executed by the command, having driven the enemy from all their positions, the troops were ordered to return to Tacubaya.

It now only remains for me to designate those who gallantly distinguished themselves, and were most active during the day. To distinguish, where all were active and gallant, where all performed their duty to my entire satisfaction, is a delicate and difficult task. I will, however, name Brevet Major Buchanan for gallantly defending the important position he was left in command of; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Prince, severely wounded while actively engaged in encouraging and animating the men by his example; 1st Lieutenants Gore and Haller, especially mentioned to me by Major Buchanan; 1st Lieutenant Smith, slightly wounded; 2d Lieutenants Judah, Lincoln, (severely wounded.) McConnel, and Jones; the two latter specially reported to me by Captain Anderson, 3d artillery.

The names of the officers of the regiment present in the action are as follows:

Brevet Major R. C. Buchanan, acting major of regiment.

1st Lieutenant H. Prince, adjutant.

2d do U. S. Grant, regimental quartermaster.

1st do J. H. Gore, commanding company.

1st do Sidney Smith, commanding company.

1st do G. O. Haller, storming party.

1st do J. Beaman, commanding company.

2d do H. M. Judah, commanding company.

2d do A. B. Lincoln, commanding company.

2d do F. J. Montgomery, commanding company.

2d do T. R. McConnell.

2d do A. P. Rogers, commanding company.

2d do D. F. Jones.

2d do M. Maloney, storming party.

It will be proper to state that 1st Lieutenant Haller and 2d Lieutenant Maloney joined the battalion immediately after the charge of the storming party, and remained with it during the day. Assistant Surgeon James Simons, of the medical staff, was slightly wounded while zealously and actively engaged in the discharge of his professional duties.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a list of non-commissioned officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves; also, a list of casualties, from which it will be seen that our loss was 8 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and 4 officers and 55 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded.

Aggregate, 68 killed and wounded; 1 sergeant missing.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS LEE,

Major 4th infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Captain W. A. Nichols,

A. A. A. Gen., 1st Brigade.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, *September 10, 1847.*

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 2d brigade, 1st division, under my command on the 8th of September, 1847:

The brigade was ordered under arms at 3 o'clock in the morning, and formed near the bishop's palace. I then received orders to follow Colonel Duncan's light battery; take position on the left of the storming party; support it if necessary, if not to advance; strike the enemy's line near the centre of the right wing and cut him in two.

After proceeding about two miles, the brigade was formed in line of battle on the left of Duncan's battery, and, after advancing some distance with it, was halted to allow the battery to play upon the enemy. In a few moments, the battery was ordered to cease firing, and my brigade to advance, which was promptly done. When within one hundred yards of the enemy's first position, a very heavy and destructive fire was opened upon us, but we charged after delivering our first fire, and the enemy fell back upon his second and more strongly fortified position. We were now within thirty yards of the principal work of the enemy in our front. He was strongly fortified in a large stone house with thick walls, from which his fire was delivered with murderous effect upon our lines: still, in this partial shelter, the men, with the most praiseworthy coolness, loaded and picked off their men, until a great portion of the muskets were rendered unserviceable, having become foul, and the command having expended its ammunition.

Before this, I had received two severe wounds, and consequently disabled from command; but Lieutenant Colonel Scott, commanding the 5th infantry, was killed within twenty yards of the enemy while engaged in urging his men to cross the ditch and drive the enemy from their works; Major Waite, commanding 8th infantry, was also severely wounded. So many having been killed and wounded of the senior officers, and it being impossible to carry the enemy's line without a concerted action, the command slowly fell back and formed on the left of Duncan's battery, but not until *one-third* of the brigade was either killed or wounded, including *one-half* of the officers. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct and gallantry of the several regimental commanders, to whom are due my warmest thanks.

To Lieutenant R. W. Kirkham, acting assistant adjutant general, I am indebted for the able assistance he rendered me in urging on the command under the severest fire of the enemy. Lieutenant W. T. Burwell, 5th infantry, my aid-de-camp, fell within a few yards of the enemy's line; he breathed his last, fighting gloriously, upon the battle field, but his memory will long live with those who knew him.

I cannot individualize where all did so bravely, but must refer you for particulars to regimental reports; but I must tender my gratitude to Lieutenant E. Johnson, 6th infantry, who, with two of

his sergeants, Dresser and Healy, bore me from the field under a most galling fire.

Respectfully submitted.

J. S. McINTOSH,
Colonel by brevet, U. S. Army.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,
A. A. Gen., 1st division, U. S. Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 5TH INFANTRY,
Tacubaya, Mexico, September 10, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 5th infantry during the 8th instant:

At about 3, a. m., on the morning of the 8th instant, the regiment was formed under arms, and marched to the vicinity of the bishop's palace, where it took position on the right of the 2d brigade. After a short delay, we were ordered to follow the light battery of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, and advanced in that position about two miles, when we were formed in line of battle on the left of the battery, approached the enemy's lines at the powder magazine, and, when within about 100 yards, a most galling fire was opened upon us. The regiment paused for a moment to deliver its fire, and then advanced in very good order until within twenty yards of the magazine, when the terrible and destructive fire of the enemy caused it to halt behind a ditch extending in front of the work.

More than one-third of the regiment was either killed or wounded. The commanders of the brigade and regiment, the attending surgeon, and several other officers disabled. The enemy were in a most admirable position for defence, and in overwhelming numbers; but their works might still have been carried (with a very heavy loss, however) if a simultaneous movement could have been made; but, after remaining in this close proximity to the enemy for some time, the very improper and illegal order was given to the remnant of the regiment to fall back on Duncan's battery, and all the efforts of the officers were ineffectual in preventing the men from obeying it.

The regiment remained on the field of battle during the remainder of the forenoon; and, after collecting the dead and wounded, was ordered back to this position.

Death has been busy in our ranks, and struck at the gallant and brave.

Brevet Colonel McIntosh, temporarily in command of the brigade, was thrice wounded while gallantly engaged in urging on the command. He is happily still preserved to us. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Scott, commanding the regiment, was very active, as he always was, in leading and urging on the regiment to the charge. When within about 20 yards of the enemy, he received a mortal wound, and almost immediately expired. He left no bet-

ter or more gallant soldier to lament his fall, and met his fate, with his face to the enemy, at the head of his command. The conscientious, gallant, and noble Merrill, was detached with the storming party, and fell early in the action, while waving his sword above his head, and urging on his men to the charge. He fell too soon for his country, but covered with glory acquired in many battle fields. Assistant Surgeon Wm. Roberts was again found, as at San Antonio, in the most exposed position, attending to the wounded, and encouraging the living to the contest. But he was not permitted to escape unhurt, and was cut down, most severely wounded, in the midst of his usefulness. Lieutenant C. S. Hamilton, commanding company I, was severely wounded early in the action, while urging on his company; but he raised himself up, with assistance, and continued cheering and encouraging his men until they were beyond the reach of his voice.

Lieutenant Strong passed on as far as the regiment advanced, and was conspicuous for his noble conduct. As he was actively and untiringly engaged in urging his men to halt, and make another charge, he received a ball in the heart, which killed him instantaneously.

Lieutenant Burwell, A. D. C. to the brigade commander, came under your own immediate notice, but I can bear testimony to his distinguished zeal and bravery. He has been cut off in the morning of a glorious career.

To the gallant survivors—Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Lugenbeel, Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster S. H. Fowler, Captains D. Ruggles, and D. H. McPhail, 1st Lieutenant N. B. Rossell, and 2d Lieutenant J. P. Smith—I tender my warmest thanks for the able assistance afforded me at a trying hour; and from personal observation, and the reports of others, I know they did all that men could, by their example, to encourage, rally, and cheer on the command.

Owing to my position as a company commander on the left of the regiment, I could only witness personally the gallantry and zeal displayed by Captain McPhail and 1st Lieutenant Fowler, who were near me; but I know they all behaved in the most admirable manner. First Lieutenant M. Rosecrantz, who has distinguished himself in nearly every battle during the war, was unfortunately confined to his quarters by sickness, and could not be with us. My attention has been particularly called, by their commanders, to the very marked gallantry and good conduct displayed by Sergeant Samuel Smith, of A; Sergeant Henry Farmer, (slightly wounded,) and private Jacob E. Davis, of B; Sergeants Alexander McLellan, (mortally wounded,) and George Daily, and private James Ludlow, of G; and Sergeant John Henderson, of K, companies, 5th infantry.

The regiment went into action, including Captain Merrill's command, with 14 officers, and 361 rank and file. Of these, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Scott, commanding regiment, Captain M. E. Merrill, 2d Lieutenant Strong, and 2d Lieutenant Burwell, and A. D. C., 23 rank and file, were killed. Brevet Colonel

McIntosh, commanding brigade, Assistant Surgeon Wm. Roberts, and 2d Lieutenant C. S. Hamilton, and 88 rank and file, were wounded, (3 since dead;) 7 missing, very probably killed.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. CHAPMAN,

Captain 5th Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant R. W. KIRKHAM,

A. A. Gen. 2d Brig., 1st Div. U. S. Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, BATTALION 6TH INFANTRY,
Tacubaya, September 9, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the services of the 6th infantry in the battle of yesterday:

The regiment was in its place on the field at dawn of day, when the brigade was ordered by you to advance upon the enemy's works. This was done; when within eighty or one hundred yards, a well-directed and heavy fire opened upon us. Still, the regiment marched gallantly on. The line suffered from the opening of the enemy's fire, for he was in such force that the firing was continuous, and he derived great advantage from the gentle slope of the ground towards him. When within, perhaps, sixty yards, the fire became very destructive, but, by the gallantry of the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, we succeeded in gaining shelter behind a ditch less than fifty yards from the enemy's breastworks.

Here, under this very partial cover, our men loaded and fired with the utmost coolness and precision, until we fell back, the enemy's fire being actually murderous, a portion of his infantry being stationed on the upper walls of a hacienda to our right, and having a plunging fire upon us; moreover, our ammunition was mostly expended, and many of the muskets were so foul as to be useless. The regiment on our right being at this time also severely cut up, its position being almost in front of the hacienda, we fell back together.

I cannot express too highly the gallantry displayed by all engaged on this occasion. Captain Hoffman was particularly active, and, with Lieutenant Ernst, my active adjutant, was engaged in front of the line, from right to left, communicating orders, rallying and encouraging the men. I will here mention the names of all the officers engaged—as I cannot designate particular instances of gallantry when all, both officers and men, behaved in the bravest manner—Captain Lovell, and Lieutenants E. Johnson, Armistead, Wetmore, Morrow, Nelson, Howe, Buckner, and Hancock.

After having cleaned their arms and replenished their cartridge boxes, I went, in command of the 8th infantry in addition to my own regiment, by the orders of the major general commanding, to the support of a battery near the foundry. Whilst here, the 8th infantry, under Major Montgomery, became engaged with the en-

emy at the cross roads; urged on by their impetuosity, the regiment advanced to the north, until it came under the fire from Chapultepec. Here I halted it, and informed the general, if the position was thought valuable, a support must be brought forward. The 4th infantry was ordered up, and the position was held until the battery was withdrawn. The sixth, whilst here [were] busily occupied in destroying the foundry, and burning the platforms of the enemy's artillery. The enemy appeared in front of this position several times, making demonstrations for an attack, and I cannot but express my approbation of the cool and determined manner of the command in making preparations to receive the attack, if offered. Major Montgomery deserves great credit for his gallantry and promptness in the execution of my orders, and will doubtless do justice to those of his regiment who came under his own observation. In concluding this report, I would recur to the memory of Colonel McIntosh; and that Lieutenant E. Johnson, with two sergeants of the 6th infantry, bore him, when wounded, from the battle field, under the severe fire of the enemy. Lieutenants E. Johnson, Wetmore, and Lieutenant Buckner, R. Q. M., were volunteers upon this day, the former two having been, from sickness, unable for weeks past to do any duty; but, upon this occasion, were at the heads of their companies, and rendered important services. Sergeant Major Thompson was with me all day, and was very useful. Sergeant C. McCann, company H, color-bearer; Sergeant Steinkue, company D, and McKown, company F, also met my warmest approbation for their brave and gallant conduct.

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

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,

Major 6th Infantry, commanding battalion.

R. W. KIRKHAM,

A. A. A. Gen. 2d brigade, 1st division.

The loss of the regiment, during the day, was three officers wounded, viz: Captain Cady and Captain Walker, who were detached from the regiment, and Lieutenant Ernst, acting adjutant. One sergeant and eighteen privates killed; six sergeants, three corporals, and forty-two privates wounded; one private missing; aggregate of casualties, seventy-four. Captain Hoffman's report, after I took command, is enclosed.

I am, sir, with respect, your most obedient servant,

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,

Major 6th Infantry, commanding battalion.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, September, 9, 1847.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the services of the 6th infantry in the battle of yesterday, from the time I fell in command of it:

After replenishing the ammunition which had been previously exhausted, and having the arms put in firing condition, I, by order of General Worth, moved the regiment down to the foundry; and, by order of Colonel Garland, who was commanding there, occupied it, to hold it against any attack that might be made.

While there, I destroyed eight forms for heavy guns, and done what injury I could to the furnace and wood works of the building. I then joined the division to return to this place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Commanding 6th Infantry.

Major B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,

Major 6th Infantry, commanding battalion.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, *September 10, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to report briefly the operations of that part of the 8th regiment of infantry, which went into the action of 8th instant, under the command of Major Waite, and the command of which subsequently devolved upon myself.

Major Wright, with two officers and 110 men of the regiment, were detached in another part of the field, and doubtless will furnish the requisite report.

At 3 o'clock, a. m., the regiment was under arms, and at daylight formed in line of battle on our extreme left, opposed to the enemy's right, which was strongly posted in a hacienda of extensive and massive walls, and a strong entrenchment; its right thrown back obliquely to his general line of formation, so as to protect his right flank and guard against our turning it—the ground in front entirely free from obstruction, and slightly rising to the position we occupied. Thus, while the enemy was almost wholly protected from our fire, we were entirely exposed to his. Just as the regiment formed its line in front of the enemy, it received from him a most tremendous fire, which fearfully thinned our ranks; yet our front remained unshaken, and our line continued to advance, till it reached the prolongation of that of the enemy, where it received a raking fire from the hacienda on our right, and also a most galling one from the enemy's entrenchment, obliquely to our front. The regiment now rapidly changed position by a flank movement to the left, so as to oppose its front directly to the enemy's entrenched position; and was steadily advancing under a most deadly fire, when orders were received to move back to the right, and support the left of the 6th infantry. This order it promptly executed; and, having resumed the indicated position, was again advancing upon the enemy, when his fire slackened and finally ceased, he having abandoned his works and left that part of the field to our forces. The regiment now reduced to one-half of its original numbers, reformed its shattered ranks, with its front to the retreating foe, and having received orders to that effect, filed into the line of the battalion, near Colonel Duncan's battery, which had

largely and gallantly contributed to dislodge the enemy from his strong position.

Major Waite being wounded and disabled, the command of the regiment now devolved upon myself.

I now received instructions to collect and remove our killed and wounded, thickly scattered over the field; but, before executing those instructions, were directed to support our siege battery, then on our extreme right, immediately under the walls of, but secured from, that strong fortress, Chapultepec. To that point we moved, in double quick time, and had but just reached it, quite exhausted, when the enemy was found to have rallied, and advancing in force; and subsequently made a gallant, but unsuccessful effort, to recover his lost position. There, Captain Bomford, with the remnant of Major Wright's command, rejoined the regiment, which immediately moved forward, and in conjunction with other commands, met and repulsed the enemy, who had gallantly approached within fifty paces of our line; but then broke and sought safety in flight, taking refuge in distance and under the walls of Chapultepec.

I now asked and obtained permission to advance the regiment on a road, the enemy's principal line of retreat, to a position in rear of Chapultepec, where it took a secure position in an entrenchment which the enemy had deserted. There we presented a line to the front and left flank, our right being protected by a high wall. While thus posted, that part of the enemy who had taken refuge under Chapultepec, sounded repeated charges; and those who retreated to our front and left, made several demonstrations of an intention to charge upon us, but finding us secure and firm in our position, they failed to execute their threats. Having sent to the rear and brought up a piece of captured artillery and directed it upon them, a few fires put a stop to their farther vamping, and left us in quiet and undisturbed possession of our position, which we continued to hold until our killed and wounded had been collected, when we were ordered back; and having assisted to place them in the proper conveyances, marched to, and resumed our former quarters. But more than one-third of the gallant spirits who had gone out with us in the morning, full of life and ardor, were missing; and though we returned victorious, exultation gave place to sorrow for our fallen comrades.

Where the utmost exertions of all were fully called into requisition, and where officers and men nobly and gallantly performed their duty, it would be invidious, and a task I feel no disposition to discharge, to specify any particular officer and man, who more than another distinguished himself. All deserve the highest applause, and I am most happy to commend them to the most favorable notice of the proper authority. Each exhibited daring and gallant examples in front of the enemy, whose greatly superior numbers and more than usual gallantry, together with their strong and secure, and our exposed position, made it one of the severest and most costly contests we have yet encountered. Three bearers of our colors were killed in quick succession; the fourth wounded; the fifth bore them gallantly through the action. The colors of no

other regiment were further advanced, or nearer the enemy, than those of the 8th infantry. The regiment went into action with 425 bayonets, and came out with 286, having had 7 non-commissioned officers, 1 musician, and 19 privates killed on the field; 2 field officers, 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, 7 corporals, and 95 privates, wounded, (1 subaltern and several privates, mortally: since dead.)

The following named officers were wounded, while gallantly leading and urging the men to the charge: Major Waite, commanding regiment; Major Wright, detached; Captain Smith; Lieutenant Burbank, regimental quartermaster, mortally; Lieutenant Beardsly, Lieutenant Morris, Lieutenants Clark, Wainwright, and Snelling, the latter detached with Major Wright. The other officers of the regiment are Brevet Major Montgomery, who succeeded to the command; Captain Scrivner left a sick bed to participate in the action; Captain Bomford, detached with Major Wright, and subsequently rejoined the regiment; Captain Gates, Lieutenants Selden and Longstreet; Adjutants Merchant and Picket; and Assistant Surgeon De Leon, whose duties were most arduous and his attentions thereto unremitting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. MONTGOMERY,

Brevet Major, commanding 8th infantry.

Lieutenant KIRKHAM,

A. A. Adjutant General 2d brigade, 1st division.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, September 9, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of the light battalion, 1st division, during the battle of the 8th September, 1847, near this place:

The battalion left its quarters at three and a half o'clock, a. m., under the command of E. K. Smith, 5th infantry, and proceeded to take up its position as supporting column to Captain Huger's 24-pounder battery, some 700 or 800 yards in front of the enemy's centre. Shortly after day-break, the battalion was ordered forward to support the assaulting column, leaving Lieutenant Elzye's company, (I, 2d artillery,) to support the battery. After marching a few hundred yards in column, the battalion was formed forward into line, and advanced in double quick time. Just as it was entering the range of the enemy's musketry, it came up with the ranks of the assaulting column; necessarily, in much disorder from the intensity of the fire which the enemy was pouring upon them. Passing through them, it continued its rapid advance, bearing towards the enemy's left, which rested on and occupied the long range of buildings known as "the foundry;" the whole of which was covered with the enemy's infantry. When the battalion was within about 100 yards of the enemy's line, Lieutenant Peck's company, (K, 2d artillery,) with some few other men, took shelter under a low bank,

and was immediately engaged. At this point, the whole battalion was exposed to a most destructive *cross-fire* from the enemy's defences in front, and from the tops of the houses guarding his left. The remaining two companies of the battalion, bearing still more to the right, were gallantly led on by Captain Smith in a charge upon the enemy's left, broke through his first line of defences, passed some seventy or eighty yards to the right of his battery, and broke his second line by passing through an archway under the buildings, and put to flight numbers of the enemy far greater than their own. Lieutenant Dent and Captain Smith immediately led some men to the top of the building, and others climbed to the roof of some sheds, and soon drove the enemy from that position of the buildings, within effective musket range, to the more distant portion, which he still occupied in considerable force. Immediately after entering the archway, the battalion was joined by the 1st brigade, and operated mainly with that brigade during the remainder of the action. At this time, it was impossible to advance upon the enemy's battery, as the *whole* front of the buildings, near which it was placed, was enfiladed by an inconceivably destructive shower of musketry and grape shot. The conflict here became desperate; but Captain Drum's light battery soon came up, and by its assistance the fire from the enemy's battery and that from the house-tops, which protected it, was soon so far silenced that a charge was made and the battery carried. It was in leading this charge, that Captain Smith fell when within a few feet of the parapet wall. Just at this time a considerable body of the enemy made an advance upon the position occupied by Lieutenant Peck's company, (which had in the meantime been joined by a large party of other men,) but it was promptly met and repulsed by him, aided by the fire from Captain Drum's battery, and by musketry from the position of the captured battery. Lieutenant Peck, with his company, immediately manned one of the captured guns, and advanced with it to a position occupied by the 1st brigade, with which he served during the remainder of the action, the severest portion of which was terminated by the capture of the enemy's battery. The battalion was the *first* in taking possession of the enemy's works, was very active and immediately instrumental in taking and securing most of the prisoners, and captured the first one (an officer) taken during the action. Lieutenant Dent, with Sergeant Flynn and private Murray, of H company, 5th infantry, were the first to enter the battery in charging upon it, and, just after entering, Lieutenant Dent was wounded.

It is a highly pleasing duty to bear testimony to the distinguished bravery and activity of every officer in the battalion, all leading and urging their men forward under a fire which rendered success almost hopeless. Many non-commissioned officers also behaved in the most gallant manner, intrepidly exposing themselves wherever an opportunity offered for attacking the enemy. Among them, I would mention Sergeant Updegraff, (wounded,) and Flynn, of H company, 5th infantry, and Sergeants Murray, Casmond, and Colford, and Corporal Lowe, (the latter wounded,) of B company, 8th in-

fantry; and respectfully and earnestly recommend them to the favorable consideration of the general commanding 1st division.

The circumstances under which the battalion made its charge were *extremely* unfavorable, it being obliged to pass through the disordered ranks of a force *four* times in its own strength, to attack the same force which had caused *them* to falter.

The strength of the battalion, as it entered the field, was one hundred and seventy-four men and seven officers; one hundred and twenty-seven men and six officers entered the charge, of which more than *one-third* were killed and wounded.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. V. D. REEVE,
Captain 8th Infantry.

Capt. W. W. MACKALL,

Assistant Adjutant General, 1st division of the army.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, September 9, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my company on the 7th and 8th instants.

At 8 in the evening, on the 7th, I received orders from General Worth, through Captain Huger, to send one gun with an officer to the picket fronting Chapultepec, and to join Colonel Garland's brigade with two guns, at 3 o'clock, a. m., on the 8th. I immediately detached Lieutenant Benjamin with an 8-pounder (Mexican gun) to the picket, and at 3 o'clock, a. m., on the 8th, I reported with two 6-pounders (the Buena Vista guns) to Colonel Garland, who directed me to follow in rear of his column, and, when in position, to cover my guns as much as possible from being seen from Chapultepec.

I arrived at my position (on the road leading to El Molino del Rey) at the dawn of day, and having hidden my guns behind some shrubbery, I remained stationary for about fifteen minutes, when, receiving orders for the artillery to go forward, I advanced rapidly and brought my pieces into action about two hundred yards from a breastwork situated twenty or thirty yards in front of El Molino. Whilst the pieces were being unlimbered, we received a shower of grape from the breastwork, which disabled the horse I was riding and two of those at the guns, and wounded one of the drivers and a cannonier; the horses becoming frantic from their wounds, I cut the traces and worked the guns by hand the rest of the engagement. I then fired once with round shot, and running the guns forward under a heavy fire to within one hundred yards of the breastwork and, getting an enfilading position, I opened with canister, which cleared the work of the enemy.

Running the guns again forward, I fired on the enemy in El Molino, until they surrendered, and then at a portion of the retreating enemy, until informed by Colonel Belton that there was a gun in the road leading from the southern side of El Molino to Chapultepec, which was annoying our men, when I advanced with one gun

(the other having become accidentally spiked by the breaking of a priming wire) to the road, and along it to within about three hundred yards of the grove, at the foot of Chapultepec. I then halted, and fired at the enemy in the grove with good effect. Perceiving, in a few moments, that the enemy was advancing in a heavy column from the grove, and being myself three hundred yards in advance of any support, I sent a message to the commanding officer of the infantry, in my rear, informing him of the fact; and, continuing my fire on the advancing column, I repeatedly raked it, and thus retarded its advance. Finding that no troops were coming to my support, I sent another message to the rear, and in a few minutes received directions from a staff officer, to withdraw to the corner of El Molino; when I resumed my fire on the advancing column, until it was checked, and then at the retreating enemy, so long as my ammunition lasted.

