General Order

The Commandant in Chief congratulated the officers and men of the Southern Division of the U.S. forces in California, under his command, on the brilliant success obtained by them over the enemy on the 9th instant, and on their more taking possession of the "Ciudad de los Angeles."

He takes the earliest moment to commend their gallantry and good conduct both in the battle fought on the 8th instant on the banks of the "Rio San Gabriel," and on the 9th instant on the plains of the "Mesilla."

The steady courage of troops in forcing their passage across the "Rio San Gabriel," when officers and men were alike exposed in dragging the guns through the brine against the gallant fire of the enemy, without wincing, a soldier, and their gallant charge up the banks against the enemy's cavalry has perhaps never been surpassed. And the cool determination with which in the battle of the 9th they repulsed the charge of cavalry made by the enemy at the same time and front and rear, has extolled the admiration of the enemy, and deserves the best thanks of their Country.

(Signed) W. H. Stockton
Governor and
Commandant in Chief of the Territory of California

Head Quarters
Ciudad de los Angeles
January 13, 1847
Sarah [illegible] writes
from [illegible] Mexico
July 4th, 1847

Dear Sir,

For the last five weeks we have been engaged in this vicinity. During that time we have had trouble on the plains and at Battles this day since. The Davis troop from M.P. to San Antonio are the main force. The day before his arrival the Mexican, expecting that Santa Anna had come to his house, was preparing to go south in a portion of his force to laboung. We will now have no more trouble.

The detachments of his troops which were captured three with surrounding taken by a large force of cavalry under General Milsom. This force has been in for some days but has now most likely withdrawn.

Tomorrow General Taylor moves his command to Agua Nueva 20 miles distant on the San Luis road. He is exceedingly glad that General Taylor has taken so many Regulars from him. There is not a company of Regular Infantry under his command, only 4 small companies of Dragoons & 4 companies of Artillery. Include Admiral Waterman command.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
First I lay our present to commence the war.

I now turn to you, if in any manner to express my surprise and gratitude for the communication from the Secretary, & of the drafts of the Regiment. I wish to state that I am not entirely satisfied with the draft of the Regiment and hope it will be as much as possible to continue to receive drafts. I have no idea of the draft now in progress, nor to continue to receive drafts. I wish to continue to receive drafts. I have no idea of the draft now in progress, nor to continue to receive drafts.

I should like to have the opinion of one of the officers of the Regiment as to the drafts in progress. I wish to continue to receive drafts.

I have no doubt the drafts will be continued.

I cannot see how we could be at the time of any drafts. I have now a draft of that time. I wish to continue to receive drafts. I wish to continue to receive drafts.

I have no idea of the draft now in progress, nor to continue to receive drafts. I wish to continue to receive drafts.
you know I have no claim on the administration. I
present some excuse for the following words, during the
period I have been in service. I adhere to service or
country until this war closes. Besides, I now have
the largest ship that has been in Mexico. I have had very
tender care of her, and I am proud to be associated
with those who were in her in the service.
There are, thus, early on this subject because
I wish you to receive this before you hear Washington.
Are you able to get the dispatch you will get it — I am to
receive it. I should like to know it before my term of
service expires, so as to make my arrangements ac-

truly,

Permit me to congratulate you on your recent
elevation. Though all that at this time I feel at
tent to say is that after my annual month might
have fallen on worse shoulders.

We are all well. I am anxious to meet the threa-
ted Richmond. The war, I am sure, will come. I should like to fill your
place in the war. I hope our

It is not known I have left our country

in the Rept, and that, I am informed, by the

because I did not express him. A gentleman whom

Pitcher was elected to the

himself well, so do keep

and away. — We are not sure of news here, we do not know

from the United States to reach us in 2 months. We have got to

make some move, for though we have not met the enemy
we have some hard service in marching. You

you can make this application suggestions, or not, or

you deem most advisable.


Hon. S. Douglass.
Prairie Star April 3, 1863

My dear friend,

Let me congratulate you on your elevation - your acquisition. December 1862 and all the changes of life are actualized. Temple as a beautiful place on the head of Chemung is the country would be delightful. Many homes are lovely and near abroad. This country is peculiarly beautiful. Pelham Temple at the inmost heart of the land. The town was named Temple in 1829 and named after Temple, England. The other side is nearly two years younger. The town is near Temple and beyond is Temple. There are a few of about 1000, but they have a whole family. Pelham Temple is near the town and near the town. About 2,000 men under T. P. U. P. I. S. is constipated and only 200, mostly by the people of the town. This town is long. There is a great road from here to Pelham and from there to Tracy on the way. The road from here to St. Louis is called \[above text is unclear\]
HereBY for 1500 d. in the town & about 1000 d. the Castle. miserable affair. A
can be taken in consideration in the money due to us. When it is published a
American be made here for Americans. There must be of the piece, adopted种植 of Lawrence
for Americans. It cannot be that there is
American both better and cheaper to
make. They also approve to the amount
American to manage the revenue
American collectors. The amount
the interest of all this is not only to make
American last to make it cost as our little
India to town as
Pennsylvania. There gone now
length lest you must all go to me
here now. Tell you this is the only way
to secure frequent meets. This town will
not only be frequent, but confidence
the town can even become great in your
more friends and more apparent more extent. All
this has been done by myself. There is
tings resentment. I cannot do that
is to make anyone with the Peace. Once
ought must. You ought now to know
I tell you this because none of being the
Ye. Stanley and Mrs. Stanely
Ann. Stanely. A. C. Stanely
Bovina Delaware Co. N. Y. Feb. 11, 1847