After the enemy had been driven from all its positions to Chapultepec, our troops were withdrawn, and I was directed by Colonel Garland to return to this place. Lieutenant F. J. Porter, of my company, accompanied me throughout the action, and had command of one of the guns, which he worked admirably, and fired with great effect. He was also particularly active in restoring order to some of the other troops, and urging them forward, and continually exposing himself during the action, to a heavy fire, in the discharge of his duties.

To Captain B. Huger, of the ordnance, I am greatly indebted for his kindness in furnishing me with horses from the siege train, and for other facilities in fitting out my battery. My thanks are also due to Captain Reeves, and Lieutenant Merchant, 8th infantry; Brevet Captain Nichols, and Lieutenants Anderson and Peck, 2d artillery; Lieutenant Thorne, 3d dragoons, and Lieutenant Shields, 3d artillery; for their assistance whilst working my guns by hand to the front. These officers, seeing my men nearly worn out with fatigue, seized hold of the guns, and performed the duties of cannoniers.

To my non-commissioned officers and privates is due the highest praise for their excellent and gallant conduct throughout. They stood manfully at their guns, whilst many around them shrank from the galling fire of the enemy. Sergeant J. M. Robinson, quartermaster sergeant of the 2d artillery, distinguished himself by his exertions at the guns during the action.

Lieutenant Benjamin, who had the 8-pounder at the picket, reports to me that the enemy, on the night of the 7th, drove in an advance guard, fired some shots, and showed some intention of advancing on the picket; but seeing the port-fire lighted, they relinquished the idea. On the 8th, a considerable force of the enemy was formed near the picket; but, after discharging a few shots, it withdrew towards the city.

My loss is two privates killed, and one sergeant and two privates wounded. A list of their names is appended.

It may be proper for me to state, that when that portion of the enemy in El Molino del Rey displayed a white flag in token of sur-

render, I ceased firing at the building; and during the suspension of my fire, several Mexicans, within a few feet of the flag, fired on us, and killed one of my men at the guns.

I am, very respectfully,

S. H. DRUM,
Captain 4th Artillery.

Capt. W. W. MACKALL,
A. A. General.

List of the killed and wounded of company G., 4th artillery.

- Killed....* 1. John Grace, private.
Do 2. Samuel Grove, private.
Wounded.. 1. Jacob Brice, sergeant, severely.
Do 2. Richard Boone, private, slightly.
Do 3. Thomas N. Quick, private, slightly.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION,
Navarte, Mexico, September 10, 4847.

SIR: In compliance with orders received on the 7th instant, I marched my brigade, consisting of the voltigeur regiment under Colonel Andrews, the 11th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Graham, and the 14th regiment, under Colonel Trousdale, from its encampment at Mixcoac to Tacubaya, and reported to Major General Worth for further orders, on the same evening, preparatory to the attack and destruction of the foundry of the enemy at Molino del Rey, under the fortress of Chapultepec.

Before daylight on the morning of the 8th instant, I placed my command on the plain on the west side of the works of the enemy, in the position indicated in the order number 95, of Major General Worth, supporting the heavy battery of Captain Huger on my right and the field battery of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan on my left, holding my command in compact order, to support either of the three attacking columns, or any point which the circumstances might require.

The attack commenced at daylight upon the enemy's positions, by the infantry of the 1st division, my command having been from the commencement of the attack within the range of the heavy fire of the enemy, from which it suffered severely.

A large body of the enemy's cavalry appearing on our left, I detached the regiment of voltigeurs two or three hundred yards in that direction, along a ravine which covered that flank of the army. Major Sumner at the same time crossed the ravine with his cavalry; by these movements, and an occasional shot from the field battery, the enemy's cavalry was driven out of reach. Two companies of the voltigeur regiment, commanded by Lieutenants Fry and

Kintzing were then detached, under Major Caldwell, to intercept a retreating party of the enemy, a corresponding movement being made by Major Sumner, and the party of the enemy killed or taken. The regiment of voltigeurs was subsequently moved to the right in support of Colonel Garland's brigade, and aided in defeating the enemy's last effort near the foundry at Molino del Rey.

A party of the enemy's cavalry on our left was driven off by Captain Blair's company of the voltigeur regiment, detached for that purpose under Major Caldwell's directions.

Captain Edwards's company was detached with the field piece captured on the road near the foundry, to the one gun battery in the road to Chapultepec, where the piece was actively served by that company. The gun and ammunition were taken to this position, as well as withdrawn by the men, no limber being found with the piece, and was subsequently taken from the field by Captain Biddle's company of the same regiment.

The attack commenced at day-light upon the enemy's position, by the infantry of the 1st division. It soon after became necessary to support the centre, which I did by advancing in two columns, the 11th regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Graham, on the right, and the voltigeur regiment, under Colonel Andrews, on the left. The enemy being in great force, in a very strong position behind stone walls, difficult to attack, well defended with artillery, and with continuous lines of infantry, resisted for a time the assault, but were compelled to give place to our troops, who ultimately occupied the whole line of their positions which defended the foundry, captured their batteries and a large quantity of ammunition, turning their own guns upon them, and driving them back into the fortress of Chapultepec, securing also a large quantity of grain and flour in the mill.

This result was greatly hastened by the efficient use of three pieces of field artillery which were brought forward by Lieutenants Harley, McClelland, and Scott, by order of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, under a heavy fire from the enemy. A portion of the 11th regiment gained an entrance into the lower end of a building on the right, occupied by the enemy, where several Mexican officers surrendered, the commanding officer delivering his sword to Lieutenant Scott of the 11th regiment. In the mean time, Lieutenant R. H. Johnson, commanding company E, was killed by a musket ball, while most gallantly leading on his men. Lieutenant Colonel Graham, although badly wounded in two places, and Lieutenants McCoy and Harley, and a portion of their command, pursued the enemy to the left, and, while leading an assault on a large and strongly fortified building still in the possession of the enemy, Lieutenant Colonel Graham received two mortal wounds, of which he died in a few minutes, upon the field he had so gallantly assisted to win. Captain Irwin, although severely wounded, remained in command of his company as long as it was engaged, and Captain Guthrie was disabled by severe wounds.

Soon after the action commenced, four companies of the 14th regiment were also detached, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel P. O. Hebert, to support the assaulting party upon Molino del Rey. A captured piece of artillery was fired, under the direction of Captain Glenn of that regiment, who was placed in charge of the same by Lieutenant Colonel Hebert, until the ammunition was exhausted. Four moulds for casting cannon, found inside the building, were destroyed by Captains Hoffman and Lovell, of the 6th infantry. A number of muskets and some ammunition were also destroyed.

The remainder of the 14th regiment, under the command of Colonel Trousdale, remained upon the field to support the artillery, during which time they were also exposed to the fire of the enemy from both cannon and musketry. In addition to the officers already named, I would particularly mention the services and gallantry of Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, Majors Caldwell and Talcott, of the voltigeur regiment, the latter of whom was wounded early in the action, but remained on the field during the day, and also Lieutenant Colonel Hebert, of the 14th regiment; Captain Charles I Biddle, of the voltigeur regiment, severely sick, left his bed at Mixcoac, when the firing began, and joined his company; Assistant Surgeon Samuel D. Scott, of the 11th regiment, was active in his attention to the wounded on the field.

Assistant Adjutant General George Deas, on duty upon my staff, was much exposed during the action, and by industry, coolness, and gallantry, rendered valuable service.

I forward herewith enclosed the separate reports of commanding officers of regiments, and also a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the occasion.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. CADWALADER,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Comd'g.

To Captain W. W. MACKALL,
Acting Adj. Gen. 1st Div., U. S. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST REGIMENT VOLTIGEURS,
Navarte, September 10, 1847.

SIR: The regiment of voltigeurs, under my command, moved from its encampment near Mixcoac to Tacubaya, on the evening of the 7th instant, where we remained during the night, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, moved forward with the other regiments of General Cadwalader's brigade to support General Worth's operations.

At day break, we were in the position assigned us, supporting the heavy battery, (Captain Huger's,) where we remained until the advance of the infantry of the 1st division to attack the enemy's positions, at which time General Cadwalader ordered forward his

brigade to support these attacks, again selecting the voltigeur regiment and detaching them to the left for the important duty of protecting Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's battery. In the first position taken for this purpose, the regiment remained, under a very heavy fire, from which it suffered severely, about fifteen minutes.

A large body of the enemy's cavalry then appearing on our left, the regiment was marched under a heavy and continuous fire of musketry, two or three hundred yards in that direction, and took position along the ravine which covered that flank of the army. Major Sumner at the same time crossed the ravine with his cavalry; by these movements, and an occasional shot from the battery, the enemy's cavalry was driven out of reach. The 1st and 2d companies of my regiment, commanded respectively by Lieutenants Fry and Kintzing, were then detached, under Major Caldwell, to intercept a retreating party of the enemy, a corresponding movement being made by Major Sumner, and the party in question killed or taken.

The enemy's right being now driven from that part of the field, we were ordered to move to the right to join Colonel Garland's brigade, and marching under a direct fire of round shot from the enemy's battery at Chapultepec, we arrived in time to aid in defeating the enemy's last effort near the foundry. The regiment remained in position on Colonel Garland's left, by his order, until the withdrawal of the troops.

A party of the enemy's cavalry, which appeared on our left, was driven off by the third company, commanded by Captain Blair, detached for that purpose under Major Caldwell's directions. The 8th company (Captain Edwards's) was detached, with the field-piece captured on the road near the foundry, to the one-gun battery in the road to Chapultepec, to which a party of our infantry advanced, where the piece was served by Captain Edwards's company until the party was ordered in by Colonel Garland, preparatory to his being relieved in his position by Colonel Ransom. The gun and ammunition were taken to this position as well as withdrawn, by the men—no limber being found with the piece—and was taken from the field by another company (Captain Biddle's) of the regiment. After leaving the vicinity of the foundry, the regiment remained near the field to protect the wagons employed in bringing off the wounded; that being done, it returned to Mixcoac and encamped.

I beg leave to call your attention to the firmness of the officers and men under a heavy fire, and the precision and accuracy with which the regiment moved and formed under like circumstances, and the handsome manner in which each detachment performed the service required of it.

I derived on this occasion, as on all former occasions, the most valuable aid from the gallantry and ability of Lieutenant Colonel Johnston. Majors Caldwell and Talcott were both active and efficient, the former in addition to his service with the body of the regiment, was twice detached, and the latter, wounded early in the action, remained on the field until the close. Captain Biddle,

severely sick, left his bed at Mixcoac, when the firing began, to join his company.

I forward herewith a list of the casualties on the occasion, and am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. P. ANDREWS,
Colonel Voltigeurs U. S. A.

To Captain GEORGE DEAS,
Assistant Adjutant General U. S. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 11TH REGIMENT INFANTRY,
Hacienda, Navarte, September 10, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to your order, I herewith submit a report of the services of the 11th infantry on the 8th September. On the 7th, companies D, E, F, H, and I, of the regiment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, moved from its quarters at the hacienda San José and encamped on a field between Mixcoac and Tacubaya. About 7 o'clock, on the same evening, we were ordered under arms, and, leaving a very small camp guard, proceeded to Tacubaya. Here the regiment was placed under shelter in the court of a large building, where it remained until 3 o'clock the next morning, when it was ordered to join the brigade under command of General Cadwalader. This was immediately done, the regiment taking position on the left of the voltigeurs. The brigade proceeded on to the field, and, when it had arrived within a short distance of the enemy's works, it was halted. In a few moments, our artillery opened its fire, and our advanced infantry moved on to the attack. In about fifteen minutes after the firing commenced, the 11th regiment was detached from the brigade and deployed to the right to support some of our infantry who were most warmly engaged. In order to effect this object, we had to cross the plain, raked by the enemy's artillery and musketry; and, in doing so, we sustained a very heavy loss in killed and wounded. Having crossed this plain, the regiment took position and opened a heavy fire on the enemy on our left in the field, and on our right on the house tops. This firing continued for more than half hour, when the enemy on the field gave way and those in the building surrendered. This result was greatly hastened by the efficient use of three pieces of field artillery which were brought forward by Lieutenants Harley, McClelland, and Scott, by order of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, under a most heavy fire from the enemy.

I was now ordered into the fort on our right, which had surrendered. Lieutenants Evans, Tippin, and Scott gained an entrance into the lower end of the building, and received the swords of several officers who had surrendered; the Mexican commanding officer delivering his sword to Lieutenant Scott.

In the meantime, Lieutenant R. H. L. Johnson, commanding E company, was killed by a musket ball while most gallantly cheering

on his men. Lieutenant Colonel Graham, with Lieutenants McCoy and Harley, pursued the enemy to the left, although he (Colonel G.) was badly wounded in two places; and while leading a charge on a large and strongly fortified building, still in the possession of the enemy, a volley of musketry was fired upon him, inflicting two mortal wounds, of which he died in a few minutes, on the field he had so gallantly assisted to win.

In conclusion, permit me to call your attention to the universal good conduct of both officers and men. Captain Irwin, although severely wounded, remained in command of his company as long as it was engaged. Captain Guthrie was disabled by severe wounds. To Lieutenants McCoy, Evans, Harley, McClelland, Tippin, and Scott, I am greatly indebted for the aid and energy which they evinced while engaged throughout the day.

Sergeant McEnnis, of D company, and Sergeant Freeze, of E company, are entitled to great credit for bravery and good conduct.

The following is a list of killed and wounded:

Killed....1. Lieutenant Colonel Wm. M. Graham.

Do 2. Lieutenant R. H. L. Johnson.

Wounded..1. Captain Wm. H. Irwin, severely.

Do 2. Captain P. N. Guthrie, severely.

Do 3. Lieutenant D. S. Lee, adjutant, slightly.

Killed....1. Private John Siglee, company D.

Do 2. Corporal Charles Tenner, company E.

Do 3. Private John Buchanan, company E.

Do 4. Private John Manning, company E.

Do 5. Sergeant George Johnston, company E.

Do 6. Corporal John McMahon, company F.

Do 7. Private James Simpson, company F.

Do 8. Private Daniel Shipley, company H.

Wounded..1. Private Isaac Mahan, company D, severely.

Do 2. Private Uriah Kitchen, company D, severely.

Do 3. Private John Hays, company D, mortally.

Do 4. Private James Rager, company D, slightly.

Do 5. Private McClung Radcliff, company D, slightly.

Do 6. Private James Hight, company D, slightly.

Do 7. Sergeant John P. Weldon, company E, severely.

Do 8. Corporal Charles Bartelkey, company E, slightly.

Do 9. Corporal Michael Feeney, company E, slightly.

Do 10. Sergeant — Freeze, company E, slightly.

Do 11. Sergeant Lenox Rea, company H, severely.

Do 12. Sergeant J. C. Handy, company H, slightly.

Do 13. Private Wm. R. Call, company H, severely.

Do 14. Private Jesse Flowns, company H, slightly.

Do 15. Private Wm. Dorman, company H, severely.

Do 16. Private Isaac Price, company H, slightly.

Do 17. Private James Neshitt, company H, slightly.

Do 18. Private David Ayres, company H, missing.

Do 19. Private Robert D. Brown, company F, slightly.

<i>Wounded.</i>	20.	Private Foster R. Carson, company F, severely.
Do	21.	Private James Dilks, company F, severely.
Do	22.	Private Wm. S. Sathel, company F, severely.
Do	23.	Private — Schmidt, company F; slightly.
Do	24.	Corporal Robert Raasch, company I, slightly.
Do	25.	Private Herman Bixenstine, company I, severely.
Do	26.	Private Frederick Babe, company I, severely.
Do	27.	Private Benjamin Deihl, company I, slightly.
Do	28.	Private John Roenig, company I, mortally.
Do	29.	Private Albert Magill, company I, severely.
Do	30.	Private Simon Pichel, company I, slightly.

RECAPITULATION.

Total killed.....	10
Total wounded.....	33

In consequence of severe indisposition, the command was given to Lieutenant McCoy, who collected and marched the regiment to quarters.

The thanks of all are due to assistant surgeon Samuel D. Scott for his attention to the wounded on the field.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. HUNTER,

Major 11th Infantry, commanding.

To Captain GEO. DEAS,

Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

N. B.—At the time the regiment entered the engagement it numbered 160 rank and file.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 14TH REGIMENT, U. S. INFANTRY,
Mexico, September 10, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left my quarters at Mixcoac, Mexico, on the evening of the 7th September, 1847, and arrived about sunset at the village of Tacubaya, where I remained with my regiment until about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 8th. We then, together with other troops, marched towards Chapultepec, where we met the Mexican forces soon after daylight on the 8th.

Here a battle ensued which lasted until evening of that day. My command was kept, in part, as a reserve, but was so situated as to receive considerable injury from the fire of the enemy, both cannon and musketry.

A detachment of four companies from it, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel P. O. Hebert, was sent towards the fort early in the action, which did not return to the regiment during the battle, but joined the regiment again soon after the other four companies had returned to Tacubaya. A report made by Colonel Hebert is attached to this report, marked A, as a part of the same.

The killed, wounded, and missing of the 14th regiment United States infantry, on the 18th September, 1847, were as follows :

Wounded..1. Major John H. Savage, severely.

Company E.—Captain Edgar Bogardus.

Killed1. Corporal Henry W. Givin.

Wounded..1. Corporal Lewis Warner, dangerously.

Do 2. Private Fielding Young, severely.

Do 3. Private Jackson W. Lowry, slightly.

Missing...None.

Company A.—Captain R. G. Beale.

KilledNone.

Wounded..1. Corporal Monroe Fleming, slightly.

Do 2. Private Christopher Papst, severely.

Do 3. Private Thomas Pearson, slightly.

Do 4. James M. Cox, slightly.

Company B.—Captain P. B. Anderson.

KilledNone.

Wounded..1. Private Robert Brenton.

Do 2. Citizen Leonidas Edwards, of Texas, who had joined the mess of Captain Anderson, and went into battle with the regiment, severely.

Company F.—Captain Thomas Glenn.

KilledNone.

Wounded..1. Captain Glenn, slightly.

Do 2. First Lieutenant Thomas Shields, severely.

Do 3. Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Davis, slightly.

Do 4. Private — Sawyer, severely.

Do 5. Private — Lynch, slightly.

Do 6. Private — Farral, slightly.

Company G.—Captain James M. Scantland.

KilledNone.

Wounded..None.

Missing...None.

Company H.—Captain J. P. Breedlove.

KilledNone.

Wounded..1. Second Lieutenant C. C. Hays, slightly.

Do 2. Private — Mallerby, slightly.

Do 3. Private — Hall, slightly.

Company I.—Captain Joseph W. Perkins.

KilledNone.

Wounded..1. Private — Gillespie, severely.

Missing...None.

Company K.—Captain Creed T. Huddleston, commanded by First Lieutenant Robert Humphreys.

KilledNone.

Wounded..1. Private Hardy Johnson, severely.

Do 2. Private James R. Austin, slightly.

Do 3. Private Thomas M. Hayter, slightly.

Do 4. Private Henry Dunigin, slightly.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. TROUSDALE,

Colonel, Commanding 14th Regiment U. S. Infantry.

General GEORGE CADWALADER,

Comd'g 2d Brigade, 2d Division, U. S. Army.

MISCOAQUE, September 8, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that upon my arrival at the hacienda, or foundry, with four companies of the 14th regiment, I took command of all the forces in the interior of the building, and distributed them around the wall so as to make the best possible defence. For this purpose, I had platforms erected in an angle of the building, behind the wall, facing the enemy. I ordered a captured piece of artillery to be brought up by a detail from the 14th regiment, and having placed it in position myself, commenced a fire upon a redan within range, and occupied by the enemy. From this position they were soon dislodged, and the fire was continued upon a wood occupied by the enemy until the ammunition was exhausted. The piece was fired under the direction of Captain Glenn, of the 14th regiment, whom I had placed in charge. Four moulds for casting cannon, a number of muskets, and some ammunition found inside, were destroyed. Such parts of the building as were combustible we attempted to burn. The enemy kept up a continual fire of skirmishes, particularly after the fire of the piece of artillery ceased, but with no injury whatever to the troops inside. I found a portion of the 6th infantry occupying the angle of the building nearest the enemy. Captains Lovell and Hoffman, of this regiment, destroyed the cannon moulds, &c.

This position I occupied until relieved by command of Brigadier General Pierce, and then marched into Tacubaya. With regard to the officers under my command, I can only say that every one *did his duty nobly and well.*

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

P. O. HEBERT,

Lieutenant Colonel 14th Regiment United States Infantry.

Colonel WM. TROUSDALE,

Commanding 14th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Army.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, *September 10, 1847.*

SIR: In obedience to instructions from Major General Worth, commanding the first division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the assaulting column under my command on the morning of the 8th instant.

The assaulting column consisted of twelve officers and five hundred men, taken in proportion from the regiments composing the first division, the whole divided into five companies of one hundred men each, to wit: the 2d and 3d artillery united, under First Lieutenant Shackelford and First Lieutenant Daniels; the 1st infantry, under Captain Walker, of the 6th infantry, with First Lieutenant Haller; the 5th infantry, under Captain Merrill, with Second Lieutenant Farry, of the 3d artillery; the 6th infantry, under Captain Cady, with Second Lieutenant Maloney, of the 1st infantry; the 8th infantry, under Captain Bomford, with Second Lieutenant Snelling; First Lieutenant Clark, of the 8th infantry, I selected as my staff officer; Captain Mason and Lieutenant Foster, of the engineer corps, also joined the column.

At 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th, the column was paraded, and at 4 o'clock I reached the field, and remained in compact order in front of the enemy's batteries and lines, until it was light enough to distinguish his position, when I deployed to the left of our siege battery. After a few rounds from our battery, I ordered the battalion to advance in line—the point of direction being the enemy's battery. The line moved forward in good order; and, at the distance of two hundred yards, the enemy opened on us with round and grape-shot with considerable effect—the ground being perfectly level. I instantly ordered the double quick step; the line advanced rapidly, and immediately came within close musket range. I found the enemy securely and strongly posted within his fort, and lines on either flank extending beyond view. He had abandoned his artillery, which was placed a little in advance, and with his immense superiority in numbers, and comparatively secure, was enabled to concentrate all his fire upon our ranks, already very much reduced in numbers. Myself struck down with a musket ball, I was unable to see the state of the contest for a few moments, and was soon after obliged to leave the field; not, however, before witnessing the movement of the gallant light battalion to support the advance.

The assaulting column continued the combat, in conjunction with the other corps of the division, until the enemy's positions were all carried, and we remained in possession of the field; after which, there being but three officers left, and the rank and file very much reduced, they joined their respective regiments.

The conduct of all the officers and men on this occasion is worthy of the highest commendation. Ten officers, and a large number of the rank and file, were either killed or wounded.

The hasty formation of the assaulting column in the night before the battle, it being drawn from six different regiments, and the loss of four-fifths of my officers, renders it impossi-

ble for me to make a detailed report of the killed and wounded of the rank and file; they must necessarily be embraced in their company and regimental reports.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brevet Major 8th Infantry, com'g assaulting column.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Head-quarters, 1st Division, Tacubaya, Mexico.

List of commissioned officers of the assaulting column killed or wounded in the attack on the Mexican batteries, near Tacubaya, on the morning of the 8th September, 1847.

1. Brevet Major G. Wright, 8th infantry, commanding assaulting column wounded.
 2. Captain M. E. Merrill, 5th infantry killed.
 3. Captain A. Cady, 6th infantry wounded.
 4. Captain W. H. T. Walker, 6th infantry do
 5. Captain J. L. Mason, engineer corps do
 6. First Lieutenant M. L. Shackelford, 2d artillery.... do
 7. First Lieutenant C. B. Daniels, 2d artillery do
 8. First Lieutenant J. D. Clark, 8th infantry, acting adjutant..... do
 9. Second Lieutenant J. F. Farry, 3d artillery killed.
 10. Second Lieutenant J. G. S. Snelling, 8th infantry.. wounded.
- Tacubaya, September 10, 1847.*

MEXICO, September 15, 1847.

After the storming of Chapultepec, on the 13th of September, I was directed by the general-in-chief to follow you on the San Cosme road, and report to you with the siege pieces. The guns being in fixed batteries, and the horses sent the day previous to the depot at Miscoaque, there was some delay in getting in motion. As soon as the horses arrived, I sent Lieutenant Hagner forward with a section, (one 24-pounder and one 8-inch howitzer,) escorted by a detachment of New York volunteers and marines, commanded by Captain Gallagher, New York volunteers, and followed with the next section, (one 24-pounder and one 8-inch howitzer,) manned by a detachment from the first division, commanded by Lieutenant Anderson, 2d artillery, and one 10-inch mortar, in charge of Lieutenant Stone, ordnance. All the batteries of the enemy had been carried before I joined you, except the one at the garita San Cosmé.

Lieutenant Hagner's section was advanced against this, but it was found impossible to bring his pieces into position to batter it, on

account of the nature of the ground, and his section was withdrawn. Lieutenant Hagner superintended the firing of a mountain howitzer, which was carried to the top of the building, and you shortly afterwards carried the enemy's battery by passing the infantry through the houses. By your directions, I then advanced two pieces and the mortar to the garita, and fired a few rounds from a 24-pounder down the street, and threw five shells from the mortar (at about 10 o'clock, p. m.) towards the centre of the city.

On the morning of the 14th, all the siege pieces mentioned above moved into the city with your division; and, when we were fired upon from the houses, Lieutenant Hagner was detached, with an 8-inch howitzer, and fired several rounds into the houses the shots proceeded from.

Three pieces were moved to the plaza, and two placed on the street leading from it to the Alameda, and remained in these positions during the harrassing day of the 14th September.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. HUGER,

Captain, Act. Chief of Ordnance.

To Major General WORTH,
Commanding 1st Division.

ENGINEER QUARTERS,
City of Mexico, September 16, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of Major General Worth, the following report of the operations of the engineer company, whilst under his command, in the attack on this city. About 8 o'clock, p. m., on the 13th September, orders were received for the engineer company and its train to move forward and form the siege train, under General Worth. At 4 o'clock, I reported to General Worth, who was then with his forces in the suburbs of the city in front of the battery at the garita; all the other batteries on that road up to this point had been already carried. The general informed me that I was the senior engineer with his division, and directed me to go forward, see the condition of things in front, determine upon what was to be done, and report to him as soon as possible. There was one point to which I directed my particular attention. He wished me, after a close examination, to decide whether, in my opinion, the heavy pieces should be ordered forward.

I found Lieutenant Hunt, of Duncan's light battery, in advance of General Worth about 200 yards. His piece had been firing, through an embrasure of one of the Mexican batteries, against an embrasure battery of two guns at the garita.

Some 400 yards further up the street, our troops were at that time on the right of the road, partly sheltered by walls of enclosures, and on the left by houses. There were very few houses on the right, but on the left there was a continuous row of buildings to the battery in our front, from which, at this time, we were receiving a heavy fire of grape, and some musketry from the tops of the houses in the vicinity of the garita.

I returned to General Worth at once, and recommended that the heavy pieces should not be brought up, but that they should pass from house to house, picking through the walls; thus approaching under perfect cover. The general directed me to bring up my company, which was with the siege train just in rear, and to take charge of the operations. A few captured picks and crow-bars had already been ordered forward. When I reached the front with my company and tools, the picking had been commenced, but was for some cause suspended. Lieutenants Haller and Judah, of the 4th infantry, and Lieutenant Pickett, of the 8th, who were in advance, gave me what information they had already acquired, and rendered efficient aid in conducting the operations. Near sunset, we reached the top of a three-story house, with flat roof and stone parapet, within 40 yards of the battery—the enemy unconscious of our being in the vicinity. As soon as our fire was opened the enemy retreated, and succeeded in carrying with them one of their pieces. Part of the force with me on the roof was then engaged with the enemy on the house-tops in rear of the battery. We soon drove them from their position. The other portion fell back to the stairs, made their way to the lower story, through the door into the street, and pursued the enemy. When this party entered the battery, our troops from the right of the road had reached there just in advance of them. I was supported in this operation, on the left of the street, by Colonel Clarke's brigade.

Passing by the battery at the garita, we effected a lodgment on the left, in the houses; and, placing the main portion of the force under shelter, moved on with my own corps and a detachment of the 4th infantry, (under Lieutenants Smith and Judah,) and found strong positions on the right and left of the road, where the troops could rest protected from fire. A large convent, 150 yards in our front, on the left of the road, was strongly fortified. The next cross street (the Paseo) had batteries upon it. This was reported to the general, who moved a brigade into the positions selected, and directed me, after placing the troops and picket-guards, to report in person at his head-quarters.

I reported at 10 o'clock, and was ordered to suspend operations for the night and resume them at day-light.

On the morning of the 14th, at 3 o'clock, with the engineer company, and a party of 20 men of the 5th infantry under Lieutenant Lugenbeel, we proceeded to the convent, and found that the troops had left it. Forcing our way into it and the adjoining barrack, I saw that the position was very strong; that the whole of the troops operating on this road would be perfectly protected here, and that we had already turned the citadel, which I had before supposed to be further down towards the plaza. Lieutenant McClellan, who had gone on towards the Alameda, reported, about day-light, that the place was clear, and requested that troops should be ordered forward. I was at this time in the steeple of the convent of —, and from this point could see that the citadel was very nearly deserted by troops; and, whilst considering whether to recommend an attack by storm, or advise the establishment of a battery to take

their guns in flank, I saw the head of General Quitman's troops approaching the palace. A part of General Worth's command was at this time in the Alameda. Lieutenant McClellan, with a portion of the engineer company, was between the Alameda and the plaza. Supposing now that the enemy had left the city, I proceeded with my men towards the plaza, but was recalled before proceeding more than two squares from the Alameda.

During the remainder of the day, I acted under the immediate orders of the general, in the street-fighting, until the recall was sounded about 3 o'clock. A great many houses were broken open by my men, with crow-bars and axes; many suspicious persons taken prisoners, and some killed. The enemy kept up an irregular but very annoying fire, from behind corners, and from doors, and windows, and house tops. They generally kept at a considerable distance. Lieutenant McClellan succeeded, by taking to the roofs, in bringing a detachment of the company within good range of a large number of them, and killed 15 or 20 of them. In this affair, the 1st sergeant of the company was wounded. By direction of the general, I sent to Chapultepec for powder, which did not come up until after the recall was sounded. The orders were to blow up every house from which a shot was fired; unfortunately I could not execute the order for want of powder.

I would call the attention of the general to the prompt and efficient manner in which the men of my company executed every order. Though often separated into half a dozen different parties, and necessarily without an officer at many points, they conducted themselves with the greatest propriety. No case of irregularity occurred amongst them during the day. My non-commissioned officers all showed themselves worthy and competent to command. The 1st sergeant, D. Hastings, was particularly distinguished for good judgment, great efficiency, and daring gallantry. I again recommend him for promotion to the rank of commissioned officer.

To Lieutenant G. B. McClellan, of the engineer company, I am indebted for most important services, both as an engineer and as a company officer. His daring gallantry, always conspicuous, was never more clearly shown than on this occasion. Operating most of the time rather separately, I relied implicitly on his judgment in all matters where I was not present to decide; and am happy to say that the result, in every case, justified his decisions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUS. W. SMITH,

Lieutenant Engineers, commanding company.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,

L. Adj. General, 1st Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION,
Mexico, September 16, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my brigade on the 13th instant.

The brigade marched from Tacubaya on the morning of the 13th, and was placed in position at the Molino del Rey, in readiness to support, if necessary, the assault upon Chapultepec. It was then directed to the left, passing the rear of that work; and, after its abandonment by the enemy, was thrown across the fields to intercept his retreat, in which operation it was partially successful. It then closely followed him up some distance along the San Cosmé road until it overtook his rear, which had made a stand behind a breast-work, from which they were driven by detachments of the 2d artillery, under Captain Brooks, and of the 4th infantry, under Lieutenant Grant, supported by other regiments of the division, after a short but sharp conflict. The 3d artillery, under Colonel Belton, had been detached by the general for special service, and rejoined me at this point. The command was ordered to halt in order to reorganize and replenish the ammunition. Having done this, the 4th infantry, supported by the remnant of the 2d artillery, was directed, by a flanking movement to the right, to turn the enemy's second work, in which they succeeded with a slight loss. The enemy then took position at the garita San Cosmé, when they were supported by two pieces of artillery which raked the streets with grape and cannister. Finding a secure position to the right of the second defence, I reorganized the command as it came up; mounted a howitzer on the top of a convent which, under the direction of Lieutenant Grant, quartermaster, 4th infantry, and Lieutenant Lendrum, 3d artillery, annoyed the enemy considerably. During my temporary absence from this point to confer with the general, Captain Mackenzie, with a portion of the storming party, was allowed by Colonel Belton to make a movement to the right in order, if possible, to turn the position of the garita. I had been absent only a few minutes, when I met the voltigeur regiment which had been ordered up to my support, and returned with it in time to give definite instructions to the party, and to inform them that they would be supported. Parts of two regiments of the other brigade were then detached on this service. About this time, report was made to me that considerable progress had been made by the troops on the other side of the street by means of crowbars and pickaxes, working through houses and yards. This caused me to watch closely for the first movement of the enemy indicative of retreat. The moment this was discovered, the 4th infantry, followed by detachments of the 2d and 3d artillery, under Colonel Belton, rushed up the road, when they entered the work simultaneously with the forces operating to the right and left—Captain Mackenzie's storming party slightly in advance. One of the enemy's guns was captured and fired upon them. It being near night, the operations ceased for the day, and the troops went into quarters.

The regimental commanders, whose reports are herewith enclosed, marked A and B, merit the highest praise for their gallantry and perseverance. I beg to refer you to their reports for particular notice of officers and men; too much praise cannot be given to them for their untiring efforts to overtake and subdue the enemy, wherever ther took shelter. I must not omit to call the attention

of the general to Lieutenant Haller, of the 4th infantry, who gave evidence of courage and good conduct; his efforts were untiring and crowned with good results; and, also, to Lieutenant Grant, of the same regiment, who acquitted himself most nobly upon several occasions, under my own observation. I might, with propriety, name other officers of the brigade who are entitled to special notice for their soldierly conduct, but that it has been already done in the several regimental reports. So much has been said in my former reports of actions of the gallant bearing of the officers of my personal staff—Brevet Captain Nickols, acting assistant adjutant general, and Lieutenant Thorn, acting aid-de-camp—that it is only necessary to remark that they rendered most important services, incurring greater personal risk, on account of my feeble health, than I could have desired. A list of casualties will be found attached to each of the regimental reports.

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

JNO. GARLAND,

Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army.

Cap'tain W. W. MACKALL,

A. A. General, 1st division.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 17, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to report the operations of my battery around Chapultepec and in the city of Mexico, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th September, 1847.

On the morning of the 13th, one section was detached, under Lieutenants Hunt and Clarke, to join General Quitman's command, operating on the right of Chapultepec, whilst the other section accompanied the 1st division, operating to the left.

For the details of the services of the detached section, during its absence, I beg leave to refer to the accompanying report of Lieutenant Hunt, who commanded it. During the assault of Chapultepec, the section of Lieutenant Hays was temporarily sheltered, under the walls of El Molino, from the destructive artillery fire from the castle.

After this position was carried, this section followed the division in pursuit of the enemy, till it came upon his second line at St. Thomas, between Chapultepec and the city, near which point the detached section, under Lieutenant Hunt, rejoined.

Whilst dispositions were being made to dislodge the enemy, now in front of us, General Quitman's command had become warmly engaged on the Tacubaya causeway, to our right. The enemy's position, in front of General Quitman, was in full view from ours, and represented him stoutly resisting the progress of General Quitman's column by a warm musketry and artillery fire, delivered from an intrenchment thrown up for the defence of that approach to the city.

One piece of Lieutenant Hay's section was, by order of the

general, moved through the archway of the aqueduct, to a point that completely flanked the enemy's position, within easy range of his intrenchments. A brisk fire was opened upon his flank, which he resisted for a time, as well as that poured upon his front by General Quitman's troops; his hold, however, was soon broken, when he fled towards the city. About this time, Lieutenant Clarke brought up another piece, and both guns opened an effective fire upon the retreating forces, and kept it up until they took shelter in the suburbs. Two new batteries now opened upon General Quitman's column, and a third upon our section with effect; accordingly (as the section could produce no further adequate results in favor of General Quitman) the guns were withdrawn under cover of the aqueduct.

After the enemy's intrenchments at St. Thomas had been carried, a howitzer, under Lieutenant Hunt, was ordered forward to assist in driving the enemy from a troublesome little breastwork and battery across the road, which it completely raked.

As soon as the enemy was driven from his intrenchments, the howitzer was moved gallantly forward, and the exterior of the work occupied, when the enemy opened a three gun battery, with terrific effect upon the position, from the garita of San Cosmé, about two hundred yards distant.

Though the intrenchments afforded but imperfect protection against the enemy's shot, the position was maintained till our infantry turned and took the garita battery, when the howitzer, and soon after the entire battery, advanced to the gates of the city, now in our possession.

Early on the morning of the 14th, we entered the city. On this and the following day, the services of different pieces of the battery were brought into requisition to clear the streets, and support the infantry engaged in driving the guerillas from the house tops and interior of the buildings.

The conduct of the officers of the battery, Lieutenants H. J. Hunt, W. Hays, and H. F. Clark, on this, as on all former occasions, merits the highest commendation. During one period or another of the operations, the services of each were isolated, and always discharged with skill, gallantry, and intelligence.

The non-commissioned officers and men behaved as became the good reputation they enjoy for bravery and devotion to duty.

Our loss was one man, private Gilmore, killed; one private, Stanley, mortally wounded; one private, Murphy, desperately, and artificer King; privates Bateman, Smith, Watson, Wolf, and Desmond, slightly wounded. When private Gilmore was killed, a New York volunteer, named McKenney, took his post, and discharged his duties till he himself was desperately wounded.

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

JAMES DUNCAN,

Brevet Lieut. Col., U. S. A., comd'g Light Battery A, 2d Art.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,

A. A. General, U. S. Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D ARTILLERY, CITY OF MEXICO,
September 15, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report of the operations of the battalion under my command, in the battle of the 13th instant.

This battalion was made up of two companies of the 2d, and two companies of the 3d artillery, remodelled from the companies of these regiments serving with their colors on the 11th instant, much reduced, however, by detachments to the siege batteries and to the storming party for the assault of the works of Chapultepec. About seven in the morning the battalion moved, with the 1st division, across the plain to the Molinos de los Reyes, where it was established until the assault commenced. At this time it numbered 1 field officer, 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, and 144 rank and file.

The brigade moved forward by the left of the mill and hacienda, by the San Cosmé road, in rear of Chapultepec, and sustained the fire of cannon and musketry from that side of the work, and had steadily proceeded, when the fall of the Mexican colors, and the glorious display of our own, on the towering cliffs and battlements above, was instantly followed by the hot pursuit of the enemy across the ditches and ponds to the left of the road and aqueduct. The recall assembled the battalion on the road.

After the halt, while the field batteries and cavalry passed to the front, two companies of the 3d artillery under my command were ordered to support a section of Duncan's battery, advanced to within range of the Cindella and the batteries on the Paseo, and, shortly afterwards, to occupy the hacienda on the left, called Teja, by passing across the meadow. This position was at the head of an avenue and causeway to the Paseo and Cindella, which was held during the operations against those fortified points. The enemy gave way about half-past 12, and my detachment then moved to the left and joined the division at San Cosmé.

Captain Brooks's (2d artillery) report (during the period I was detached) I have submitted herewith.

From San Cosmé the battalion advanced upon the garita, under the tremendous fire of grape and musketry, and obtained the position of the convent and cross street of the square next below the garita. The houses on the left of the street were then occupied, and the slow process of boring through commenced—crowbars having come up from the rear. Being left at this time in command of the forces present, I deemed it essential to answer the call for additional force for the parties in the houses on the left of the street, but learned, from the report from the top of the convent, that our flank was menaced by a large force of lancers, and observing, also, that Captain McKenzie, 2d artillery, with the detached stormers, about 95 men, was present, this opportune reinforcement induced me to embrace the advantage held out by that gallant officer and his party, to feel the way to the battery and turn the position, now galling us by a severe fire of several hours' duration. This operation was performed with skill and success, supported by the fire of the mountain howitzer from the roof of the convent, and the advance through the houses and walls on both sides of the street

The trophy, a fine sixteen-pounder, complete, a large quantity of fixed ammunition, and three fine mules, fell into the hands of the artillery, and was secured by them.

Lieutenant R. W. Johnson, 3d artillery, was on duty with the gallant command of Captain Mackenzie.

Of my own regiment during these operations, I had but two officers—Lieutenants Shields and Lendrum—commanding companies; and both borne up by the excitement of the glorious events of the day to exertions requiring unimpaired vigor. The latter had been on duty all night previous with the siege battery; and both merit distinction.

The advance of the whole artillery battalion, in which Captain Brooks and Lieutenants Sedgwick and Allen led their companies gallantly, deserves my entire commendation.

I had the satisfaction to find that Colonel Garland approved the movement of Captain Mackenzie on his return to the brigade from a temporary absence.

I submit a return of casualties, &c., and remain, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

F. S. BELTON,

Lieutenant Colonel 3d Artillery, commanding 3d Artillery.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,

A. A. Gen'l, Head-quarters, 1st Brigade, Mexico.

MEXICO, September 15, 1847.

SIR: Agreeably to your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the 2d regiment of artillery, while engaged in storming the city of Mexico on the 13th instant:

The enemy, after having been forced to abandon Fort Chapultepec, disputed the causeway leading to the city, until found in large force occupying a strongly fortified position some distance in front of the garita of San Cosmé.

The 2d artillery was ordered forward by the brigade commander, Colonel John Garland, and deployed to the left.

I succeeded in reaching the fort with a few men. Here Lieutenant U. S. Grant, with a few more men of the 4th infantry, found me; and, by a joint movement, after an obstinate resistance, the strong field-work was carried, and the enemy's right was completely turned.

Lieutenant J. H. Gore, who had attacked the position in front, now fortunately joined us with a few men of the 4th infantry, which enabled us to pursue the routed foe from house to house, and from tree to tree, until the advance occupied the 2d barrier, in front of, and exposed to, the raking fire of the enemy's guns at the garita. The regiment was then recalled, to be re-formed, and a second successful charge, under a heavy fire from the enemy, was made immediately under your own observation.

Strong details having been detached from the regiment for the

storming party, and for the siege train, there remained to be carried into action only about *one hundred* men and three officers—Lieutenants John Sedgwick, Harvey Allen, and myself, each in command of a company.

At the first charge, while passing from house to house, *Lieutenant Sedgwick* joined me in the advance; and for a long time the fire from the enemy's battery was sustained with only about *forty* men, of the 2d artillery and 4th infantry.

A list of the killed and wounded will accompany this report.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,
HORACE BROOKS,

Captain 2d Artillery, comd'g Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel F. S. BELTON,
Comd'g Artillery of 1st Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FOURTH INFANTRY,
City of Mexico, Sept. 16, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 4th infantry, on the 13th instant, at the taking of the city, and on the 14th, during the skirmishing inside.

On the morning of the 13th, Lieutenants Rodgers and McConnell were detached, with a storming party of fifty men; and Lieutenant Russell with the siege battery under Lieutenant Hagner. The battalion, numbering 235 bayonets, took its proper position on the left of the 1st brigade, and moved out to El Molino. After remaining a few minutes in front of the mill, it was ordered forward on the road running on the north of fort Chapultepec, to support Captain Magruder's battery, under the walls of that fort. As we approached, the enemy commenced to retire, and immediately the battalion, crossing the wet field to the left of the road, was in full pursuit. We followed them nearly to the first barrier at the angle of the aqueduct, when we were ordered to halt and re-form on the road. At the first barrier, the enemy was in strong force, which rendered it necessary to advance with caution. This was done; and when the head of the battalion was within short musket range of the barrier, Lieutenant Grant, 4th infantry, and Captain Brooks, 2d artillery, with a few men of their respective regiments, by a handsome movement to the left, turned the right flank of the enemy, and the barrier was carried. Lieutenant Gore, who had attacked the enemy's front, now joined Lieutenant Grant and Captain Brooks; they, with a few men of their regiments, followed the enemy to the second barrier, from which the 4th infantry was withdrawn by an order to assemble the battalion for the support of the howitzer battery. Meanwhile, Major Buchanan, with a small party of eight men, gained a position on the roof of a house near the second barrier, and when the mountain howitzers got up, was enabled to place them so as to do much execution. From his position

the major was also enabled to direct me with the battalion to a church on the right of the road, from whence we succeeded in gaining possession of the second barrier; just before reaching this point, I detached Lieutenants Haller and Judah, with A and C companies, to support Major Buchanan; and, by his orders, they were advanced on the left of the road, through and over the houses towards the garita. After holding possession of the second barrier for nearly an hour and a half, the troops were ordered forward, on both sides of the road, and in a few minutes the garita was carried. Lieutenants Sidney Smith and Judah, with Lieutenant G. W. Smith, of the engineers, and a small party of the sappers and miners and 4th infantry, pursued the enemy nearly half a mile into the city, and captured the adjutant general of the Mexican army, and another gun. By this time it was night-fall, and the battle ceased. On the 14th, after marching into the city, the troops were fired on by Mexicans from the streets and house-tops. Major Buchanan, with one wing of the 4th infantry, was ordered by General Worth to dislodge them, and clear the streets. He was actively engaged during the greater part of the day in the execution of these orders, and only returned for want of ammunition about sun-down. At this time I detached Lieutenants Judah and Jones, with A and D companies, on the same duty; and by night it was accomplished. Lieutenant Haller, with company C, had been previously detached to another portion of the city on similar duty, which he executed in a satisfactory manner.

My duty now requires that, among all who behaved well, I name those who were most distinguished for their zeal and activity. Brevet Major Buchanan, acting major of the regiment, executed important and gallant service, and otherwise gave me, from his advanced position, most useful information. Second Lieutenant Maloney, acting adjutant, although wounded, did not retire from the field until after the evening of the 14th; and First Lieutenants Gore, Sidney Smith, (mortally wounded on the 14th,) and Haller, and Second Lieutenants Grant and Judah, behaved with distinguished gallantry on the 13th and 14th. Lieutenant Judah speaks in the highest terms of Second Lieutenant D. F. Jones. Second Lieutenant McConnell joined the regiment after the storming of Chapultepec, and was very active during the remainder of the day. I regret to report the loss of Second Lieutenant Rogers, who was killed in the storming of the fort; for in him the regiment has lost a most meritorious and gallant officer, and one every way worthy of the distinguished name he bore.

Whilst I deem it proper to particularize the above named officers, I cannot refrain from calling the attention of the major general commanding to the fact that there is not, nor has not been, since the landing of the regiment at Vera Cruz, a single captain on duty with it. This, when a regiment has behaved so well, and when its young officers have uniformly displayed such gallantry, should be taken into consideration in the distribution of those rewards which are the great incentives of the good soldier to the performance of deeds of valor.

Assistant Surgeon James Simons was most actively employed on the field in the discharge of his appropriate duties, during both days of the fight.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a list of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves; also a list of casualties, by which it appears that our loss was, one second lieutenant, ten non-commissioned officers and privates, killed; one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and thirty-four non-commissioned officers and privates, wounded, and *one* private missing. Aggregate.—Forty-seven killed and wounded, and one private missing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
 FRANCIS LEE,
Major 4th Infantry, commanding regiment.
 Captain W. A. NICOLS,
A. A. A. General, 1st Brigade, 1st Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION,
City of Mexico, September 15, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following, as operations of the second brigade, first division, on the 13th instant:

The brigade formed and marched with the division on the above mentioned day, to support the attack upon Chapultepec. Whilst in position with that view, it was ordered to file by its left, and follow an aid-de-camp, to aid in an attack upon the works of that fortress. Accordingly the 8th infantry, being in front, gallantly moved forward; also the 6th and 5th, and participated in the assault and eventual capture of the enemy's works, and of many prisoners.

The zeal and intrepidity displayed by these corps, officers and men, were conspicuous, and deserve the highest praise; and in these particulars all are so deserving as to render discrimination impossible.

A portion of the 6th infantry, by order of some superior officers, it is said, separated from the brigade, operated upon some other point, and did not rejoin until the morning of the 14th. The residue, under the gallant Lieutenant E. Johnson, remaining with it throughout the day. The brigade having been re-formed upon the height of Chapultepec, advanced towards, and participated in the operations of the day at San Cosmé. The 5th, 6th and 8th, advanced steadily upon the enemy, penetrating the walls of houses, and finally attacking, and delivering upon him a close and destructive fire, at which he fled, abandoning all further resistance.

The perseverance and valor of Lieutenant Johnson, although in ill health, in conducting a portion of the 5th, entitle him to particular mention.

The activity and energy of other officers, in the operations of perforating walls and partitions of houses, on both sides of the

street, to gain access to the enemy and attack him, was highly creditable.

My acting assistant adjutant general, Lieutenant and Adjutant R. W. Kirkham, 6th infantry, always foremost and in advance, fulfilling and seeing to the execution of my orders throughout the day, deserves my warmest praise.

I enclose herewith a report of killed, wounded, and missing.