Hon. Stephen Douglas,

Sir, you will confer a great favor on the subscriber by sending him, direct or otherwise, a copy of your speech delivered in the Senate Sept. 23, 1846, upon the 3d Regiment Bill. We have strong suspicions of a public document sent into these parts from Washington, against the war of intervention, by those in support of either, coming into my hands. Any speeches or reports calculated to throw light upon the great subjects that are agitating the country, will be thankfully read and carefully preserved.

Respectfully yours,

H. B. Douglas.
Cabin Hill, N.Y. 11 Feb. 42

Hon. Stephen Douglas
U.S.S.
Washington,

Sr.

[Signature]
(Confidential)

My Dear Sir,

By the bearer of my dispatches for the Navy Department who goes from this place to the City of Washington by Land, I send you a copy of my letter to the Secretary, giving a more concise and substantial account of the battles of the 5th and 9th of January — and also a copy of my general order, issued after those battles.

You will see how far I have come up to the sentiments contained in the speech which I sent to you some time since —

The will of God will decide the fate of the world at all times and the one to the Secretary. Confidential until published by the Department.

Farewell to Washington and all is now quiet and the civil government formed by me last September is in successful operation. I have taken leave of the shore and am after an exciting campaign of several months once more safe on board of the Congress — ready for anything that the Commander-in-Chief may find for me to do. By the way, I have just received a letter from Commander-in-Chief saying that he had arrived on the Coast to take the command. I got through my business in the nick of time — my letters have been taken from me about as soon as they were received by him. I think he says that he went to bed a Mr. and got up a Lord — I went to bed a Commander and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, Governor of the Territory of California and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Pacific and I get up a Captain.
in the U.S. Navy—well—who can? What is this to another Commander in Chief? My name and heart are as well tempered to day, and at times, as they were at the "Her San Gabriel" or on the "Plains of the Mesa," and shall be as firmly and at yesterday, under the skies as if I were to command him. We had the fight to ourselves. Skirmish with the mounted Riflemen did not join at until several days afterwards.

It is a little remarkable that after marching up and marching to San Juan, that the enemy would have selected the 8th of January for a fight—it suited me exactly—I never felt better. On that morning I told my servant to get out my uniform the same that I used to parade and dance in at San Diego—and then turned to Mr. Gray my aid at Camp and said—I am satisfied from the information I received last night from that we will find the enemy posted at the "Her San Gabriel," and if they fight bravely, I'll make the passage of this time as famous in the History of California as the passage of the Bridge at "Sidi" is in the History of Europe.

Then, not one line from the Government since my last, I am anxious to learn what the think of my proceedings. If approval or disapproval, I have done all for my Country my whole Country and nothing but my Country. I was waiting that if the Treaty making San -

Atticus should give up California, they should give it up as a portion of the United States. Hence my haste in forming the Civil Government.—

Your Cabinet, 3

I. W. Douglas, 3

P. F. Stockton
Sir,

I have the honor to write to you on the 11th of January by my aide de camp Driscoll. May informing you of the victories gained on the 8th and 9th of December over the insurgent army by the force under my command—that the insurrection had been put down and peace and tranquility restored throughout the Territory—that we had again taken possession of the “uidal of the los Angeles” that our flag was once more flying in all parts of California, and that the civil government formed by me last September was in successful operation.

I now proceed to do it is my duty to lay to you some detailed and circumstantial accounts of the battles of the 8th and 9th as well as of the preparations which preceded them. We came to San Diego with the Congress alone, the advance having been almost exhausted in a previous campaign. The town was besieged by the insurgents and there was no food or provisions of any kind in it and we were reduced to one fourth allowance of bread. We had to build a Fort to mount our artillery, to make our saddles and bridles and harness. We had to build to make our Army with all its necessary appurtenances, out of the Mechanics and Sailors of this Ship, and to take our horses and sheep, cattle from the enemy.

The industry, perseverance, and hard work as well as enterprise and courage necessary for such operations do not need my poor commendation. We commenced our march on the 29th of December, with Captain Dunn's Company of 1st
Dragoons, mounted, aided by Lieut. Davidson.