I will enclose or forward, as soon as received, the reports of sub-commanders.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

N. G. CLARKE,

Colonel 6th Infantry, commanding.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,

A. A. General.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 5TH INFANTRY,
Mexico, September 15, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 5th infantry during the 13th instant:

About 7, a. m., on the morning of the 13th, the regiment was formed on the right of your brigade and proceeded to the rear of Chapultepec at the Molino del Rey, where we remained for a short time, when the regiment was ordered forward to support the storming party and entered the works of the enemy immediately in their rear.

In proceeding to Chapultepec, the regiment was much exposed to the fire of grape and round shot, but our loss was but slight.

A detachment from the regiment, consisting of Captain Ruggles, 2d Lieutenant J. R. Smith, and 61 rank and file, composed a portion of the storming party, and were among the very first who entered the fortifications.

After the capture of this important position, the regiment was ordered to advance towards Mexico and support the 1st brigade, who were hotly engaged in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and we were soon near enough to the enemy to become once more engaged with a portion of the regiment.

Captain McPhail, with two of the companies, mistaking the proper causeway, became temporarily separated from the regiment, and passed up the causeway with General Quitman's division, to within a short distance of the city, and there rejoined the main body.

After advancing to within grape shot range of the *garita*, the regiment was ordered to support the siege train, and remained in that position, partially protected by the aqueduct from the very severe fire of the enemy for some time, when it was ordered to advance, endeavor to turn the battery at the *garita*, and drive the enemy from that position.

Under the guidance of Lieutenant G. W. Smith, engineers, this

last duty was performed, the enemy driven into the city, and one of their guns captured.

The regiment was then advanced into the city, and occupied an advanced position during the night.

I am again called upon to lament the loss of an officer. Lieutenant J. P. Smith, was mortally wounded while engaged with the storming party at Chapultepec, and died the same day. After being engaged in seven battles, this brave, gallant and accomplished officer, has been cut off in the flower of youth, and the commencement of a career that promised to redound to his own credit and advantage to his country.

Captain Ruggles was with the storming party and detached during the day.

Lieutenant S. H. Fowler, regimental quartermaster, advanced with the command as far as the Molino del Rey, where severe illness compelled him to return to his quarters, but he rejoined the regiment in the city during the afternoon.

Captain McPhail was slightly wounded during the afternoon, but not before he had rendered good service; and he was seen advancing with the storming party into the fortress.

My thanks are due to Lieutenant and Adjutant Lugenbeel and Lieutenant Rossell, who were with me the whole day, and rendered important services.

Sergeant Henry Farmer, of B company, the color-sergeant, was again wounded, and this time severely. This is the third time this very excellent soldier has demanded the attention and notice of his commander.

The sergeant major of the regiment, John Greer, was very active during the entire day, and has behaved very handsomely during the operations around Mexico.

The total loss of the regiment was Lieutenant J. P. Smith and two rank and file killed; Captain McPhail and seven rank and file wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. CHAPMAN.

Captain 5th Infantry, commanding regiment.

Lieutenant R. W. KIRKHAM,

A. A. A. General 2d brigade, 1st division, U. S. Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, BATTALION 6TH INFANTRY,
Mexico City, September 15, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that on the morning of the 13th inst., this battalion was under your immediate observation in its advance upon the castle of Chapultepec, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. As I reached the foot of the hill, one of General Cadwalader's staff directed me to turn the hill by the north to prevent the enemy from escaping. As I approached the Tacubaya

road, the enemy were retreating and dispersing in all directions. I immediately gave pursuit with the portion of the regiment with me at the time. General Quitman overtook me at the hacienda, and ordered me to collect the portions of the different corps as they advanced, at the same time supporting Captain Drum's battery. This column, under the command of Generals Quitman and Shields, advanced along the aqueduct, from arch to arch, towards the city, until the enemy were found to abandon their breastwork, thrown across the road. Here again the battery of Captain Drum advanced rapidly, Generals Quitman, Smith and Shields, supporting its advance until a lodgment was made at the garita itself. The fire of the enemy now became extremely severe from batteries in front and on the flank. Several charges were made by the enemy. The greatest exertions appeared to be making by General Quitman. Captain Drum's battery had ceased for a moment, the riflemen and others, more closely under the fire of the enemy, being rapidly surrounded. I advanced the portion of my regiment, placing them flat upon the breastwork and around it. The enemy fell back, and towards sunset the firing ceased entirely. I now suggested to General Quitman the propriety of my uniting with the other portion of the regiment, under General Worth; and, between 2 and 3, a. m., he consented for me to do so, which I did about daylight. Captains Hoffman and Lovell, and Lieutenant Buckner were with me. I cannot but express myself gratified with the conduct of all upon this occasion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Major, 6th Infantry, commanding battalion.

The 6th infantry, in its different operations of the day, had four killed, eight wounded, and four missing.

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Major, 6th Infantry, commanding battalion.
 Lieutenant R. W. KIRKHAM,
A. A. A. General, 2d brigade, 1st division, Mexico city.

MEXICO, September 16, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of a portion of the 6th infantry, under my command, in the battles of the 13th. The battalion of the 6th infantry moved from Molino del Rey on the morning of the 13th, by the left flank, towards the grove at the base of Chapultepec. I was then in command of the company next to the rearmost one of the battalion. When the headmost company reached the grove, an order was given for the regiment to move around the base of the hill, to the left of the castle, in order to cut off the retreat of the enemy. This order I did not hear; but when I reached the base of the hill, I saw some of the regiment moving up. I immediately advanced up the hill with a portion of the bat-

talion, and participated in the attack which resulted in the taking of the castle of Chapultepec.

When the battalion was re-formed in the castle, I found myself the senior officer in command, with the colors of the regiment, and detachments from all the companies of the battalion present. With these, I moved forward with the other regiments of the brigade, in pursuit of the enemy, on the road leading from Chapultepec to the city of Mexico. When we entered the street in the suburbs of the city, we found the enemy posted behind an adobe breastwork, which he had thrown across the street from the aqueduct to a church. From this breastwork and church, he swept the street with his fire. In order to dislodge him from these positions, I moved to the right through a gate-way, passing in the rear of several buildings, until I reached a large dwelling, fronting on the street, occupied by the enemy. I ordered my men in, broke open the windows on the street, and opened a fire from the balconies and top of the house on the enemy in the church, and behind the breastwork. The enemy returned the fire very briskly; but without effect, as my men were under cover. I advanced some of my men still further up the street in the direction of the enemy, by passing in rear of other buildings, and, from a door opening on the street, my men continued their fire. I occupied these positions for a considerable time, keeping up a brisk fire on the enemy, until other troops of ours came up, who, passing in rear of the church under cover of a large wall, succeeded in gaining a cross street which came down on the enemy's rear. They, perceiving this, abandoned their position, and fell back on the garita, their next position, from which they continued to fire with musketry and artillery. I now moved round the church wall, and joined the troops who were in the cross-street. I remained here some time under the orders of Colonel Garland. I finally requested permission from Colonel Garland to join the 8th infantry, under Major Montgomery, and with him to endeavor to gain a position nearer to the enemy in the garita. Permission was granted. We made an opening in a wall on our right with picks and crow-bars, entered the enclosure, and passed through it to the opposite side; here we opened another wall, got into another enclosure, and passing through it, gained a position in rear of some buildings quite near the enemy. Here, we formed the storming party under Captain McKenzie. With some ten or twelve good marksmen of the 6th and 8th, I entered a small adobe shed, which fronted on the street. From the windows of this shed, I immediately opened a fire, with considerable effect, on the enemy, who were not more than thirty yards distant. In a few moments, the enemy fled up the street, and were joined in their flight by several hundred who occupied the garita and houses adjacent. When the enemy commenced his flight, I ordered my men out of the building into the street. We followed them rapidly, firing into them as they fled, and entered the garita with other troops of our division.

Lieutenant Howe was the only officer with me during the day. He acted with commendable zeal and activity. The non-commis-

sioned officers and men, under my command, conducted themselves with gallantry.

During the day, I had one man killed and two wounded.

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

EDWARD JOHNSON,
First Lieutenant, 6th Infantry.

Lieut. R. W. KIRKHAM,

A. A. A. General, 6th Infantry, 2d Brigade.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 8th INFANTRY;

City of Mexico, September 10, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the 13th instant, the 8th regiment of infantry marched with its division to assault the fortress of Chapultepec. At the Molino del Rey, it received a fire which wounded one man. The regiment then moved into the forest below the fortress, and there received a galling fire from small arms. At double quick time it charged up the hill, over ditches, rocks, and breast-works, to the enemy's walls, where it halted some twenty minutes and returned his fire. His ranks beginning to recoil, the regiment charged forward with other storming forces into the enemy's work, where it received a severe fire from various coverings of the place; but continued to drive them, till they were either forced over their own walls or taken prisoners.

Now commenced a contest of an opposite character; our officers contending with their own men, who, exasperated by the treachery and murderous conduct of the enemy, seemed resolved to take no prisoners. It was difficult to restrain their indignation.

The fortress taken, the regiment marched rapidly in pursuit of the retreating enemy, whom it assisted to dislodge from successive positions.

At the gates of the city, the enemy made their last stand, and an obstinate defence from that point, which the regiment reached by cutting through walls and advancing on the tops of houses. So soon as we had obtained a position from which our fire was effective, the enemy broke and abandoned their strong position. Captain Bomford and Lieutenant Merchant, rushed forward and turned one of the enemy's deserted guns, and gave them several fires to expedite their departure. Here the battle ended.

We took quarters for the night a short distance in advance, and, having adopted the requisite precaution, enjoyed a good night's rest.

By day light the following morning, we were under arms and advanced. Near the Paseo a desultory fire commenced, which continued during the day, from some irregular force concealed in and on houses, and at corners of streets.

Early in the morning, we took a position near the Franciscan convent. The following morning, a detachment of the enemy's lancers charged near our position, but made its retreat as rapidly as it had made its appearance.

The regiment went into action with 220 bayonets, including 56 detached under Lieutenant Selden as a storming party, for which most of the detachment volunteered—First Sergeant John L. Fisk, of company K, who was badly wounded, setting the example. The conduct of this detachment, and its officer who was badly wounded in the assault, doubtless will be reported by Captain McKenzie, who commanded the storming party.

Out of the whole number of the regiment engaged, it lost but two officers; four non-commissioned officers, and nine privates wounded, although from the commencement to the end of the action the regiment was one of the foremost.

Captains Bomford and Gates, Lieutenant Longstreet, adjutant, Lieutenants Merchant, Picket, and myself, were all the officers with the regiment; the others either disabled by wounds, sickness, or detached.

Lieutenant Longstreet was wounded while assaulting Chapultepec, and when in the act of discharging the piece of a wounded man. He was always in front with the colors. His high and gallant bearing won the applause of all who saw him.

Captains Bomford and Gates, Lieutenants Merchant and Picket, were equally conspicuous for their noble exertions and gallant conduct. All are entitled to, and are commended for, the most favorable notice of the proper authority.

After Lieutenant Longstreet fell, Lieutenant Picket took charge of the regimental colors; had them borne the first to the top of the palace, lowered the enemy's standard, and replaced it with that of the 8th infantry and the national flag, while the battle was yet raging beneath.

Corporal McAuley, of company I, bore our colors, and fell wounded while so doing—the sixth bearer of them thus shot during the actions of the 8th and 13th instant. Drum Major Muir bore them bravely through the remainder of the contest.

Sergeant James Bealey, of company I, and acting sergeant major, was conspicuous for active exertions and good conduct, encouraging the men, and in person exhibiting the noblest example, as he has on other occasions.

Other non-commissioned officers and privates, fully deserve special mention and the highest praise; indeed, the occasion called into requisition the utmost exertions of all.

To the regiment collectively is the country indebted, and most heartily do I commend officers and men to its approbation, and trust they may receive that notice and reward to which they are so justly entitled.

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

W. R. MONTGOMERY,

Brevet Major, commanding 8th infantry.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,

A. A. General, head-quarters, 1st division.

HEAD-QUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION OF REGULARS,
City of Mexico, September 19, 1847.

SIR: For the information of the brigadier general commanding the division, I have the honor to report the operations of this brigade, on the 13th and 14th instant. I reported to General Quitman, at Tacubaya, on the morning of the 13th, and was ordered by him to form the reserve of his column in the attack on the east side of Chapultepec. My brigade consisted of the regiment of mounted riflemen, 1st artillery, and 3d infantry.

The main body of General Quitman's command was advanced by the road leading from the east end of Tacubaya, towards the foot of the hill of Chapultepec. In pursuance of the general's directions, I formed my brigade in his rear, and prolonging my right beyond his, to cover his right and rear from the enemy stationed near the aqueduct leading from Chapultepec to the city; and I detached two companies of riflemen under Captain Simonson, and afterwards a third, under Lieutenant Morris, still further to my right and rear, the better to secure the whole.

The enemy's principal batteries on this side, were discovered to be at the foot of the hill near where the aqueduct leaves it, so that prolonging my line in that direction brought the regiment of mounted riflemen on my right, immediately in rear of the storming party under Captain Paul, 7th infantry, and when the attack was ordered, they (riflemen) entered the battery along with the storming party, and carried the second battery in rear of the first, where several guns and many prisoners were taken. General Quitman, at the head of the column, immediately directed the riflemen on the road towards the city, by the garita of Belen; after filling up the ditches in front of the first battery sufficiently to pass one of the heavy pieces, I followed with the rest of the brigade, and the piece under Captain Drum, 4th artillery. The advance—regiment mounted riflemen—under the immediate direction of General Quitman, supported by the fire of Captain Drum's piece, an eight-inch howitzer, followed by the rest of the brigade, carried a battery near the Casa Colorada, half-way to the garita, and here the general halted the column to reorganize it for an attack on the battery at the garita.

The regiment of mounted riflemen, supported by the South Carolina volunteers, in advance, the rest of General Quitman's division following, and the remainder of my brigade, together with part of the 6th infantry, under Major Bonneville, who had fallen into this road, in reserve. Lieutenant Benjamin now came up with another piece, (16-pounder,) and after a few rounds from the artillery, the advance of riflemen, led by General Quitman in person, charged the battery at the garita and carried it, entering the city of Mexico, at that point, exactly at twenty minutes past one, p. m. The reserve having pushed forward, arrived at the battery at the same moment. A six-pounder, captured here, was opened on the enemy, and the ground in front of the garita cleared.

They soon, however, opened a heavy battery from the citadel,

300 yards to our left and front, and a cross-fire from the houses on our right and front. The troops in advance of the garita were recalled, and my brigade was then directed to occupy the building of the garita, on our left of the road and within the city, and preparations made to establish batteries in front of our heavy guns. This was done during the night by Lieutenant Beauregard, and at daylight, three heavy guns, in position, were ready to open their fire, when we learned the city was abandoned by the enemy's troops. After taking possession of the citadel and leaving a garrison in it, we advanced to the grand plaza, my brigade leading; and, having formed there, saluted the national colors planted by a non-commissioned officer of the regiment of mounted riflemen, on the national palace, at 7 o'clock, a. m.

The regiment of mounted riflemen was acting immediately under the eye of the major general, and he, better than any other, can testify to its uniform and noble conduct. Its major, Loring, fell wounded, while gallantly leading it, just before arriving at the garita. Captain Simonson, who succeeded to the command, (Captains Sanderson and Crittenden having been detached with their companies on distant service,) during the attack on the garita, distinguished himself for his zeal and energy.

Captains Backenstoss, Tucker, and Porter, Lieutenants Morris, McLane, Russell, Hatch, Granger, and Gibbs, have deserved particular mention for their gallantry, and Brevet Second Lieutenant James Stuart, one of the storming party, was the first to mount every battery from Chapultepec to the city.

Major Dimmick, commanding the 1st artillery, Captains Nauman, Winder, and Hathaway, Lieutenants Haskins, Brannan, and Coppie, set the most noble example of coolness and courage. Lieutenants Haskins and Brannan were wounded.

Captain Alexander, commanding 9th infantry, Captain Van Horn, and Lieutenant Shepperd, displayed the greatest courage and activity.

Captain Roberts, regiment mounted riflemen, Captain Dobbins, 3d infantry, Lieutenant Haskins, 1st artillery, Lieutenants Richardson and Bee, 3d infantry, and Lieutenant James Stuart, regiment mounted riflemen, were the officers detailed from this brigade for the storming party, and they all justified the choice by the most daring courage.

In the course of the 14th, a fire from the houses and corners was commenced by the Mexicans, which was not entirely quelled until the next day, and all the companies in succession were engaged in driving them off. After a very vigorous attack on the 15th, by a party of mounted riflemen, under Captain Roberts, on the main body of these irregular combatants, and the severe loss he occasioned them put an end to this annoyance. A report of the killed, wounded, and missing, has already been transmitted: the number is one hundred and sixty-six.

I cannot withhold my highest commendation from the whole brigade. Those who witnessed its whole conduct will not accuse me of partiality in saying its gallantry and discipline could not be

surpassed; and I conclude by again recording the gallant bearing of my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Earl Van Dorn, who was everywhere engaged in his duty, under the hottest fire, even after receiving a severe contusion in the foot from a musket ball.

Your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Brig. Gen., commanding 1st brigade, 2d division.

HEAD-QUARTERS 4TH ARTILLERY, NATIONAL PALACE,
Mexico, September 20, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with your circular of yesterday's date, I have the honor to report that the 4th regiment of artillery, on Tuesday, the 7th of September, marched from Coyoacan and bivouacked at a hacienda some two miles from Tacubaya; that, on the 8th, it marched to the field of battle of Molino del Rey, and continued there until evening, when it returned to its former quarters at the hacienda. On the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, the regiment was at the village of La Piedad, engaged in various duties, particularly in that (common to its brigade) of observing the works and operations of the enemy.

On the 12th, a detachment of two commissioned officers, First Lieutenant Hill, and Second Lieutenant De Russy, one sergeant, (Collins, of C company,) and twenty-five privates, volunteered as part of a storming party, to be employed at the stronghold of Chapultepec, and were accordingly engaged, with high credit, as is understood, in that brilliant exploit. On the same day, the regiment was ordered forward, on the La Piedad causeway, to scatter a body of the enemy's troops engaged in that quarter. It accordingly advanced to a redoubt in the suburbs of the town, and remained there some time under a fire of round shot and musketry. The end for which it was sent being accomplished, it returned, in obedience to orders, without the range of the enemy's fire, and there awaited further orders. These having been received, it marched, by the way of Tacubaya, to the San Cosmé suburbs of the city, and, on the 14th, entered the city with the 2d brigade of the 2d division, to which it belonged.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, merely remarking that that of company G, the battery company, is required to be separately reported—its loss being probably three times the amount of this list.

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

J. L. GARDNER,

Major, 4th Artillery, commanding regiment.

Captain E. R. S. CANBY,

Ass. Adj. Gen., 2d brigade, 2d division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D INFANTRY, NATIONAL PALACE,
Mexico, September 20, 1848.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from brigade head-quarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the 2d regiment United States infantry, since it left the quarters it had occupied in the village of Coyoacan, during the armistice.

On the evening of the 7th instant, the regiment marched from Coyoacan, and bivouacked at a hacienda, between two and three miles south of the city; early the next morning, marched through Tacubaya, and formed, with the other two regiments of the brigade, in line of battle, in front of Molino del Rey. After remaining in the position for some time, the regiment was ordered to Molino del Rey, to relieve the troops who had occupied that position since the action of early in the morning. In marching down, we were exposed to a fire from the enemy's guns at Chapultepec, several shells bursting near our column, but fortunately no one was injured. The troops in the building, or works, were relieved by five companies of the 2d, who were actively engaged for nearly two hours with the enemy's skirmishers, who occupied the slope of the hill in front of Chapultepec, the remainder of the regiment, as a reserve, behind the walls; the regiment was then ordered to retire, and carry the wounded of other regiments found in the works to a place of safety. This having been accomplished, it returned to the hacienda we had left in the morning. The regiment met with no loss, in either killed or wounded, during the day.

On the morning of the 9th, the regiment took a more advanced position at the village, or church, of Piedad, about 2 or 2½ miles south of the city, where it remained until the 13th, actively employed in harrassing the enemy, directing his attention from other points, and supporting our batteries, which finally silenced his guns. On the afternoon of the 12th, a call was made on the regiment for two officers, seven non-commissioned officers, and forty-five privates, to form part of the storming party required for storming Chapultepec. The call was instantly responded to, and so many volunteered for the occasion, that lots had to be cast to determine who were to go, and who left behind. It fell to the lot of Captain Casey, 1st Lieutenant Wescott, and 2d Lieutenant Steele, to accompany the detachment. Captain Casey, (who the next morning was wounded during the assault,) being the senior in rank, was placed in command of all the detachments from the regiments of the 2d division. The command of the detachments from the 2d infantry devolved on 1st Lieutenant Westcott, who has made his report to the senior officer of the detachments taken from the 2d division. Of the storming party from the regiment, two privates were killed; and one captain, 1 corporal, and 14 privates wounded.

Late in the afternoon of the 13th, the regiment marched from Piedad, through Tacubaya, and by Chapultepec, to the garita San Cosmé, (the entrance to the city,) where we remained during the

night. On the morning of the 14th, the regiment, with other troops, marched into the city of Mexico, and halted at the Alameda, in the western part of the city. It was soon after detached to accompany Captain Lee, of the engineers, to the garita San Antonio, situated in the southern part; marching through the grand plaza, in front of the cathedral, we entered a street running south from the palace, and, when opposite the third square, (from the plaza,) were fired on by the enemy from the tops and windows of houses in advance of us, and from the corners of streets, and also from the streets running east and west, and from the steeples of churches.

I ordered the houses in the vicinity to be broken open, and the men to be posted on the roofs, and at the windows and doors. It was with great difficulty we could open any of the iron-bound and barred doors and gates, and in many cases impracticable for want of the proper implements; however, we succeeded in entering several of the building, where, from the roofs, the enemy were destroyed, or driven from the top of one house to another, and from street to street—the different companies acting in a measure independently.

A detailed account of the operations of each company would extend this report to an unreasonable length. Lieutenant Tilden, commanding company B, and Lieutenant Lyon, commanding company D, I directed to proceed on the streets running east. They gradually destroyed or drove the enemy before them from about four squares to the canal bridges. Lieutenant Steele, with company C, advanced several squares to the south, killing, or driving before him the enemy that were firing from behind corners, and returning the fire he was exposed to from the house-tops. He saw a large body of lancers in one of the cross streets, but, not having force enough to attack them, they were too cowardly to attack him. The other companies of the regiment, commanded by Captains Penrose, and Wessels, and Lieutenants Lovell, Davidson, and Jarvis, were posted as far as practicable to the best advantage—some on the roofs, and at the windows, and doors of houses; others, near corners of streets, in such positions as to fire on the scattered enemy whenever he made his appearance. Captain Kingsbury giving his attention to those posted to the south, and the adjutant, (Lieutenant Jones,) and myself, to those more to the north and east. In several houses entered by our troops, they found ammunition, officers' and soldiers' clothing, and, in some of them, arms. This street fight lasted between five and six hours. We had destroyed and driven the enemy from every point where they made their appearance and could be encountered, when (our ammunition being nearly expended) orders were received from the general commanding the division, for the regiment to retire to the grand plaza, in front of the palace.

From the reports of the different officers, I may safely say that the enemy lost in killed between forty and fifty, and more than that number wounded; four Mexicans, supposed to be officers, were taken prisoners, and two killed. It is believed that most of

the enemy opposed to us were Mexican soldiers, who had thrown aside their uniform, and that they were generally acting under the directions of Mexican officers.

The casualties, during the day, were one sergeant and one corporal killed; and 1 subaltern, (1st Lieutenant Lyon, slightly in the leg, by a spent ball,) 1 sergeant, 4 corporals, and 18 privates wounded. A detailed list of the killed and wounded has been forwarded to you.

It only remains for me to state that the entire regiment, both officers and men, behaved, on this occasion, as they have always heretofore done—that is, in the most fearless and gallant manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MORRIS,

Captain 2d Infantry, com'g Reg.

Captain E. R. S. CANBY,

A. A. Gen. 2d Brig., 2d Div., Mexico.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE 7TH INFANTRY,
Palace of Mexico, September 22, 1847.

SIR: Agreeably to the orders of the brevet colonel commanding the 2d brigade of the 2d division, I have the honor to report that the 7th infantry commenced its march from near the village of San Angel about sundown, on the evening of the 7th instant, and advanced about three miles in the direction of the enemy's left flank, and took possession of a large hacienda about 10 o'clock that night, with orders to hold it until further orders, it being deemed a very important position, commanding many passes to and from the enemy.

On the morning of the 8th, same, General Pillow's order was received to move immediately upon Tacubaya to be in position to support the 1st division, if necessary, which was warmly engaged with the enemy at or near the foundry at Molino del Rey. Upon approaching the village of Tacubaya, I met Paymaster Kirby, who informed me that he had come by General Scott's order to conduct the brigade to its position marked out by the general-in-chief. Pursuing our march, we arrived on the field where the battle had commenced that morning, and formed a line in rear of the foundry and a work attached to it; about this time, Colonel Rilley joined from the village of San Angel, where he had been detained since the day previous by indisposition; during which time, the command of the brigade devolved upon the undersigned.

The line of battle was preserved in this field with two or three slight changes, and with no severe interruption from the enemy's fire, except some close firing from his batteries at Chapultepec. After the public property, and the dead and wounded had been removed, which were the effects of the victory gained by the 1st division that morning, the 7th, with 1st brigade, received, about 2 o'clock, p. m., orders from Major General Pillow to return to the position which it had left that morning.

On the morning of 9th, we advanced, (my regiment forming a part of the brigade,) and formed line of battle within cannon range of the enemy's left flank, driving his advanced pickets, and supporting our field batteries, till those of the enemy were silenced on the 12th, same. By vigilance and judicious movements, the strong force of the enemy on his left flank were held in check, and our important objects secured.

On the afternoon of the 12th, same, an order was received, calling for one captain, one subaltern, three sergeants, three corporals, and thirty-nine privates, to form part of the storming party to storm Chapultepec, which was attacked and carried by our troops in a most gallant manner on the morning of the 13th, same. I respectfully refer to the report of Captain Paul, herewith enclosed. During the charge, Lieutenant Gault was shot dead while hurrying his men to the conflict. For bravery and daring intrepidity, he, probably, was not surpassed by any gentleman in commission in the United States army. His loss will long be regretted by his regiment.

In the afternoon of the 13th, same, I moved the 7th infantry, with the brigade, from the left flank of the enemy to his right flank, passing through Tacubaya and following on the route of the retreating enemy, and halting about 9 o'clock, p. m., for the night, in the outskirts of the city. About 6 o'clock the next morning, orders were received to form my regiment, and continue the march down one of the main streets leading to the main plaza. Arriving opposite the Alameda, the attack commenced, apparently by the mob, (the city having been previously surrendered by the city authorities,) in the discharge of fire-arms, and casting brickbats and stones from the corners of streets and roofs of houses, which was briskly kept up through that day and the next, (15th,) before the gallant daring of our troops were able to silence it by their bold and efficient soldierly efforts.

The return of the killed and wounded has already been furnished.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PLYMPTON,

Lieutenant Colonel 7th Infantry, commanding.

Captain E. R. S. CANBY,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Head-quarters, 2d brigade.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 17, 1847.

SIR: On the evening of the 12th inst., I received orders from the general-in-chief to report to you for duty at "El Molino de los Reyes," for the intended attack the next morning on Chapultepec, with orders to repair and put in good condition during the night those of our batteries which had been firing during the day, and which might have need of it. On arriving at El Molino at about 9, p. m., I called for a working detail of two companies, and having

collected the necessary materials, in doing which I was greatly assisted by Lieutenant Ripley of your personal staff, I commenced repairing and strengthening the parapet of gun battery No. 3, armed with one 24-pounder howitzer and one 18-pounder, (brass,) but, the carriage of the latter being found unserviceable, an iron 24-pounder was substituted in its place. The battery was also changed from a barbette to an embrasure battery. At half past 3, a. m., the working party was dismissed, gun battery No. 2 having been found in a sufficiently good condition to require no repairs. On the morning of the 13th instant, at about half past 5, a. m., all the batteries opened upon the enemy's works at Chapultepec; and, after firing upon them for about two hours, whilst the preparations for the assault were being made, according to your directions, they then opened with grape and howitzer shells upon the wood immediately surrounding the foot of Chapultepec hill, on the south and west side of it, and affording protection to the enemy's light troops. The object being to drive them out of it, so as to enable our assaulting column to advance to the foot of the hill with but little opposition. After transmitting your orders for the cessation of the artillery firing and the advance of the assaulting column, I repaired to the spot occupied by the mountain howitzer battery, in the grove of cedar trees and near the foot of the hill; and, finding that its commanding officer, Lieutenant Reno, had been wounded, I directed its firing on the large body of the enemy's troops, occupying the crest of the hill immediately in advance of the assaulting column, and remained with it until masked by our own troops. I then went to assist the commanding officers of the voltigeur regiment, to place their command in the most advantageous position on the right of the assaulting column towards the ramp leading up to the works on the top of the hill, so as to drive away, by a close and well aimed fire, the enemy from behind the breast-height wall which surrounds the citadel; and, as soon as the charge was ordered, I joined the assaulting column and entered the works with it. Finding then that a large portion of the enemy's forces was retiring on the Tacubaya road, pursued by some of our troops, I descended from the hill and joined in the pursuit. There I found it was General Quitman's command; but, at his request, remained with him, as his engineer officer, Lieutenant Z. B. Tower, had been wounded in the head. I was shortly afterwards wounded in the left side and thigh, but the wounds being slight, I remained with him on duty until the next morning, when we entered the city of Mexico, took possession of the citadel, and planted the star spangled banner on the walls of the palace at 7 o'clock, a. m.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Lieutenant of Engineers.

Major General GIDEON J. PILLOW, U. S. Army.

GARITA DE SAN COSME, CITY OF MEXICO,
September 18, 1847.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from Major General Pillow, commanding 3d division of the army, I have the honor to present a report of the operations of the battery of light artillery under my command, on the 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th instants.

On the 8th instant, at daylight, I was directed, by Major General Pillow, to move rapidly from the hacienda, near Mixcoac, through Tacubaya, to support, if necessary, Major General Worth's division, then fiercely engaged with the enemy near Chapultepec. This order was complied with; and I arrived on the field in time to witness the defeat of the enemy, with great loss on both sides, and to assist in driving off a large body of cavalry, which threatened our left flank and rear. The latter was done by a few well directed shots from the section under the immediate command of Lieutenant Jackson.

Later in the day, I was directed by General Worth to look to a small body of our cavalry, which had been sent to recover the remains of Lieutenant Armstrong, 2d artillery, killed in blowing up a factory of the enemy; and observing that a considerable party on the other side, composed of cavalry and infantry, approached with the intention of attacking it, I opened a fire, which drove the enemy off in a few moments. Soon after, I received orders to retire to our original position, near Mixcoac, the operations of the day being over.

On the 9th, the division occupied the village of La Piedad, in front of which a section, under Lieutenant Jackson, was placed—another being on the Piedad road. Finding that Lieutenant Jackson's section was nearer the enemy's lines, and that no attack would probably take place on the Piedad road, I took my post, on the 10th, with this advanced section, retaining with me Lieutenant Jackson, and leaving the other section under the command of the orderly sergeant. During this day, the enemy threw two shots, (attracted by a reconnoissance, under Lieut. Stephens, engineers,) by which we obtained his range, and found that the battery was quite under the fire of his heavier metal—a distance of about one thousand yards. His force appeared to be about twelve thousand men, a large portion of it cavalry, carefully protected by entrenchments. Finding that the latter portion of his troops would not come into the open plain, and that my battery was unnecessarily exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries of position, I determined to make a new road, parallel to the one from the village, by which we had reached our picket, and withdrawing the guns by the open road, to place them within ten yards of the same position by the new one, connecting the two roads by a bridge, over a deep and wide ditch, at the ends nearest the enemy; thus concealing the pieces during the day, both from the artillery and cavalry, in the hope of drawing the latter from cover. This plan was fully carried out, during the night of the 10th, with the assistance of Major Bainbridge and a detachment of his command.

Before daylight, on the morning of the 11th, the section was placed in its new position, perfectly screened by rows of the maguay (*agava grande*) from the enemy's view. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 11th, the Mexican cavalry began to move by its left flank, from its entrenchments; and having crossed the road in front, to the number of about five hundred, I opened a fire upon them, across the field, with the twelve-pound howitzer, charged with spherical case shot—having trailed the six-pounder, loaded with round shot, down the straight road, to give them a recochet fire as they returned. Their object seemed to be to turn our right, or to find out our exact position and force. After the two first shots, the range was obtained, and the effect of the shells was most satisfactory. The enemy's formation was that of "fours;" and, in countermarching, which he did, after the first three or four shells, in order to return to his forts, he presented to us a division of eight files, each half moving in opposite directions. Being in excellent range, every shell exploded among them, or in the immediate vicinity, soon producing great confusion and a rapid retreat into their works, to reach which it was necessary that he should repass the road commanded by the six-pounder, which was done at a most rapid gallop under its fire. His loss I have not ascertained, though it must have been very considerable. During the execution of this fire on the cavalry, the section and picket were exposed to a cannonade from the enemy's forts, by which the battery sustained no loss, and but one man of the picket was killed. When the cavalry re-entered the entrenchment this cannonade ceased.

I beg leave to record, to the shame of the Mexican army, one of those miserable tricks, common only among uneducated, cruel, and cowardly nations, but which, upon this occasion, might have created much inconvenience to my battery. Soon after the re-entrance of the cavalry, a Mexican was seen running from the forts towards us, and shouting. The officers and men naturally crowded together in the open space to receive him, or to hear what he had to say; when one of our officers, who had been at Monterey, came up, and recognizing the trick, explained it in a moment. The object of the enemy being that we should crowd forward, attracted by this appeal to our sympathy on the part of a deserter, and when a sufficient number should be collected thus together, without formation or order, in a spot of which he had measured the range, to explode his shells in rapid succession and destroy us. The troops, however, were forthwith ordered to their posts, and I had barely time to have the caissons and limbers removed further to the rear, when three or four shells burst, very rapidly, in the centre of the section, fortunately without any material injury to it—wounding, however, in two places, an officer of the 15th, who was temporarily on duty with it. A few moments after, observing a party reconnoitring, in the road, with the view of noting the effect of their shells, a round shot was fired upon it from the six-pounder, upon which the enemy's reconnoissance ceased. At this time, the battery was ordered to march forthwith to the right of the enemy's lines, a distance of

six or seven miles, and arrived on the plains of Molino del Rey, near Chapultepec, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th.

During this day, (the 12th,) the battery was employed in watching a cloud of cavalry, which appeared again on our left and rear, and in preventing their approach towards Chapultepec, to molest the operations of the heavy artillery, then playing on that work. The army having been ordered to encompass more closely the enemy's outworks, on the night of the 12th one section of this battery was placed in position, on the right flank of Chapultepec, and the other to the rear, to assist in preventing the approach of the enemy's relieving army. No attack was, however, made during the night; and, on the morning of the 13th, I was directed by Major General Pillow, commanding, to place the latter section, under the command of Lieutenant Jackson, at the opposite angle—that is, on the left flank of Chapultepec—and at a given period to open my fire from the right section, under my immediate command, upon the enemy's entrenchments and covers, both as a signal for the general action to commence, and to brush away the enemy's skirmishers, in order to facilitate the advance of our own and the storming parties. This was done at the time and in the manner prescribed, and, I believe, with full effect.

As soon as our storming parties advanced sufficiently near the enemy to render my fire dangerous to our own troops, I received orders from General Pillow to rejoin the other section of the battery, at the left angle, and, holding it in hand until the main work was carried, to dash forward upon the retreating foe. On reaching the spot where Lieutenant Jackson's section ought to have been, I found Lieutenant Colonel Hebert, with but seventy men, threatened seriously by the approach of a large body of cavalry and infantry. I had determined to leave one piece at this point, and to unite the other with Lieutenant Jackson's section, when I received a message from him, requesting a reinforcement of old troops. General Worth being near, I communicated with him, and was ordered to withdraw Lieutenant Jackson's section to the angle above mentioned. As I rode up into this section, I was dismounted by a grape shot, but without material injury, and succeeded in finding Lieutenant Jackson, whose section was, however, so situated as to render it more unsafe to return than to remain where it was. I accordingly hastened to General Worth, who immediately advanced with a portion of his division, followed by the other section of my battery; and, upon reaching the enemy's works, thrown across the road, behind which a gun had been playing with murderous effect, I found it unoccupied, eight of my horses killed at one spot, one gun disabled for want of horses, and the infantry filling up the ditch across the road, to allow passage for artillery and wagons.

Lieutenant Jackson reports that he was ordered to that position by Colonel Trousdale, of the 14th infantry, under whose command he had fallen; that on finding a battery of the enemy supported by a large force of infantry within short range of him across the road, he fired as soon as he could bring a piece into battery, and drove the enemy from the piece and work, after which the infantry en-

entered it. When I arrived, Lieutenant Jackson was still in the advance, having caused a piece to be lifted by hand over the ditch. I detached instantly a few men to disentangle and bring up the disabled piece, and passing the ditch, now nearly filled up by the infantry, soon overtook Lieutenant Jackson, who had fired several times upon the enemy's retreating columns before my arrival. I forthwith advanced with the three pieces, brought two, and soon after three, into battery, within good range of the enemy; when I found that the last files of his columns were entering another very strong entrenched work, which completely barred our progress for the moment towards the city. Behind these entrenchments, and as far as the eye could reach on the right and left, the enemy appeared in great force of cavalry and infantry. I observed, however, that there was no artillery fire from these works, which completely commanded the road, and but a feeble fire of escopettes.

I, therefore, immediately ordered the attack, and a rapid fire of cannister, round shot, and shell was opened upon him. A large body of lancers, supported by infantry, soon formed in the road in front of their works, to charge the battery, which, being considerably in advance of the army, was only accompanied by some twenty men, under Lieutenant Hill, of the 4th artillery, and perhaps twice that number under other officers who were separated from their regiments.

The enemy moved forward in good order, led by their officers, when a fire was poured upon him from all the pieces, which repulsed him and drove him back into his works. Three times did he form, encouraged with the hope of an easy victory, over a battery separated from the main body of the army, but with a like result, until the whole was forced to find shelter behind the aqueduct, leading on the right towards the city. Perceiving at this moment that the enemy was bringing up heavy artillery from towards the city to the works in front, I communicated the state of things to Colonel Garland and Major Sumner, who had just arrived with their commands; and, requesting the latter to mask the movement by throwing troops in my front, I limbered to the rear and moved off the pieces to arrange the ammunition, limbers, &c., somewhat out of order by the occurrences of the morning, to be ready to move again to the front, as soon as Colonel Garland's movements to the left and front, which was taking place at the same time, had been completed. This occupied perhaps twenty minutes, when the battery again advanced; but, before it could reach the work in front, it had been carried in the most gallant style by the infantry. It was then put in pursuit by myself, but halted by order of Major General Worth, who having discovered other works on the road to the city, garnished with artillery, and also observing cavalry still threatening our left, directed me to place a section in battery on the right of the captured work looking towards the city, and another on the left against the cavalry.

Immediately, a column of our infantry was ordered to the front towards the city, to drive off the enemy and carry his remaining works; but, being forced to retire through want of knowledge of

the ground, and by the severity of the enemy's fire of artillery, rampart guns, &c., he, the enemy, made a push to recapture his lost works; but, meeting a fire from the section of my battery, wisely placed in position by General Worth, he soon retired. Twice this occurred with a like result; when, finally, the garita (gate) was gained, and I was ordered to retain the battery in the same position during the night. On the morning on the 14th, a section of this battery was placed at the garita of San Cosmé; the other remaining in the captured work, called the English burying ground, which positions they now occupy.

I beg leave to call the attention of the major general commanding the division to the conduct of Lieutenant Jackson, of the 1st artillery. If devotion, industry, talent, and gallantry, are the highest qualities of a soldier, then is he entitled to the distinction which their possession confers. I have been ably seconded in all the operations of the battery by him; and upon this occasion, when circumstances placed him in command for a short time of an independent section, he proved himself eminently worthy of it. Lieutenant Hill, of the 4th artillery, at the moment when the enemy was about to charge the battery, offered the services of himself and his very small force, in the most gallant manner, to sustain me under all circumstances. The service is indebted for similar proofs of devotion, at a critical moment, to Lieutenant Bee, 3d infantry, to Captain Glenn, and to Lieutenants Blackburn, Isaacs, and Davis, of the 4th infantry. Nothing that I can say can add to the reputation of officers so distinguished as Colonel Garland and Major Sumner; but I cannot omit to express my high appreciation of the alacrity with which they made the necessary dispositions to enable me to repair the damages which the battery had suffered, and to relieve it from the threatened fire of heavier artillery of position, without the enemy's being aware that it had moved at all. With a force of less than one hundred men, including my company and the infantry, this battery was engaged with the enemy for nearly an hour before the army came up. The assistance of other branches of the service to light artillery under such circumstances, is invaluable.

Of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the company I have the honor to command it is impossible to speak too highly. Without the hope of fame, which, under trying circumstances, may inspire the officer, these men have set an example, in common with others of their grade, of perseverance, fortitude, and courage, worthy of all praise. From the 8th to the 15th instant, the maches have been lit, the horses of the battery never unharnessed, and the drivers and cannoniers have been always at their posts. I pay this tribute to their fidelity as the least act of justice due them.

Below, I have the honor to transmit a list of the killed and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,

Captain light artillery, com'g company I, 1st reg't.

Captain J. HOOKER,

Acting Adjutant General, U. S. A.

Killed.

Musician Gormley, 8th instant.

Wounded.

Captain J. B. Magruder, twice slightly, 13th instant.

Captain King, serving temporarily with the battery, 11th instant.

Private Paul Dalym, severely, 13th instant.

Private James Donelly, slightly, 11th instant.

Private Anthony Kriess, slightly, 13th instant.

Private Edmond Lonagen, severely, 13th instant.

Private William Merrick, slightly, 13th instant.

Private A. Shedrick, company G, 14th infantry, [attached,] severely, 13th instant.

Missing.

Private Hankin, company F, 13th infantry, [attached.]

Ten privates of the 3d division, attached to the battery on the field—names unknown.

Horses.

Nine killed—three wounded.

P. S.—I had nearly forgotten to mention that Lieutenant Andrews, of the 3d artillery, seeing me in want of officers at the English burying-ground, offered his services, he being separated from his regiment. I gave him command of a piece, which he used against the enemy with judgment and effect.

J. B. M.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION,
Tacubaya, September 15, 1847.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit for the information of the major general commanding the division, the following report of the operations of my brigade during that portion of the 12th, 13th and 14th days of September, whilst it was under my immediate command. On the morning of the 12th, before the dawn of day, my brigade, consisting of the 9th and 15th regiments of infantry, (the 12th regiment having been left as a guard to the hospitals at Mixcoac,) proceeded from the village of Tacubaya to take up a position to the left of said town, as a covering force to our heavy batteries, destined to act against the enemy's strong works at Chapultepec. This position, taken without opposition, was maintained until dark without any other change than showing front to the left in the course of the day, in order to oppose a strong body of cavalry and infantry, which, for a time, threatened that flank. As soon as it became sufficiently dark to conceal the manœuvre, the brigade was directed by the general commanding the division to move silently under cover of a long range of buildings, known as the Molino del Rey, which place is immediately under the guns of Chapul-

tepec. Previous to this moment, however, I was compelled to leave the field in consequence of severe indisposition, which confined me to my bed during the 13th, and, of course, deprived me of the satisfaction of participating with my brigade in the glorious achievements of that day.

The regiment composing my command having acted under the immediate orders of the general commanding the division and Brigadier General Cadwalader, I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the latter officer, and those of the commanders of the above named regiments, for an account of their operations of the 13th.

At 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 14th, I rejoined that portion of my brigade (9th regiment) then acting under the orders of Major General Quitman, at the garita on the Taycubaya road, the 15th regiment having previously been directed to remain as a garrison to Chapultepec. In this position, I remained until the news of the surrender of the city was communicated to General Quitman; and, having soon after received orders from head-quarters of the army to that effect, I withdrew my command for the purpose of garrisoning the towns of Mixcoac and Tacubaya. The general commanding the division is aware that the arrangements of the morning of the 13th, in consequence of my illness, necessarily put my staff out of position, there being no brigade commander. Under these circumstances, my chief of staff, Captain O. F. Winship, assistant adjutant general, although his own health then and for several preceding days, scarcely warranted him in leaving his bed, remained upon the field during the entire conflict. My aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Ed. H. Fitzgerald, volunteered to command the grenadier company of the 9th infantry, the able and gallant captain of which was kept from the field by sickness. The admirable conduct of Lieutenant Fitzgerald was, I am informed, under the immediate eye of the general commanding the division. It cannot be necessary for me to commend Captain Winship and Lieutenant Fitzgerald to the favorable notice of the general commanding the division, and through him to the general-in-chief.

I cannot close this report without referring to a loss to my brigade irreparable. If it was possible to supply the place of the great energy and commanding qualities, which were united in the character of the lamented Colonel Ransom, the command could not have been cast more fortunately than upon the gallant Major Seymour, who, with his own hand, struck down the Mexican flag upon the castle of Chapultepec. This, I am aware, is not the place to speak of Colonel Ransom, as his merits as an officer and my own feelings would dictate; but I may be permitted to say that he fell, where, from the day that we left Vera Cruz to the hour of his death, he was always found, where there was danger or duty for his command, at the head of the 9th regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK. PIERCE,

Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Captain J. HOOKER, *Ass't Adjutant General.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, 15TH INFANTRY,
Chapultepec, September 16, 1847.

SIR: In pursuance of your note of this morning, calling for my report of the operations of the 15th regiment of infantry, in the late engagement, I have the honor to submit the following:

The regiment under my command was, on the night of the 12th instant, quartered in the departments of the mill, on the south side of Chapultepec, and was formed at sunrise the next morning, and held in readiness for the orders of the general commanding.

At about 8 o'clock, we received an order from him to form on the left of the 9th infantry, and to co-operate with that regiment in the attack upon this place. In pursuance of this order, we immediately formed in the position directed, and, under the immediate command of Major General Pillow, charged through the cypress grove, at the base of the hill, under a heavy fire from the enemy. At this point, General Pillow received a wound, which disabled him, and rendered it impossible for him further to lead the charge; but, receiving his personal order to that effect, we continued the charge up the hill. The miry and broken condition of the ground, at the base of the hill, rendered it impossible for the regiment to proceed exactly in the order prescribed; and, as we crossed through the grove to ascend the hill, the 9th and 15th became, to a great extent, intermixed. In order to ascend the hill, it became necessary to silence a breastwork on our right, occupied by a strong force of the enemy. This was promptly done. On arriving with the regiment at the brows of the hill, I found that the scaling ladders, which I knew had been provided, and which were indispensable to our success, had not arrived.

I then ordered the color-bearer of the regiment to halt, intending to wait their arrival. As soon as the storming party arrived, and a part of the ladders had gone forward, I ordered the regiment to move. At this moment, many of my command were ahead in the ditch, waiting for the ladders, and others had passed under the north front and gained the north terreplane of the fort. The colors of the regiment were waving from the top of the castle in less than thirty minutes from the time the order was given by General Pillow, at the base of the hill, for the regiment to ascend. After the fort was in possession of our troops, I received an order from General Scott in person, requiring me, with my command, to remain in charge of this place. I herewith enclose a list of the killed and wounded of the regiment. In reference to the merits of individuals or companies, I am happy to say that every man who had the good fortune to be present did his duty. The total strength of the regiment in the field on the occasion, was two hundred and forty-eight. Many officers and men were absent sick. Among the former, were Captains Van Deventer, Jones, King, and Toll, and Lieutenants Tilton, Ailey, and Goodloe. Lieutenant Cady was detached from the regiment, on duty as regimental quartermaster. Major Samuel Woods, second in command, rendered the most efficient services throughout the battle, and was distinguished by his

coolness and bravery. Among the officers of my regiment to whom special praise is due for their exertions in the engagement, I may mention Captain Chase, of company B, who was on this, as he has been on all other occasions, prompt and efficient in the discharge of his duties. To Captain Hoagland, commanding company I, and to Lieutenants Bowie, Freelon, Miller, Marshall, and Sutton, commanding companies, great credit should be awarded for their promptness and gallantry. Second Lieutenant Becket, in my opinion, deserves the notice of the commanding general for his energy and bravery in leading forward the troops. Second Lieutenants Beach, Bennett, Titus, French, and Peternill, conducted themselves throughout the affair with the greatest coolness and gallantry, and performed their duty to my entire satisfaction. First Lieutenant T. F. Broadhead, adjutant of the regiment, though, for some days before the engagement confined to his bed by sickness, and upon the sick report of the surgeon, was with the regiment throughout the whole affair, and rendered most active and gallant services during the battle.

The greatest possible credit is due to Doctor James R. Slade, surgeon of the regiment, for his active and efficient services during the engagement. He was with the regiment under the severest fire of the enemy, and insisted upon remaining with it during its greatest exposure. Among the cases of individual gallantry which came under my observation, I will mention the sergeant of the color guard, Jonathan W. Jones, of company I. When the regiment halted on the brows of the hill, he insisted on planting his colors and maintaining his position on the summit. He was one of the first men in the fort, and raised the colors of the regiment on the top of the castle, at the same moment that the flag of the New York regiment was hoisted. While raising his flag, he received a wound, from which he is now suffering. I also wish to mention the particular gallant conduct of Sergeant Major Thos. J. McKean, who, on this, as on former occasions, greatly distinguished himself by his coolness and daring. I respectfully recommend these two officers to the notice of the commander-in-chief, under the provisions of section 17th, of the "Act making provisions for an additional number of general officers and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1847. I would also recommend, under the same provision, First Sergeant Samuel Ross, of company H, and First Sergeant Fortunatus Lilly, of company D, both of whom are highly meritorious, and well qualified for promotion.

Very respectfully, I am your obedient servant,

JOSHUA HOWARD,

Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 15th Regiment.

[Copy of this sent to General Pierce agreeably to his order.]

List of killed and wounded of the 15th infantry United States army, in the storming of the castle of Chapultepec, on the 13th September, 1847.

Killed.

1. Private Joseph Grant, of company H.
2. Do John Haviland, of company A.
3. Do John Herrick, of company F.
4. Do Henry W. Stoy, of company K.
5. Do James D. Kensie, of company E.

Mortally wounded.

1. Corporal Wm. Koch, of company A.
2. Do James McGill, of company I.

Severely wounded.

1. Corporal Harvey Lyon, of company H.
2. Private Thomas McClaria, of company I.
3. Color Sergeant Jonathan W. Jones, of company I.
4. Private Jacob Ebeham, of company D.
5. Do Seth Millington, of company K.
6. Do Jonas Anglemeyur, of company B.
7. Do George Momeny, of company C.
8. Do Caleb B. Sly, of company C.
9. Do Marvin Ward, of company C.
10. Do Samuel Cuslin, on the 8th instant.

Slightly wounded.

1. Private Lewis Anderson, of company D.
2. Do Christian Hammel, of company D.
3. Do Duncomb McKinsey, of company A.
4. Do Frank L. Hartman, of company F.
5. Do Henry Hess, of company F.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION,
City of Mexico, September 18, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with orders from division head-quarters, I have the honor to report the operations of my command on the 12th, 13th, and 14th instants, in the attack upon Chapultepec, and the subsequent advance upon the city of Mexico.

Before daylight, on the morning of the 12th instant, I marched from Tacubaya to the west side of the fortress of Chapultepec, and formed my command, with the other brigade of this division, upon the plain, for the purpose of attacking and occupying Molino del Rey, preparatory to the attack upon Chapultepec.

At daylight, two companies of the regiment of voltigeurs, under the command of Captains James D. Blair and M. J. Barnard, were

advanced, and extended as they approached Molino del Rey, supported by four companies of the 14th regiment, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Colonel P. O. Hebert, who occupied and held the position, you having previously reconnoitred the north side of the enemy's position, and passed down the whole front before Molino del Rey, to draw the fire of the enemy, and ascertain his strength and position as the troops advanced. Our siege-guns kept up a fire upon Chapultepec during the day. The remainder of my command, with other troops, remained upon the plain to hold in check large forces of the enemy, (principally cavalry,) which threatened our flank and rear.

On the morning of the 13th instant, after the fire of the siege-guns had ceased, by direction of Major General Pillow, the mountain howitzer battery, under the command of Lieutenant Reno, attached to the regiment of voltigeurs, opened a fire upon the enemy posted behind some field-works, on the north side of the wood, to the westward and near the foot of Chapultepec, commanding the meadow over which our troops were to approach.

The fire of the battery was very effective, although much exposed to the fire of small arms from the enemy, and from shells from the heavy guns from the fort, which exploded among them, doing some injury also to the 9th and 15th regiments, drawn up in rear of the wall, and awaiting the moment to commence the assault.

To cover the advance of the storming party, under Captain Mackenzie, after the howitzer battery had cleared the space in front, four companies of the regiment of voltigeurs, under Colonel Andrews, moved forward, and drove the enemy from the corn-fields, meadows, and woods on the west side of Chapultepec. At the same moment, four companies of the same regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, advanced from Molino del Rey, under cover of the south wall, under a brisk fire from the lunette, covering the breach, by which they were to pass the wall, driving the enemy from the parapet, following him through the gorge, and driving him from the woods and hill-side into the works, and carrying the two outworks on their right. Here they were joined by Lieutenant Reno, with two of the mountain howitzers, and by the other wing of the same regiment.

The 9th regiment, under Colonel Ransom, and the 15th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Joshua Howard, which had been ordered to support the movement, pressed forward.

Major General Pillow having been wounded at the foot of the hill, by his direction I went forward with the attacking forces upon the west flank of the hill.

I regret extremely to say that, whilst in the act of heroically leading his regiment up the heights of Chapultepec, Colonel Truman B. Ransom, the gallant and efficient commander of the 9th regiment was killed by a ball which penetrated his brain, the command of the regiment devolving upon Major Thomas H. Seymour.

The troops experienced some delay upon the heights, for want of the scaling ladders, and I detached men from the advancing commands to bring them forward.

The 6th and 8th infantry, and the New York volunteers, at this time moved forward and pressed closely upon the rear of the regiment already named.

The detachments of the voltigeur regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, and two pieces of the mountain howitzer battery, under Lieutenant Reno, had previously advanced, passing round to the right, to the main gate, to attack at that point, and prevent the escape of the garrison, where they encountered a warm fire from the parapet of the east terrace and the battery at its base, which works were soon reduced—Lieutenant Reno and his guns being again very efficient. I regret to add that he was severely wounded, at the gateway, after having rendered very important services.

The moment the ladders were in position, all pressed forward, and the fortress was taken by storm, amid the loud cheers of our energetic and gallant troops.

Second Lieutenant Charles B. Brower, of the New York volunteers, brought General Bravo, the commander of the enemy's forces, to me, who surrendered to me his sword, and I left him, under a suitable guard, as a prisoner of war.

The Mexican flag which floated over the fortress, and which had been previously three times shot down by our artillery, was hauled down and handed to me by Major Thomas H. Seymour, of the 9th regiment. I have the honor to send the flag herewith.

A train, or hose, leading to mines intended to blow up our forces, in case we should succeed in the capture of the work, was discovered and destroyed. Private William A. Gray, of Captain Blair's company of voltiguers, first discovered and assisted to destroy it.

Previously to the commencement of the attack upon Chapultepec, the 14th infantry, five companies of the 11th infantry, and a section of Captain Magruder's battery, were placed, by order of Major General Pillow, under the command of Colonel Trousdale, at the northwest corner of the buildings adjacent to Chapultepec, occupied by our troops, in observation of a cavalry force of the enemy in our rear, and with orders to attack any retreating force, dislodged from Chapultepec, by the road to the north.

Colonel Trousdale subsequently advanced from this position, with the 14th regiment and the section of the field battery, and soon encountered a heavy and destructive fire from a battery of two guns in a work across the road to the north of Chapultepec, at which time he received a severe wound from two balls in his right arm. Colonel Trousdale, however, remained with his command, until he succeeded in carrying the battery and guns of the enemy, and then turned over the command to Lieutenant Colonel Hebert. I refer you to his separate report in regard to the detachment under his command.

The division commanded by Major General Worth, after the capture of Chapultepec, pushed forward after the enemy in retreat to the city by the San Cosmé road. A party of the 14th infantry, under the command of Captain Glenn, with Lieutenants Black-

burn, Davis, and Isaacs, that had become detached from their regiment in pursuit of the enemy, joined and acted with the command of General Worth in its advance and capture of the battery and garita of San Cosmé.

Major General Quitman moved forward with his division upon the road to the city, by the garita de Belén, and the 9th regiment were ordered forward to unite with his command.

After making some hasty arrangements in regard to securing the prisoners in the fortress, and placing the necessary guards to secure the captured ammunition, I received orders to march with the regiment of voltigeurs and the howitzer battery, (to the command of which Captain Edwards was assigned, after Lieutenant Reno was wounded,) and the 11th and the 14th infantry, upon the arrival of the siege train from Tacabuya, under Captain Huger, in support of General Worth's division, upon the San Cosmé road.

The 15th regiment was left to garrison Chapultepec. I moved forward with the voltigeur and 11th regiments, and the howitzer battery, leaving the 14th regiment to bring on the siege train as soon as it arrived.

On our arrival at the intersection of the road from Chapultepec with the San Cosmé road, I was ordered by General Worth to occupy a fort to the left upon that road, his division being engaged with the enemy's forces in front, a portion of which had moved round, and were threatening that flank. I ordered forward the regiment of voltigeurs for that purpose, and, observing an advanced position suitable for a picket, I directed one gun from the howitzer battery, and Captain Biddle's company of voltigeurs, to move forward and occupy it. Lieutenant Isaac J. Stephens, of the engineers, rode forward with me to examine the work, and I regret to say that, under a heavy fire from a party of the enemy, he was wounded severely.

The fire from Captain Biddle's company, and a few discharges from the howitzer, soon drove back the enemy.

I subsequently sent forward the regiment of voltigeurs, by direction of General Worth, and also five of the guns of the howitzer battery, under Captain Edwards, which did good service from the tops of the houses. The 11th regiment occupied the fort on the left, and a small detachment of the marine corps, under Captain Terrett, that had followed in pursuit of the enemy, occupied the position held by Captain Biddle, who proceeded with his regiment.

It is proper that I should mention here that the battalion of the marine corps had marched upon the route taken by General Quitman, after his detachment had moved forward upon the San Cosmé road in pursuit of the retreating forces of the enemy, and, in this manner, became separated from the rest of their command.

The 14th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Hebert, which had arrived with the siege train, under Captain Huger, remained to support it. The garita of San Cosmé, and the garita of de Belén, two principal points of entrance into the city, having been gained

by our troops, and night coming on, we remained, content with our position and the glorious result of the works of the day.

On the 14th, our troops moved forward, and occupied the principal positions throughout the city, the enemy having been entirely routed. The voltigeur regiment, and the howitzer battery, remaining with the command of General Worth.

For many particulars which I cannot introduce into this report, I refer to the separate reports of the commanding officers of regiments, herewith enclosed.

Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, of the regiment of voltigeurs, was highly efficient in the responsible and important command assigned to him, receiving a slight wound on the occasion. Major Caldwell, on duty with the other wing of the regiment, was also much distinguished. Colonel Andrews speaks in high terms in his report of these officers, as well as of Captains Biddle, Blair, Bernard, Lieutenants Fry, Kintzing, Walker, Terrett, Tillton, Martin, and of Sergeants Herbert and Elliot. Lieutenant Colonel Johnston also notices in his report that Captains Edwards, Howard, and Archer, and Lieutenant Forsyth, led their companies gallantly, and were seconded with spirit by their lieutenants, Larned, Cross, Swan, Kiger, and Cochrane, and Sergeant Togler.

Lieutenant Reno, of the howitzer battery, already mentioned, is justly spoken of in high terms, and also Sergeants Peate, Depew, and McGuire.

Sergeant Peate was badly wounded, and, I regret to say, has lost a leg in consequence of it.

Major Thomas H. Seymour, of the 9th infantry, was himself very active in the discharge of his duties. He mentions, in his report, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles J. Sprague, Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Captain Pitman, Captains N. L. Webb and E. A. Kimball, Lieutenants George Bower, Albert Tracy, John H. Jackson, John S. Slocum, and Levi Woodhouse, commanding companies; also Lieutenants Richard C. Drum, Asa A. Stoddard, John Glackin, Thomas P. Pierce, Thompson H. Crosby, Sergeant Major Fairbanks, (the orderly of Colonel Ransom,) G. McGuiger, Sergeants White, Billings, E. F. Pike, Miller, Clark, Barton, and Stone.

Lieutenant Colonel Howard, in command of the 15th regiment, in consequence of the absence of Colonel Morgan, who had not recovered from the wound which he received at Churubusco, mentions the efficient services of Major Samuel Wood, Captains Chase and Hoagland, Lieutenants Bowie, Frelove, Miller, Marshall, and Sutton, commanding companies; 2d Lieutenants Becket, Beach, Bennett, Titus, French, and Peternell, and 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant T. F. Broadhead. Dr. James B. Slade, the surgeon of the regiment, is highly spoken of by the commanding officer, and was particularly noticed for the valuable services rendered by him. Lieutenant Colonel Howard also recommends Sergeant Jonathan W. Jones, of the color guard, Sergeant Major Thomas J. McKean, 1st Sergeant Samuel Ross, 1st Sergeant Fortunatus Lilly, as highly meritorious, and well qualified for promotion.

I desire particularly to report, for the information of the major

general, that, after he was wounded, you continued with the advanced portion of the command, rendering most important services throughout the assault upon Chapultepec, and that subsequently you, as well as Lieutenant Ripley, his aid-de-camp, joined me, and continued with me, upon the San Cosmé road.

I was on this occasion again indebted to Captain George Deas, assistant adjutant general to my brigade, for valuable assistance and services.

I enclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. CADWALADER,

Brigadier General U. S. Army, commanding.

To Captain J. HOOKER,

A. A. General, 3d Division.

MINERAL COLLEGE,

City of Mexico, September 17, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with the order of General Cadwalader, of the 16th instant, I have the honor to report the operations of the voltigeur regiment in the battles of the 13th and 14th instant.

On the morning of the 13th, the regiment was divided into two battalions and separated: one to act under my immediate orders, aided by the 1st major, (Caldwell,) and the other under the immediate direction of Lieutenant Colonel Johnston. Both the battalions were instructed to lead the party detailed for the storming of the castle of Chapultepec; to first clear the corn-field and meadows, in front, then to clear the woods between the meadows and the castle; and, after arriving at the edge of the woods, nearest the castle, to clear the parapets, and halt in the best position, and let the storming party pass through our ranks; and, lastly, to sustain them in the assault. Immediately before the rush of our two battalions in the enemy's positions, a galling fire was opened on them (they being posted behind some field-works in the meadows) from our mountain howitzer battery, under the command (until after taking the castle) of that gallant young officer, so often distinguished, Lieutenant Reno. After his battery had ceased, as directed, its effective fire, the rush was made by the battalions; the corn-fields, meadows, and woods soon cleared of the enemy; the regiment took its intended position, in front of the breastworks, cleared them, and, advancing up the steep of the hill, surrounded the parapet, and held that position until the arrival of the ladders, at which time it united with Captain McKenzie's command and scaled the walls; mixed in with the storming party, and were among the very first to carry the works. The voltigeurs had the honor of planting the first flag, which was fairly riddled by shot, on the lower battlements, inside of the main fortification.

The two battalions operated, as ordered, on different parts of the front works. I refer to Lieutenant Colonel Johnston's report for

the operations of his battalion. It is scarcely necessary for me to add, that he himself acted with his wonted gallantry and ability. Indeed, it is only necessary to say, he was in the field with this army; and I wish the government to know that he was highly effective and distinguished.

Of the right battalion, commanded by myself, assisted by Major Caldwell, it is my duty and happiness to make mention. Major Caldwell not only did his duty as a brave and patriotic officer on the occasion, but rendered the most important service by cheering on the men, and leading them on with the coolness and discipline of a veteran. We were deprived of the valuable services of our 2d major, (Talcott,) who was confined to his bed by a wound received on a previous occasion; as also of the services of Captain Churchill, by a congestive fever of some weeks standing. Captain Biddle was, I believe, the second commissioned officer who entered the works, and acted with his accustomed bravery. He joined us in the morning from a sick bed, and against my wishes and orders. Captain Blair bore himself as a fearless officer; and Captain Bernard, after being twice smartly wounded, was the fourth commissioned officer inside the works, and planted the flag of the regiment, which was handed to him by his lieutenant, (Martin.) 1st Lieutenant Fry commanded the company of Captain Churchill. Lieutenant Kintzing was the only subaltern with Biddle's company. Lieutenants Walker and Terrett were attached to the company of Captain Blair, and Lieutenants Tilton and Martin to Captain Barnard's; all conducted themselves nobly. Accident, and his activity, gave Lieutenant Walker the opportunity of greater distinction than his companions, who would all have equally seized hold of the same opportunity if presented to them. Lieutenant Martin was wounded in the action, and, on a former occasion, shot down several of the enemy. Lieutenant Tilton, though painfully wounded early in the action, continued to press on, and was among the foremost inside the works.

After the successful storming of the castle, and the prisoners were secured, the two battalions were united, and proceeded, under General Cadwalader's orders and personal direction, on the San Cosmé road, in pursuit of the flying enemy, to this city. The regiment had but slight participation in the actions in pursuit, (the road, or rather causeway, being a narrow one, flanked by wet meadows and lakes;) and the noble division of General Worth being in our front. Our howitzer battery, under the command of Captain Edwards, (who was placed in charge of it on Lieutenant Reno being wounded,) formed an exception. It was ordered to the front to report to General Worth. I am happy to believe that the battery rendered important service, constantly in the pursuit until we entered the city; and, I might add, ever since the guns, being lifted on the tops of the houses and churches, cleared the house-tops before the advancing column. Captain Edwards deserves the highest praise for the skill and energy with which he directed its operations. The ordnance sergeants, Peat, Depew, and McGuire, his assistants, were distinguished on this, as on former occasions, for high soldierly

conduct; and I take pleasure in recommending them to the favor of their generals and government. Sergeant Peate was badly wounded in the morning, and has lost a leg in consequence of it.

On arriving at the town of St. Cosmé, the regiment was sent forward in the pursuit by order of General Cadwalader, and attached to the division of General Worth, our own noble leader (General Pillow) being left behind badly wounded.

I cannot close this report without expressing my admiration of the steadiness, orderly conduct, and bravery of the non-commissioned officers, and other soldiers of the regiment. Many of them distinguished themselves by individual acts of bravery. Sergeant Herbert, of Blair's company, first captured General Bravo, the commander of the enemy's forces, but gave him up to some commissioned officer.

During the storming of the castle we had the high gratification of discovering the main train, or hose, of the enemy, reaching from the magazine of the castle, and to the foot of the mountain, and intended to blow up our forces, in case of our getting possession of it, and of destroying it, and thus frustrating their ignoble intentions. Private W. A. Gray, of Blair's company, first discovered the treacherous train, and assisted to destroy it.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. P. ANDREWS,

Colonel Voltigeurs, U. S. Army.

Captain GEORGE DEAS,

A. A. General U. S. Army.

Casualties incident to the U. S. Voltigeur regiment in the storming of the fortress of Chapultepec, on the 13th September, 1847, near the city of Mexico.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

- Wounded.* .1. Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Johnston, slightly.
 Do 2. Captain Moses J. Bernard, twice, slightly.
 Do 3. 1st Lieut. James Tilton, slightly.
 Do 4. 1st Lieutenant Henry C. Longnecker, (adjutant,) slightly.
 Do 5. 2d Lieut. J. L. Reno, howitzer battery, severely.
 Do 6. 2d Lieut. W. S. Martin, slightly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

- Killed.*1. Private H. Frick, company C.
 Do 2. Private E. Miller, company E.
 Do 3. Private S. Richardson, company G.
 Do 4. Private N. Sawlsbury, company H.
 Do 5. Private S. Richardson, company I.
Wounded. .1. Corporal H. E. Reed, company A, mortally.
 Do 2. Private E. G. Gooden, company A, slightly.

<i>Wounded.</i>	3.	1st Serg. J. C. Malbon, company B, slightly.
Do	4.	Corporal M. Conway, company B, severely.
Do	5.	Private W. Wood, company B, severely.
Do	6.	Private J. H. Malbon, company C, slightly.
Do	7.	Private J. M. Floyd, company C, slightly.
Do	8.	Private Z. Cox, company C, severely.
Do	9.	Private A. Fair, musician, company E, severely.
Do	10.	Private J. Dwyer, company E, severely.
Do	11.	Private T. Evans, company E, severely.
Do	12.	Corp. M. Finley, comp. F, severely, since dead.
Do	13.	Private J. Amey, company F, severely.
Do	14.	Private J. Smith, company F, severely.
Do	15.	Private C. Redding, company F, severely.
Do	16.	Corporal J. Muldoon, company G, slightly.
Do	17.	Private W. K. Fletcher, company G, severely.
Do	18.	Private M. Rain, company G, severely.
Do	19.	Private G. Spencer, company G, severely.
Do	20.	Private J. H. Gill, company G, slightly.
Do	21.	Private C. Miller, company H, severely.
Do	22.	Private T. Trumble, company H, slightly.
Do	23.	Private J. Young, company H, severely.
Do	24.	Private P. Henry, company H, severely.
Do	25.	Corporal R. Cooper, company H, slightly.
Do	26.	Sergeant T. S. Gardner, company I, slightly.
Do	27.	Sergeant H. P. Long, company I, slightly.
Do	28.	Corporal J. McGowan, company I, slightly.
Do	29.	Private D. Haughrey, company I, severely.
Do	30.	Private W. H. Fitzhue, company I, severely.
Do	31.	Private J. Dietz, company I, severely.
Do	32.	Private E. Brass, company I, mortally.

Howitzer and Rocket Battery.

Do	33.	Sergeant W. Peat, severely.
Do	34.	Private S. McCall, severely.
Do	35.	Private M. Bancroft, mortally.
Do	36.	Private T. Wallace, slightly.
Do	37.	Private O. Russell, slightly.
<i>Missing.</i>	1.	Private James Hall, company A.
Do	2.	Private J. Metcalf, company A.
Do	3.	Private J. A. Maples, company C.
Do	4.	Private G. Weygand, company F.

RECAPITULATION.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Wounded.

6

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Killed.....	5
Wounded.....	37
Missing.....	4
Total.....	<u>52</u>

H. C. LONGNECKER,

*Adjutant.**September 16, 1847.**MEXICO, September 17, 1847.*

SIR: I had the honor to be selected, by Maj. Gen. Pillow, to cover with the left wing of the regiment of voltigeurs, the advance of the storming party in the attack on Chapultepec. About 8 o'clock, a. m., the party was ordered to march by the flank by Molino del Rey, under cover of the south wall; was received with a brisk fire from the lunette, covering the breach by which we were to pass the wall; deployed in a run, each company firing as soon as deployed; drove the enemy from the parapet, before the rear company was in line; followed him through the gorge, driving him from the wood and hill side, into the works; and attacked and quickly carried the two outworks on our right. A position was then taken to silence, as much as possible, the firing from the castle, with that of our rifles—the right, covered by the two outworks, and the left, in front of and near the southwest angle of the castle, where it was joined by the other wing of the regiment. Here, we were joined by Lieutenant Reno, with two howitzers, and other parties of our troops. Lieutenant Reno and his gunners were much exposed, and very active and efficient. Our regiment had been ordered to follow and support the assault of the storming party, but when the scaling ladders were planted, the voltigeurs (except those on the right) mounted the parapet with the storming party. The right, including Lieutenant Reno's pieces, when the assault commenced, advanced under my direction to the main gate, to attack at that point and prevent the escape of the garrison.

A warm fire from the parapets of the east terrace and the battery at its base, compelled us to make our first effort in that direction, and those works were reduced in a few minutes. Lieutenant Reno and his guns being again very efficient. I regret that this admirable young officer was severely wounded in this last affair at the gateway. The action being now over, the regiment was united.

The success of this little party in performing the service assigned to it by the major general, is sufficient evidence that both officers and soldiers did their duty bravely and well. Cpts. Edwards, Howard, and Archer, and Lieutenant Forsyth, led their companies gallantly, and were seconded with spirit by their Lieutenants,

Larned, Cross, Swann, Kiger, and Cockrane. Captain Howard was, I believe, the first officer who crossed the parapet. Sergeant Taylor, of company B, was among the foremost in the assault. Lieutenant Reno displayed his accustomed gallantry and skill. His 1st sergeant, Peat, after rendering valuable service, was severely wounded. For our loss, I refer you to the adjutant's report.

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

J. E. JOHNSTONE,
Lieutenant Colonel Voltigeurs.

Col. T. P. ANDREWS,
Com'g Reg. of Voltigeurs.

Casualties incident to the voltiguer regiment, in the combat before the fortress of Chapultepec, Mexico, on the 8th September, 1847.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Killed.... None.

Wounded.. 1. Major G. H. Talcott, slightly.
Do 2. 2d Lieutenant G. S. Kintzing, slightly.
Do 3. 2d Lieutenant R. Swann, slightly.
Do 4. 2d Lieutenant W. J. Martin, slightly.
Do 5. 2d Lieutenant W. Terrett, slightly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Killed..... None.

Wounded.. 1. Sergeant W. B. Vertrus, company A, severely.
Do 2. Sergeant C. D. Weymouth, company A, severely.
Do 3. Corporal W. L. McCorkle, company A, severely.
Do 4. Private D. Greyber, company A, severely.
Do 5. Private A. R. Shacklett, company A, severely.
Do 6. Private J. Hall, company A, slightly.
Do 7. Private J. Brown, company A, slightly.
Do 8. Private D. Wymp, company A, slightly.
Do 9. Private A. Wamsell, company A, severely.
Do 10. Private J. Potter, company A, severely.
Do 11. Private G. W. Seaton, company A, slightly.
Do 12. Private R. Simpson, company A, severely.
Do 13. Private J. Thompson, company A, slightly.
Do 14. Private J. Metcalf, company A, slightly.
Do 15. Private A. Adamson, company A, slightly.
Do 16. Private T. Davis, company A, severely.
Do 17. Private J. Howell, company A, severely.
Do 18. Private I. Pugh, company A, severely.
Do 19. Private J. Bunger, company A, severely.
Do 20. Sergeant G. W. Jennings, company B, severely.
Do 21. Sergeant J. C. Malbon, company B, slightly.

- Wounded.* 22. Corporal E. B. Derson, company B, slightly.
 Do 23. Private A. Fanday, company B, slightly.
 Do 24. Private P. Farish, company B, slightly.
 Do 25. Private L. Pugh, company B, slightly.
 Do 26. Private J. L. Knott, company B, slightly.
 Do 27. Private S. A. Evans, company B, slightly.
 Do 28. Private M. Conway, company B, slightly.
 Do 29. Private W. Collins, company B, slightly.
 Do 30. Private H. Olandorf, company B, slightly.
 Do 31. Sergeant R. Harding, company C, slightly.
 Do 32. Private T. Clarke, company C, slightly.
 Do 33. Private H. Sylvester, company C, slightly.
 Do 34. Private H. Wells, company C, slightly.
 Do 35. Private H. Kilgore, company C, slightly.
 Do 36. Private H. A. Ward, company C, slightly.
 Do 37. Sergeant W. H. Hubert, company E, slightly.
 Do 38. Corporal B. Ogle, company E, slightly.
 Do 39. Private J. Bean, company E, severely.
 Do 40. Private M. J. Good, company E, severely.
 Do 41. Private J. J. Silverhorn, company E, severely.
 Do 42. Private J. Mahony, company E, slightly.
 Do 43. Private W. Allison, company E, slightly.
 Do 44. Private D. Devaughan, company E, slightly.
 Do 45. Private J. Rowinski, company E, severely.
 Do 46. Private J. Spencer, company E, slightly.
 Do 47. Private L. C. Parrish, company E, slightly.
 Do 48. Private J. Donly, company E, slightly.
 Do 49. Private Y. J. Nickerson, company E, slightly.
 Do 50. Private M. Benton, company E, slightly.
 Do 51. Private G. W. Beageant, company E, severely.
 Do 52. Private John Sloan, company E, slightly.
 Do 53. Private J. L. Hisse, company E, slightly.
 Do 54. Private T. Evans, company E, slightly.
 Do 55. Private H. Kidwell, company E, slightly.
 Do 56. Private A. W. Milwright, company E, slightly.
 Do 57. Private J. McCaslin, company E, slightly.
 Do 58. Private J. Crowley, company F, severely.
 Do 59. Private E. Davis, company F, severely.
 Do 60. Private F. W. Franklin, company F, slightly.
 Do 61. Private S. Field, company F, severely.
 Do 62. Private T. Higginson, company F, severely.
 Do 63. Private A. Idler, company F, slightly.
 Do 64. Private G. Kriner, company F, slightly.
 Do 65. Private H. Keman, company F, slightly.
 Do 66. Private K. Lemon, company F, slightly.
 Do 67. Private W. S. Mendenhall, company F, slightly.
 Do 68. Private J. Massey, company F, slightly.
 Do 69. Private P. Monell, company F, slightly.
 Do 70. Private B. McCabe, company F, slightly.
 Do 71. Private J. W. Perry, company F, slightly.
 Do 72. Private J. Pickens, company F, slightly.

<i>Wounded</i> ..	73. Private J. Pierce, company F, slightly.
Do	74. Private B. J. Ross, company F, slightly.
Do	75. Sergeant C. R. Edwards, company G, slightly.
Do	76. Sergeant R. H. Turner, company G, slightly.
Do	77. Corporal Joseph W. Walker, company G, slightly.
Do	78. Private W. Jackson, company G, slightly.
Do	79. Private C. Morton, company G, slightly.
Do	80. Private G. Spencer, company G, slightly.
Do	81. Private J. Kolk, company G, slightly.
Do	82. Private C. Eckhard, company G, slightly.
Do	83. Private G. Beckenschitz, company G, severely.
Do	84. Private F. Korse, company G, severely.
Do	85. Private J. Hutter, company G, severely.
Do	86. Sergeant D. S. Elliott, company H, slightly.
Do	87. Private W. Groves, company H, slightly.
Do	88. Private T. Sigman, company H, slightly.
Do	89. Private J. F. Dentlinger, company H, severely.
Do	90. Private J. A. Yates, company H, severely.
Do	91. Private G. W. Jones, company H, severely.
Do	92. Sergeant J. F. Gardner, company I, slightly.
Do	93. Private W. H. Fitzhugh, company I, slightly.
Do	94. Private H. White, company I, slightly.
Do	95. Private W. Baldhant, company I, slightly.
<i>Missing</i> ...	96. Private H. Word, company C.
Do	97. Private S. Veadegriff, company F.
Do	98. Private J. L. Hass, company H.

RECAPITULATION.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Killed.....	None.
Wounded.....	5

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Killed.....	None.
Wounded.....	94
Missing.....	3

Total..... 102

H. C. LONGNECKER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 9TH INFANTRY,
Convent El Carmen, September 21, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with orders from head-quarters, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the 9th regiment during the attack on Chapultepec, and the subsequent events on the 18th instant.

The attack on Chapultepec commenced at an early hour on the morning of the 12th instant, from our batteries, which opened a heavy fire upon the castle. The fortress not having been reduced by our heavy artillery, which continued its fire until evening, disposition was made during the night for carrying it by storm the next day.

The bombardment was resumed at an early hour on the morning of the 13th instant. Soon after it began, the howitzer battery opened a brisk fire upon the advanced works of the enemy at the foot of the hill. At the same time, the voltigeurs displayed along the woods on the side of Molino del Rey, pouring upon the enemy, who were there entrenched, a spirited and effective fire. At that instant, the 9th regiment was brought into action, and came to the support of the voltigeurs in prompt compliance with the order of attack, as did also the 15th regiment, composing part of the same brigade. The enemy were speedily driven to the heights of Chapultepec, where the main body, strongly fortified, poured upon the storming party a galling fire from their cannon and small arms, killing and wounding a number of men.

It is with the deepest regret I am compelled to state that, whilst in the act of heroically leading the regiment up the heights of Chapultepec, literally heading the storming party of the day, Colonel T. B. Ransom, the gallant commander of the 9th regiment, fell mortally wounded. He was struck by an escopette ball over the left eye, which penetrated the brain, thus closing in an instant his career of honorable fame.

Called to the command of the regiment, thus suddenly and unexpectedly, I experienced great relief in the discharge of the duties devolving upon me, in consequence of the spirited co-operation of the commanders of companies, and their subaltern officers, whose conduct on that occasion is deserving of special commendation.

Some delay, occasioned by not having the scaling ladders ready for use the moment they were wanted, protracted the struggle on the heights for a short time; during which the 9th regiment nobly sustained its part in the action, and kept up a well directed fire upon the enemy.

I deem it my duty to state, in justice to all concerned, that the several regiments engaged in storming the castle of Chapultepec, seemed to vie with each other in the patriotic valor displayed at the last and final assault, both officers and soldiers contending for the honor of first scaling the walls. The 6th infantry, voltigeurs, 15th regiment of infantry, and New York volunteers, bravely sustained the honor of their flags throughout the struggle.

The castle was carried by storm about half an hour from the

commencement of the action, amidst the loud huzzas of the gallant men who obtained the victory.

Soon after the American flag floated upon the castle of Chapultepec, I was ordered to advance with the 9th regiment, and report to General Quitman, upon the Tacubaya road. The command, though much reduced in numbers, and greatly fatigued by the exposures of the day and night of the 12th, and their exertions on the morning of the 13th, pushed forward with alacrity and cheerfulness.

I endeavored, as far as practicable, to cover them from the enemy's heavy fire of round shot and shells, which swept the road, by moving under the arches of the aqueduct; but, notwithstanding, several valuable men, who had passed unscathed over the fields of Contreras and Churubusco, and the storming of the castle, were killed and others wounded.

During the hottest of the engagement, a detail from several of the companies was ordered to get a 24-pounder into battery, and man the same; in the discharge of which duty, two privates were severely wounded: The firing ceased at night, but not the labors of the men. A detail of twenty-five men from the regiment was furnished to assist in throwing up a breastwork, and was engaged in that business until near morning. The remainder of the command rested upon their arms, under the arches of the aqueduct, till about 4 o'clock next morning, when Brigadier General Pierce arrived, (he having been detained from the field, on the 13th instant, by sickness) and assumed the command of the 9th, which was the only portion of his brigade then in the field for the active operations anticipated on the 14th.

There not being sufficient cover from the works, thrown up during the night, for General Quitman's active command at the garita, the 9th regiment and the remnant of the intrepid South Carolina regiments were ordered by General Pierce to take position behind a breastwork, on the road near to Captain Steptoe's battery, about 300 yards from the garita. Here we remained until intelligence having been received that the forces of the enemy had retired from the city, and that our entrance would not be resisted, the regiment was ordered to fall back, for the purpose of guarding the town of Mixcoac and Tacubaya.

In closing this report, I deem it justly due to the meritorious services of the officers of the 9th regiment, on the occasion of the last glorious battle, to mention several, or most of them, by name.

First Lieutenant Charles J. Sprague, adjutant of the regiment, though wounded in the early part of the engagement, continued to discharge his duty with great coolness and bravery to the close of the battle.

I cannot refrain from calling particular attention to the bravery of Lieutenant Fitzgerald, aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Pierce. By request of Colonel Ransom, on the morning of the 13th instant, Lieutenant Fitzgerald volunteered to take command of the grenadier company, Captain Bodfish being kept from his post by severe illness.

During the storming of the castle, Lieutenant Fitzgerald distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at every point of danger, keeping his men together at all times, and courageously leading them wherever their fire was most wanted to carry the enemy's strong works of the fortress. In the subsequent events of the day he rendered efficient services to the regiment, and afforded me great assistance in the discharge of my duties as commander of the same. Captain Pitman, who had previously acted as major of the regiment, but who, in consequence of a want of officers, had returned to the command of his company, conducted himself with great skill and bravery during the whole of the engagement. Captain N. S. Webb, who, on the 19th of August, the day of the attack on Contreras, was greatly reduced by severe sickness, but who summoned all his energies to take part in that battle and the engagement of Churubusco; and who, though still an invalid, showed himself amongst the bravest and foremost at the storming of Chapultepec.

Captain Kimball, Lieutenants Bowers, Albert, Tracy, and Jackson, commanding companies at the time, and distinguished in the previous battles with the enemy, also distinguished themselves on this occasion, by a display of the same energy and valor which had drawn a favorable notice from the late heroic commander of the regiment.

I take great pleasure in noticing the coolness and bravery displayed by Lieutenant Jno. S. Slocum, the commander of company I, during the hottest of the fight; also, of Lieutenant Levi Woodhouse, commanding company B—though prevented by sickness from taking command of his company, in the first engagement with the company, he was among the most energetic and courageous in the battle which gave us the strong fortress of Chapultepec.

The gallant conduct of Lieutenant Richard C. Drum—brother of the lamented Captain Drum, who fell whilst heroically serving his battery against the enemy, on the road to the city—I desire to notice particularly as one whose bravery, in the action of the 13th instant, received the applause of all who witnessed his courageous conduct.

The perfect disregard of danger manifested by Lieutenant Stoddard, in all the battles in which the regiment has been engaged; his gallant conduct on the 13th instant, everywhere cheering on the men of his command, himself taking the lead, render it an act of justice to a brave officer that I should thus name him, also, as one deserving the highest praise.

My attention has been called by the commander of company A to the meritorious conduct of Lieutenant Glackin, his second in command on that day; though in feeble health and nearly unfitted, from physical exhaustion, for the hardships of the camp, once fired, he nevertheless took an active part in the late battle, and was among the first to enter the fort. I take pleasure in testifying, personally, to his conduct as a brave and useful officer.

Great praise is due to Lieut. Thomas P. Pierce, second in command of company C, for his bravery and good conduct on that oc-

casian; also, to Lieutenant Crosby, of company G, both of whom were actively engaged in the battles.

The intrepidity of Lieutenant Hathaway, in the last engagement, as in all the others, is also deserving of special commendation.

Sergeant Major Fairbanks rendered valuable assistance in the action, and gave ample proof of his bravery, as he has done on former occasions.

I cannot omit to name the orderly of Colonel Ransom, G. MacGregor, who fought by his side, and who, throughout the action, proved himself a brave soldier.

The rank and file of the regiment exhibited the greatest steadiness and bravery in the storming of the castle.

Sergeants White, Atchinson, Billings, E. F. Pike, (severely wounded by the bursting of a shell,) Miller, Clarke, Benton, and Stone—all of them discharged their duty in the engagement, to the entire satisfaction of their several commanders.

The names of these brave men, and other non-commissioned officers and soldiers I propose to mention in another report, naming those whose merit should entitle them to promotion, and private soldiers to extra pay.

Hereunto I submit a list of the killed and wounded on the 13th instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 THOMAS H. SEYMOUR,
Major 9th infantry, commanding.

List of killed and wounded of the 9th regiment of infantry, in the battle of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847.

Colonel T. B. Ransom, killed.

1st Lieutenant Charles J. Sprague, wounded slightly.

Company A.—1st Sergeant William H. White, wounded slightly.

Do A.—Musician George H. King, wounded slightly.

Do A.—Private Charles H. Green, wounded severely.

Do B.—1st Sergeant H. B. Stone, slightly.

Do C.—Private John S. Locke, slightly.

Do E.—Corporal John Baalman, killed.

Do E.—Private William Mirch, wounded severely.

Do F.—Private Isaac Ware, wounded slightly.

Do G.—Private John Dorsett, killed.

Do G.—Private James Mahan, wounded severely.

Do G.—Private Patrick Conans, wounded severely.

Do G.—Private William Welch, wounded severely.

Do G.—Private Charles Twist, wounded slightly.

Do H.—Private N. W. Ring, wounded severely.

Do H.—Private Alfred Noyce, wounded slightly.

Do H.—Private Benjamin Osgood, wounded severely.

Do H.—Private N. G. Swett, wounded severely.

Do I.—Private William A. Bowen, wounded slightly.

Do K.—Private John Moody, wounded slightly.

Do K.—Private — Bridges, wounded slightly.

List of the killed and wounded on the causeway, while under command of Major General Quitman.

Company A.—Private John Webster, slightly wounded.
 Do A.—C. B. Horswell, severely wounded.
 Do F.—Private M. W. Cunningham, severely wounded.
 Do H.—Sergeant Spencer, killed.
 Do H.—Corporal George E. Barnes, killed.
 Do H.—Private Foster Edson, killed.
 Do H.—Sergeant E. T. Pike, wounded severely.
 Do H.—Private R. W. Brown, wounded severely.
 Do I.—Private George Ball, killed.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR,
Major 9th infantry, commanding.

Brig. Gen. CADWALADER,
2d Brigade, U. S. Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 11TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY,
September 16, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to the order of Brigadier General Cadwalader, I submit the following report of the services of five companies (D, E, F, H, and I) of the 10th regiment, from the morning of the 9th instant to the present time:

On that morning, I was ordered to divide the battalion into two companies, for field service, which was done—one company being under command of Lieutenant McCoy, and the other under command of Lieutenant Motz. (A previous report accounts for the absence of two captains, and the remaining two were on the sick report.) The battalion thus divided, and numbering one hundred and fifteen, rank and file, moved to a hacienda on the left of the chief road leading to the city, and there joined the brigade. It remained at this point until the night of the 11th instant, when, together with the brigade, it moved to the village of Tacubaya. Here the brigade was halted until about four o'clock on the morning of the 12th, when it again moved forward, and was, with the 1st brigade, 3d division, deployed in line of battle before the castle of Chapultepec, though beyond the range of its guns. This position was occupied until about ten o'clock, when the battalion was ordered to approach nearer to the castle, and assist in placing in battery some of our artillery, which was to operate against the enemy's works.

We were occupied in this manner during the greater part of the day, and at night went into quarters in a large building near to the scene of operations.

On the morning of the 13th instant, the battalion was attached to the 14th regiment, under command of Colonel Trousdale. About ten o'clock, the 14th regiment was ordered forward to support the attack on the castle; and I was ordered by Colonel Trousdale, to

remain as a guard to the temporary hospital, in the building occupied by us the previous night.

During the action, which resulted in the surrender of Chapultepec, a body of the enemy's cavalry made its appearance very close in our rear, but was promptly driven back, with the loss of one of his men, by a portion of my command, which I moved forward for that purpose.

After the taking of Chapultepec, I was ordered by General Cadwalader to report, in person, to the general-in-chief for orders; which I did, and was ordered by him to rejoin the brigade. This was immediately done, but we had no opportunity to engage the enemy.

At night we were placed on picket duty, at a point where two roads, leading to the city, intersect, and where we yet remain.

I neglected to mention that Lieutenant Motz, though remaining with the battalion, was compelled, from indisposition, to resign the active command of his company to Lieutenant Evans.

There was, of course, no opportunity for personal distinction; but I would add, nevertheless, that both officers and men were at all times prompt and active in complying with the duties they were called upon to perform. The officers with the command were Lieutenants Motz, McCoy, Harley, Evans, McClelland, Tippin, and Scott, acting adjutant, and Assistant Surgeon Scott.

I will add that, during the action of the 13th instant, twelve men, under command of Sergeant McEnnis, of D company, were detailed to assist in working the battery, under the command of Captain Magruder, 3d artillery, and I am gratified to learn that they acted in a gallant and efficient manner.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. HUNTER,

Major, com'g 11th U. S. Infantry.

To Captain GEORGE DEAS,

A. A. General.

CITY OF MEXICO, *September 23, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, early on the morning of the 13th instant, I was ordered by Major General Pillow to move, with the 14th and 11th regiments of infantry, and a part of Captain Magruder's battery, upon, and to occupy the road on the west of Chapultepec, to advance and hold the enemy in observation, and to give him battle, if he advanced upon my position, or attempted to succor the forces within the walls of Chapultepec.

Upon assuming my position, I discovered a large force of the enemy close in my rear. I placed Lieutenant Colonel Hebert in command of the 11th infantry, with instructions to protect my rear, while I advanced, preceded by a section of said battery, to assume such position as would enable me to carry out the instructions of the major general. Seeing, as we believed, movements in the enemy's ranks, indicating his purpose to enter and succor the forces

in Chapultepec, I ordered the artillery to advance, and followed with the 14th regiment. The battery having advanced further than was intended, came within direct and destructive fire of the enemy's batteries across the road, and almost immediately under the guns of Chapultepec, which very much disabled my own command, besides killing most or all of the artillery horses; but I maintained my position, held the enemy in check, and ultimately drove him from the battery; then advanced, took possession of his guns, and turned them upon his retreating forces.

In the action, I received two balls in the right arm, which badly shattered it. I remained on the field and in command, however, until the complete rout of the enemy. Having become faint from my wounds, I now turned over the command to Lieutenant Colonel Hebert, who advanced in pursuit of the enemy.

The killed, wounded, and missing of the 14th regiment of Infantry on that day, was as follows, viz:

Staff.

Major Woods, slightly wounded.

Sergeant-major T. G. Thompson, severely wounded.

Company A.—Captain R. G. Beale, commanding.

Captain Beale, slightly wounded.

Private William D. Pharis, severely wounded.

Private Samuel Lutzenhizer, severely wounded.

Company B.—Captain P. B. Anderson, commanding.

Private George W. Hughes, slightly wounded.

Company G.—Captain James M. Scantland, commanding.

Captain James M. Scantland, severely wounded.

Private John Pheland, killed.

Private Calvin C. Fowler, severely wounded.

Private Alva Chadwick, slightly wounded.

Private John Wilkerson, slightly wounded.

Company H.—Captain Breedlove, commanding.

Second Lieutenant R. Steel, severely wounded.

Private J. M. Manypenny, killed.

Private A. D'Anjon, slightly wounded.

Company I.—Second Lieutenant A. J. Isacks, commanding.

Private F. W. Farbell, slightly wounded.

Private J. McDonald, missing.

Company K.—First Lieutenant Robert Humphries, commanding.

Second Lieutenant R. W. Bedford, slightly wounded.

Second Sergeant W. M. Bledsoe, severely wounded.

First Corporal H. Montgomery, slightly wounded.

Private Benjamin Hall, killed.

Private Robert Arnold, killed.

Private H. U. Manning, killed.

Private William F. Beatty, severely wounded.

Private James Kennedy, severely wounded.

Private Stewart White, severely wounded.

Private Bolivar Vincent, severely wounded.

In making this report, it gives me pleasure to say, that every officer and private in my command, so far as came under my observation, discharged his duty well, and evinced that indomitable courage so characteristic of the American soldier. It would seem invidious, under such circumstances, to designate, by name, any individual.

Respectfully,

WM. TROUSDALE,

Col. of the 14th Regiment Infantry.

To Captain HOOKER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

GARITA DE SAN COSME,
City of Mexico, September 17, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, early on the morning of the 12th instant, I was ordered by Major General Pillow to occupy and hold the "Molino del Rey," with four companies of the 14th regiment and two of the voltigeur regiment. This order was immediately complied with, and the force distributed for the defence of the place—the position I held for twenty-four hours. The enemy kept up a continual fire of skirmishes from a wood adjoining, but my men being protected, I lost two men only wounded.

On the morning of the 13th, the 14th infantry, 11th, and a section of Captain Magruder's battery, under the command of Colonel William Trousdale, took position on the right of the "Molino del Rey," in observation of the force in our rear, with orders to attack the enemy in retreat. Early after the commencement of the assault upon Chapultepec, Colonel Trousdale advanced with the 14th regiment and a section of field battery, ordering me to take command of the 11th, and hold his original position. His command soon encountered a heavy and destructive fire from a battery of two guns, placed across the road to the right and rear of Chapultepec. Having been informed that Colonel Trousdale was wounded, I left the 11th under Major Hunter, and proceeded to take command of the 14th, which had joined General Worth's command in pursuit of the enemy. In the meantime, I received an order,

through Captain Grayson, to collect the scattered forces of the regiment, and form on the road in the rear of Chapultepec. From this position, the regiment was ordered to support Captain Huger's siege battery, which it followed in its advance towards San Cosme, and encamped with it that night on the road, near the garita of San Juan.

I will mention that part of the 14th infantry, under command of Captain Glenn, Lieutenant Blackburn, Lieutenants Davis and Isaacs, joined and acted with the storming party, under Captain McKenzie, which carried the battery and garita of San Cosme.

Annexed is a list of the killed, wounded and missing.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. O. HEBERT,

Lieutenant Colonel, commanding 14th infantry.

Brigadier General CADWALADER,

Commanding 3d division, U. S. Army.

Privates killed.....	4
Officers wounded.....	5
Privates wounded.....	13
Non-commissioned officers wounded.....	2
Privates missing.....	5
	<hr/>
Total.....	29
	<hr/>

Colonel William Trousdale, bad wound in the right arm.

Captain J. M. Scantland, severely wounded in the head.

Lieutenant Richard Steele, slightly.

Lieutenant Robert W. Bedford, slightly.

Captain Robert G. Beale, very slightly.

Privates Benjamin Hall, Robert Arnold, and Horatio N. Manning, killed in company K.

Private James M. Manypenny, killed in company H.

Private A. D'Anjon, wounded in company H.

Private W. D. Pharris, wounded in company A.

Private S. Lutzinhizer, wounded in company A.

Sergeant Wm. M. Bledsoe, wounded in company K.

Corporal Hamilton Montgomery, wounded in company K.

Private William F. Beaty, wounded in company K.

Private James Kennady, wounded in company K.

Private Stewart White, wounded in company K.

Private Bolivar Vincent, wounded in company K.

Private John Pheland, wounded in company G.

Private Calvin C. Forola, wounded in company G.

Private Alva Chadwick, wounded in company G.

Private John Wilkinson, wounded in company G.

Private John Crawford, missing in company A.

Private William Dearing, missing in company A.

Private John Blair, missing in company G.

Private — Donnelly, wounded in company K.

Private F. Faoball, wounded in company I.
Private James McDonald, missing in company I.
Private W. E. Watson, missing in company I.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION OF REGULARS,
City of Mexico, September 19, 1847.

SIR: For the information of Major General Quitman, I have the honor to report the operations of this brigade, while under his command on the 13th and 14th instants. I reported to General Quitman at Tacubaya, on the morning of the 13th, and was ordered by him to form the reserve of his column, in the attack on the east side of Chapultepec. My brigade consisted of the regiment of mounted riflemen, 1st artillery, and 3d infantry. Two companies of riflemen, and two of the 3d infantry, were absent on detached service. The main body of General Quitman's command was advanced by the road leading from the east end of Tacubaya, towards the foot of the hill at Chapultepec. In pursuance of the general's directions, I formed my brigade in his rear, and prolonging my right beyond his, to cover his right and rear from the enemy stationed near the aqueduct leading from Chapultepec to the city; and I detached two companies of riflemen under Captain Simonson, and afterwards a third, under Lieutenant Morris, still further to my right and rear, the better to secure the whole. The enemy's principal batteries on this side, were discovered to be at the foot of the hill, near where the aqueduct leaves it. So, that prolonging my line in that direction, brought the regiment of mounted riflemen on my right, immediately in rear of the storming party under Captain Paul, 7th infantry; and, when the attack was ordered, they (riflemen) entered the battery along with the storming party, and carried the second battery in rear of the first, where several guns and many prisoners were taken. General Quitman, at the head of the column, immediately directed the riflemen on the road towards the city, by the garita of Belén. After filling up the ditches in front of the first battery, sufficiently to pass one of the heavy pieces, I followed with the rest of the brigade, and the piece under Captain Drum, 4th artillery. The advance—regiment mounted riflemen—under the immediate direction of General Quitman, supported by the fire of Captain Drum's piece, an 8-inch howitzer, followed by the rest of the brigade, carried a battery near the Casa Colorado, half way to the garita; and here the general halted the column to reorganize it, for an attack on the battery at the garita. The regiment of mounted riflemen, supported by the South Carolina volunteers, in advance, the rest of General Quitman's division following, and the remainder of my brigade, together with part of the 6th infantry, under Major Bonneville, who had fallen into this road, in reserve. Lieutenant Benjamin now came up with another piece, (16-pounder,) and, after a few rounds from the artillery, the advance of riflemen, led by General Quitman in person, charged

the battery at the garita and carried it, entering the city of Mexico at that point, exactly at twenty minutes past 1 o'clock, p. m. The reserve having pushed forward, arrived at the battery at the same moment. A 6-pounder captured here was opened on the enemy, and the ground in front of the garita cleared. They soon, however, opened a heavy battery from the citadel, 300 yards to our left and front, and a cross-fire from the houses on our right and front. The troops in advance of the garita were recalled, and my brigade was then directed to occupy the buildings of the garita on our left of the road and within the city, and preparation made to establish batteries in front of our heavy guns. This was done during the night by Lieutenant Beauregard, and at daylight three heavy guns, in position, were ready to open their fire, when we learned the city was abandoned by the enemy's troops. After taking possession of the citadel, and leaving a garrison in it, we advanced to the grand plaza, my brigade leading; and, having formed there, saluted the national colors, planted by a non-commissioned officer of the regiment of mounted riflemen on the national palace, at seven o'clock, a. m.

The regiment of mounted riflemen was acting immediately under the eye of the major general, and he, better than any other, can testify to its uniform and noble conduct. Its major, Loring, fell wounded, while gallantly leading it, just before arriving at the garita. Captain Simonson, who succeeded to the command, (Captains Sanderson and Crittenden having been detached with their companies on distant service,) during the attack on the garita, distinguished himself for his zeal and energy. Captains Backenstoss, Tucker, and Porter, Lieutenants Morris, McLane, Russell, Hatch, Granger, and Gibbs, have deserved particular mention for their gallantry. Brevet 2d Lieutenant James Stuart, one of the storming party, was the first to mount every battery from Chapultepec to the city.

Major Dimmick, commanding the 4th artillery, Captains Nauman, Winder, and Hathaway, and Lieutenants Haskins, Brannan and Coppee, set the most noble example of coolness and courage. Lieutenant Haskins and Brannan were wounded.

Captain Alexander, commanding 3d infantry, Captain Van Horn and Lieutenant Shepherd displayed the greatest courage and activity.

Captain Roberts, regiment mounted riflemen, Captain Dobbins, 3d infantry, Lieutenant Haskins, 1st artillery, Lieutenants Richardson and Bee, 3d infantry, and Lieutenants James Stuart, regiment mounted riflemen, were the officers detailed from this brigade for the storming party, and they all justified the choice by the most daring courage.

I cannot withhold my commendation from the whole brigade. Those who witnessed its whole conduct will not accuse me of partiality in saying its gallantry and discipline could not be surpassed; and I conclude by again recording the gallant bearing of my aide-camp, Lieutenant Earl Van Dorn, who was every where engaged

in his duty, under the hottest fire, even after receiving a severe contusion on the foot from a musket ball.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
 PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
*Brevet Brig. Gen., com'dg 1st Brigade,
 2d Division of Regulars.*

To Lieut. MANSFIELD LOVELL,
Aid-de-camp to Major Gen. Quitman.

MEXICO, September 25, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade in the attack on Chapultepec, and the advance against the city of Mexico: We arrived at Tacubaya on the 11th instant, under cover of the night. About daylight next morning, my brigade was posted, by the order of the general of division, in a position to support a heavy battery, being known as battery No. 1, under the command of Captain Drum, 4th artillery. This battery was erected on the Tacubaya road, in front of the castle of Chapultepec. My command continued in the performance of this duty, which was both arduous and laborious, during the whole of the ensuing day and night. While here, we furnished large details to aid in the erection of battery No. 2, under the direction of Captain Huger, and also to support the battery when erected.

During all this time, the most of my command was exposed to a most annoying fire from the castle and heights of Chapultepec, which they bore with the most perfect coolness and composure. I may as well mention here, that, during the day of the 12th, the general commanding the division pushed a bold and vigorous reconnoissance, in person, to the right, towards the church and enclosures, as well as the great aqueduct leading to Mexico; and this reconnoissance disclosed the existence of one or two strong batteries in that vicinity, and a strong infantry force, which lined the walls and enclosures.

About 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 13th, pursuant to the order of the general of division, preparations began to be made for a general assault on the castle and environs. The storming parties, consisting of an efficient force from Twigg's brigade, under command of Captain Casey, 2d infantry, and a selected force of 120 men from the whole division, under command of Major Twiggs, marine corps, as well as 40 pioneers, under the command of Captain Reynolds, marine corps, were moved forward along the road to the right, with the intention of crossing the fields and carrying the defences surrounding the castle. The marines, under Lieutenant Colonel Watson, were also ordered forward to support those parties. This force had not yet reached the point to where it was to cross the fields to the left, when a terrible fire of grape and mus-

ketry opened upon them from the stone wall, and base of the hill in front, and the woods, walls and enclosures, to the right. It became evident, in an instant, that the main force of the enemy, having been driven from the hill and castle by our artillery, had thrown itself in our front, and on our right, under cover of woods, stone walls, buildings and enclosures. This induced the general, who saw the whole with a glance, to direct a new movement across the fields to the left. I received orders, therefore, to turn the Palmettos and New Yorkers in that direction. The Pennsylvania regiment received orders from him to make a similar movement. The Palmettos, New Yorkers, and Pennsylvanians arrived at the point of detour, and received orders to cross the fields in succession; and, though the route was intercepted by deep ditches, filled with water, and the whole movement was performed under a severe fire of musketry in front, from the hill, and behind the stone walls, and a tremendous fire of grape and musketry from the woods and enclosures on the right, yet these gallant regiments advanced with unshaken firmness and intrepidity. The Palmettos gained the wall without firing a shot, broke through it, and ascended the hill in a body, to the support of the storming parties from the other division. Several of the New York companies ascended the hill with such rapidity that they united with the storming parties of the other divisions; and the New York flag, and company B, of that regiment, under the command of a gallant young officer, Lieutenant Reid, were among the first to mount the ramparts of the castle, and there display the stars and stripes to the admiration of the army. Lieutenant Brower, commanding company F, same regiment, had the good fortune to capture General Bravo, the Mexican commander of Chapultepec. The other officers and soldiers, of the whole command, behaved with equal gallantry and good conduct. Lieutenant Colonel Baxter, commanding the New Yorkers, fell mortally wounded in this gallant charge. He was an officer of the most determined courage and intrepidity, and behaved with great gallantry, both at Contreras and Churubusco, and his loss has been severely felt, both by his regiment and the army. Major Burnham, upon whom the command next devolved, led it during the rest of the day, with great gallantry and good conduct.

In the meantime, the battle raged with increased fury on our right. The main body of the enemy seemed bent on maintaining that position, and thus keeping open the communication with the city. This imposed upon the small force in that direction, the necessity of maintaining an unequal contest against tremendous odds in numbers, and a most formidable position. The place, however, was finally carried with considerable loss. Here Major Twiggs fell at the head of his command; he was a brave and veteran officer, and his loss has been most severely felt by the whole command. The marines, under their gallant commander, Lieutenant Colonel Watson, exhibited the courage and discipline for which that corps is so justly celebrated.

A portion of the command being now supplied with ammunition,

the whole advanced along the Tacubaya road, from arch to arch of the aqueduct, towards the garita of Belén. The whole of this movement was conducted under the immediate eye and direction of the general commanding the division. The rifles and Palmettos led the advance. The enemy made another determined stand at a position on the road, above a mile from Chapultepec, behind a strong breastwork across the road, flanked upon his right by a field redan, and protected upon the left by an impassable marsh.

This position, however, was soon rapidly carried by the rifles and Palmettos, aided by a well directed fire from Drum's battery. The advance was now pushed forward to the garita. Here the enemy made a most determined stand; and as the ground to the right and left was marshy and impracticable, the movement forward, from arch to arch, became slow and hazardous, and had to be made under a terrible fire of round shot, grape, canister, and musketry. The loss here was necessarily severe, but richly compensated for by the capture of the garita—the entrance to the city. The garita was captured between one and two o'clock, and from thence, till dark, that position was maintained under the most terrible fire on the part of the enemy.

Beyond this garita, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Major Gladden, commanding the Palmettos—a brave, active, and gallant officer—received a severe wound, and was carried off the field.

About dark, I was compelled to withdraw from the ground, in consequence of a wound received in my left arm, in the early part of the day, during the assault on Chapultepec. My whole body became paralyzed from the influence of the arm, and I was carried by the officers of my staff to the nearest house to obtain medical assistance.

Captain F. N. Page, my assistant adjutant general, an officer of great gallantry and intrepidity, received a slight wound from a grape shot in the side, while standing near me awaiting my orders. My aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Hammond, 3d artillery, whose services and gallantry have distinguished him in every field, escaped himself, but had his horse killed while advancing along the arches. My own horse was also shot near the same place. I have only to add, without specifying names and particulars, that my whole command behaved with the most distinguished intrepidity during the day, and have merited, I hope, the approbation of the general commanding the division.

Accompanying, I submit the reports of the regimental commanders, and a list of the killed and wounded of the brigade.

Though not belonging properly to the subject matter of my report, I cannot forbear mentioning the handsome and gallant conduct of the officers and men who served the heavy pieces with our column from Tacubaya to the city.

Captain Drum, and Lieutenants Benjamin and Porter, were everywhere conspicuous in their most gallant and efficient services—the two former fell mortally wounded, near the gate of the city, and after our triumph was complete.

As a general officer of the army, I most earnestly recommend the

family of Captain Drum to the kindness and care of our government at home.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. SHIELDS.

Brig. Gen., Com'g 1st Brigade, Volunteer Division.

Lieutenant MANSFIELD LOVELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

MEXICO, September 18, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to present, herewith, a copy of my report to General Quitman, of the operations of the section of your battery under my command, whilst detached on the morning of the 13th instant, which is respectfully submitted for your information.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT.

Brevet Lieut. Col. J. DUNCAN,
Commanding Light Battery A, 2d Artillery.

MEXICO, September 15, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions of Major General Quitman, I have the honor to state that, on the morning of the 13th instant, by direction of Major General Worth, I reported to General Quitman, with the section of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's light battery, 2d artillery, under my command, consisting of one howitzer and one six-pounder, with their caissons.

Soon after the storming party of your division had been sent forward, I received orders to advance, which I did, with the pieces, leaving the caissons under cover of the houses in rear of Captain Drum's sand-bag parapet. I soon found myself under a very severe fire, and seeing it was impossible to take up a more advanced position on the road, (to which I was confined by deep ditches on either side,) from which I could produce an effect on the enemy, without great risk of galling our own troops, who were in the advance, I halted the section, and reported to General Quitman, who designated a place about one hundred yards in rear of the position of the action, in a field, to which access could be obtained by a small bridge crossing the ditch, and from which place it was considered practicable to open a fire on the enemy's works at the foot of the hill of Chapultepec.

Before the section could be brought to this position, our own men had advanced so far that it was again considered advisable not to open our fire. General Quitman then gave me instructions to take up such a position as I should think most effective, and the pieces were accordingly placed on the road about 250 yards in advance of the sand-bag parapet already referred to.

This position brought all the enemy's works on the *front* of

Chapultepec within easy range; and also enfiladed the face of the main parapet, to be assailed by the storming party under Captain Mackenzie, 2d artillery, on the enemy's *right* flank.

The fire of the section was then opened, the howitzer throwing shell and the six-pounder sharpnel shot, which were exploded over the parapets on the lower part of the hill, from which the enemy's fire seemed hottest. As our troops advanced, and took possession of the lower breast-works, the pieces were elevated so as to reach in succession his different defences.

As soon as the assaulting column rose the hill on the enemy's extreme right, a heavy fire was poured in upon it from the parapet which the section enfiladed. The pieces were immediately turned upon the parapet, and a rapid fire continued until our troops were on the point of entering the works, when our shots were gradually thrown more to our right along the enemy's works, until the hill was completely in possession of our troops.

After the hill had been carried, and the firing ceased, the section was advanced until stopped by the ditch, in front of the field-work at the foot of the hill. Whilst delayed at this point, until the ditch could be filled up, your division advanced. After passing the ditch, I was directed on the wrong road, and came up with the other section of the battery, under command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, to whom I reported for service, as it would have been necessary for me to return to Chapultepec, and make a wide detour in order to join you.

I cannot close the report of these operations with your division, without calling the attention of the general commanding it, to the services of Lieutenant H. F. Clarke, 2d artillery, who accompanied the section. He was much exposed in the performance of his different duties; and, after the section had taken up its position, he personally took charge of the six-pounder, and served it with excellent judgment and great effect.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the section maintained the reputation they had already won in many hard contested fields. Sergeants McKenzie and Platt, in charge of pieces, were particularly active.

The caissons having been left behind under cover, and the drivers of the pieces and cannoneers only exposed, the casualties of the section, whilst with your division, were few; two men, privates Bateman and Smith, wounded, and one horse disabled.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
First Lieutenant, 2d Artillery.

Captain F. N. PAGE,
A. A. G., Vol. Division.

NATIONAL PALACE, *Mexico*, September 16, 1847.

SIR: In compliance to instructions from General Quitman, I have the honor to report the proceedings of the battery under the late Captain S. H. Drum, while under the general's command, on the 12th and 13th instants. During the night of the 11th, Captain Drum, with two 16-pounder guns and one 8-inch howitzer, moved on the main road to Chapultepec, to a point previously selected by Captain Huger and Captain Drum, and about 800 yards from the enemy's batteries. At 7 o'clock, on the 12th, the guns were placed in position, so as to rake the road, sweep the ground to the right and left, and have a direct fire upon the enemy's batteries and castle. Our fire was then opened and maintained throughout the day; but, notwithstanding it was warmly returned, no injury was done to us. An occasional canister was fired down the road to drive back some of the enemy, who several times advanced and fired upon our men. The company was relieved that evening, by one of the 3d artillery, under Lieutenant Andrews; but returned the next morning, and resumed the fire upon the batteries and the troops stationed at the base of the hill. The howitzer was disabled by its own fire after two rounds, and a wheel of a 16-pounder broken by one of the enemy's shot, which killed one man and wounded a corporal. The wheel was soon replaced; and, as our men wound under our guns to the attack, a rapid fire was kept up to direct the attention of the enemy from our troops, and draw the enemy's fire. One gun was run up to the road by Captain Drum, but for the want of round shot, was not used. Lieutenant Benjamin pushed rapidly forward with a 9-pounder, and poured several rounds of canister into the enemy's ranks, while rushing up the hill to man the castle, and drove a large force from the battery on the road. An 8-inch howitzer, for which I had sent, now came up, and was immediately opened upon the castle, now filled with the enemy. But three shells were thrown into the castle, when, fearing injury might be done our own troops, who were pushing gallantly up the hill and driving all before them, I limbered up and proceeded to join Captain Drum. I followed the advance of the division and took the right hand road of the causeway leading to the Tacubaya gate, and advanced to within about 100 yards of a battery across the road, when the enemy, with one piece, made a stand. Captain Drum and Lieutenant Benjamin had left their guns at the first breastwork carried, and had run a 4-pounder gun, first employed against us, down the causeway, and were pouring captured shot into the flying enemy. I being temporarily disabled here, Captain Drum took my piece, and used it against the battery and troops in rear of it, till carried by our advance. I then joined Captain Drum, and with the assistance of the infantry, moved the piece in advance, and again opened with canister upon a large force stationed at the entrance of the Piedad road. These were annoying our troops as they advanced towards the garita along the aqueduct, the arches of which afforded a partial cover; a few rounds of canister soon dispersed them, and allowed our whole fire to be di-

rected against the garita. As our infantry gallantly pushed on against showers of round shot, grape, and shell, the howitzer and a 16-pounder Lieutenant Benjamin had caused to be brought up, were pouring a constant fire into the garita, and the works in rear of it. Though twice supplied, our ammunition was expended, and I was sent to hasten on more, while the captain proceeded with a 9-pounder, used the first part of the action, towards the garita. Lieutenant Benjamin, facing a most galling fire from the garita and a work in advance on our left, succeeded in reaching the gate. On my return, a round shot broke the axletree of the ammunition wagon; and, as I advanced to report my inability to bring it nearer, I met the men of the company bearing the wounded bodies of Captain Drum, Lieutenant Benjamin, and Sergeant Brady, from the guns. The 9-pounder had been run inside the garita, and despite the murdering fire of the enemy, was being served rapidly and effectively against the enemy, when the captain was shot. Lieutenant Benjamin had just removed his body, when he and his first sergeant were mortally wounded by the same round shot. Regardless of danger, without any shelter from the incessant fire of artillery and musketry, they had moved on as if striving alone to finish the work so nobly commenced in the morning. The whole fire of the enemy's artillery was concentrated upon the point where our guns were, and rendered it impossible to use them. During the whole day, the company was exposed to incessant fire, without any shelter, and though the destruction was great, the men nobly stood at their posts. The commanding officer of the division was with the battery during the whole day, and I therefore take pleasure in recalling to his recollection the gallant conduct of Sergeant Cross, until severely wounded, the only other non-commissioned officer, and the men. The loss in killed was one captain, one first lieutenant, one sergeant, and three privates; wounded, one sergeant, one corporal, and nineteen privates; missing, one. I enclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.

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

F. J. PORTER,

First Lieut. 4th artillery, commanding company G.

To Lieut. R. P. HAMMOND,

A. A. A. General, Mexico.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D REGIMENT ARTILLERY,
Mexico, September 18, 1847.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions, I have the honor to report to division head-quarters the incidents of the storming party in the assault of fort Chapultepec, and in subsequent operations of the 13th instant.

The storming party was composed of detachments from the light battalion, 3d artillery; and 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th regiments of infantry, numbering 260 non-commissioned officers and privates, un-

der the following officers, viz: Lieutenants Johnston, 3d artillery, and Simpson, 2d artillery, light battalion; Lieutenants Rodgers and McConnell, 4th infantry; Captain Ruggles and Lieutenant Smith, 5th infantry; Lieutenants Armistead and Morrow, 6th infantry; and Lieutenant Selden, 8th infantry. To this was attached two non-commissioned officers and 20 privates, of the battalion of the 2d artillery, to carry axes, crowbars, &c., supplied by the engineers. With this force, I reported to Major General Pillow, and the foregoing, with a ladder party, furnished from his division, constituted my command. I arranged the number of bayonets into four companies, under Lieuts. Selden, Armistead, Johnston, and Rodgers, assigning Captain Ruggles to the duties of field officer, and Lieutenant Smith to those of adjutant.

The plan of General Pillow was, with light troops, to clear the ground of the enemy, before the storming party, to the foot of the hill, when the latter taking the lead, should force its way up the hill and carry the work.

The hill was reported to me to be a continuous slope, affording no cover from the enemy's fire; and this determined me to place my reliance upon a steady and rapid advance, using the bayonet only. I, accordingly, off percussion caps and threw out priming. My battalion formed in line of battle at the foot of the hill, with ladders, &c., close in the rear, and moved up in as good order as the ground (now found to be rocky and broken) would permit. The light troops, which had preceded us, did not relinquish the field to us at this point as was intended. They had fought their way gallantly to the foot of the hill, and now, under the cover which the irregularities of the slope afforded, rushed about half way up towards the fort; and my party encountered there numbers thickly strewn upon the ground, issuing forth a continuous fire. It was difficult to get through this mass, and my party, unwilling to pass before their fire, showed a disposition to take cover with them. The officers, however, by great exertions got many forward, carrying with them also some of the light troops. The ditch was thus reached, (Lieutenant Armistead being the first to leap into it,) through the fire of artillery, musketry, and the hand grenades of the enemy; the ladders were applied, and one of the salients of the work carried. The enemy, overcome and flying from this point, offered afterwards no resistance worthy of being mentioned.

A mine of the enemy, which he failed to ignite, was passed over in the ascent near the ditch.

The officers, all of them, distinguished themselves by their efforts and exposures under fire. First Lieutenant Alexander P. Rodgers fell mortally wounded about twelve yards from the ditch; still exerting himself, though already wounded, he had stepped upon a little eminence, and, faced about, was shouting for the men where he fell. My acting assistant second lieutenant, Joseph P. Smith, was somewhat nearer when he received a fatal shot; he had gone back a pace or two to get a ladder when he was struck. Lieutenant Selden was the first to attempt the scaling, and was shot down severely wounded.

The loss of the storming party here, was my two 2d lieutenants, two sergeants, and two privates, killed; one 1st lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, and nineteen privates, wounded. The Mexicans, because of nervousness, perhaps, scarce ever fired worse; yet the army has to mourn the loss of two excellent and most gallant officers.

The conduct of the following non-commissioned officers and privates has been highly commended by their commanders, viz: Sergeants Scarr, company I, 2d artillery, and Colford, of the 8th regiment of infantry, both of the light battalion, killed in the assault; also, Sergeant Hogan, of company D, and privates Sharp, of company C, and Mayland, of company E, 6th infantry.

On leaving Chapultepec, to go forward, my number was found reduced to $47\frac{1}{2}$ files, chiefly by the men joining their regimental colors, as they marched out. We overtook Colonel Garland's brigade, at the time under fire, on the route to the city, and moved with it until our progress was arrested by a battery at the garita. I made application, and leave was granted me, to make an attempt upon the flank of this battery. Captain Glenn, Lieutenants Isacks and Davis, with a detachment of about 50 men, of the 14th regiment, joined me at my suggestion. A wide ditch opposed us at the start, but with pickaxe, &c., we avoided it. We made frequent use of these tools, and had, on one occasion, to construct a bridge. We encountered the fire of the enemy's musketry and artillery, and cut through a wall under his musketry. We were at length brought to a stop, and beyond which it would have been hazardous to have ventured; but we had attained a good position—the enemy's flank exposed not over 60 yards to our left, and the width of the street only advanced. I had crossed the street, under fire, with a small party, taking scantling with me to make a bridge further on; but abandoning this, I ordered a fire to commence from the opposite side, and ordering over another party with a pickaxe, pierced a wall for musketry, and thus gained a covered and closer fire. These were chiefly the points at which I could engage the enemy, and the firing was long. At length, running across the street, I called forward the command from its cover and made a charge, which their infantry did not attempt to withstand, and their artillery could not be brought to bear upon us until we should be presented close before them. The enemy fled, carrying off one piece, (light,) but we gained a 16-pounder, complete, with its ammunition, and a mule-team, and the position of the garita. It was now getting dark, and after continuing on about 250 yards further, my command went into comfortable quarters, bringing up the cannon, with its ammunition, to sustain our position. The general of division, with his staff, did us the honor afterwards to take up quarters with us. In the morning, the storming party was broken up.

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

S. MACKENZIE,

Captain 2d Artillery, commanding.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,

A. A. Gen., U. S. Army, 1st division, head-quarters..

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