By pieces of artillery under Lieut. R. E. Abigam
and Capt. H. W. Thompson. Captain Delos
took command of mounted reinforcements acting as the
advance, the rear and rear guard. The Marines
of the Congress and Portmouth under Captains
E. Allen, Adjutant of the Battalion, the Musketeers
of the Congress, Pawtucket, Gage and Portmouth
commanded by Lieut. W. B. Halsey, Capt. H. W.
Thompson, Acting Captain B. F. W. Keeler and
Edward Higgins. Picked by Midshipmen Geo. C.
Hogan, R. V. N. Philo, Fred. Strickler, Albert
Held, Capt. B. H. Wells, Edward C. Davis, Robert
Davitt and Philip H. Kazumada and Mr. Simon
Wood's help. The Sailors of the Congress
and Gage under the orders of Capt. Midshipmen
J. M. Duncan and J. W. Needham and Silvane
Field, aided by Midshipmen Josiah Dicks and
Edmund H. Hughes, in all a strength of about two
hundred men. Brig. General Kearny Commanding
the Division and Lieut. T. C. Horner Joining
the Ship, Gage, Major of Brigade. Captains T. H.
Ewing of the Topographical Engineers Acting
Provisional, Lieut. George Wilson of the Survey
Quartermaster in Charge of the Transportation
aided by Mr. David Fitch; Mr. D. Fitch in the
Quartermaster of Congress performed the duties of Commis-
ssary, aided by Mr. John Bidwell—Mr. Smithwick,
respective of the Congress, acted as Chief Engineers
at the Head of the Lafour and Mines.

Doctor John T. Gushing of the Army, Doctor Andrew S.
Kennedy of the Portmouth and Doctor Charles Ellis
field of the Congress attended the troops. Doctor
T. C. Field and Captain Miguel de Pedrocino also
its faithful to the commanding chief.
Our men were badly clothed, and this made the journey more dangerous, the roads being thick with mud, and the roads being heavy, our animals were all thin and weak, some of them giving out daily, which gave much hard work to the men in dragging the heavy carts loaded with ammunition and provisions, through deep mud and up steep ascents, and the prospect before us was so gloomy, being that which we might have desired—had nothing could break down the fine spirits of those under my command, or cool their readiness and ardor to perform their duty; and the event through the whole march of our Headquarters was forty-five miles with alacrity and cheerfulness.

During the day of our march to the Cape, we reached that some of the men were in our rear following us, and as we approached the Indian Signal of them made their appearance in front of the house upon the hill, and started their horses in angry defiance. But at the approach of the advance guard the rode off and left us to encamp on the hill near the house without molestation. Being satisfied that we were in the neighborhood of the enemy, during the night a confidential person was sent to ascertain if possible their position. He returned and informed me that the enemy were in force between us and the "Rio San Pablo," and I was satisfied that the enemy intended at last to make a stand against us and to fight us on the 8th day of January. The day ended me. Before morning the arms were packed and loaded and each officer and man was assigned his position for the fight, and was encamped so that it was the 8th day of January and the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.
At 9 o'clock immediately our reaching the plain we formed a square, our baggage packs, gun carriages, and heavy artillery on the centre. The rear guard, under Captain Hunting, consisted of a detachment of Marines under Captain Zipple, and Company I. Musketeers of the 8th Regiment under Acting Capt. Higgins, occupied the centre with two pieces of artillery on each flank until 9 o'clock, when the right flank consisted of Marines, Company I. Musketeers of the 8th Regiment under Acting Capt. Hunting, Company I. 4th Marines, of the 8th Regiment under Acting Capt. Zipple, and Company A. Musketeers of the 8th Regiment under Acting Capt. Hunting, the whole under the command of Captain Zipple.

The left flank consisted of Company A. Musketeers of the 8th Regiment under Acting Capt. Hunting, the whole under the command of Captain Zipple. The enemy's battery of two pieces of artillery under Acting Capt. Hunting was in the rear of the enemy's battery of two pieces of artillery under Acting Capt. Hunting. The unison of the enemy's battery of two pieces of artillery under Acting Capt. Hunting was in the rear of the enemy's battery of two pieces of artillery under Acting Capt. Hunting. The unison of the enemy's battery of two pieces of artillery under Acting Capt. Hunting was in the rear of the enemy's battery of two pieces of artillery under Acting Capt. Hunting.

As we approached our column closed up and moved steadily towards the ford, when within a quarter of a mile of the river, a halt was called and dispositions made to meet the enemy. A detachment of Marines under Acting Capt. Zipple was sent to strengthen the left flank of the 8th Regiment. A party of the enemy's battery under Acting Capt. Zipple and Capt. Hunting had now crossed the river and...
made several ineffectual attempts to drive a Band of wild Minds upon the advance party. We now moved forward to the Head of the river, Captain Newshag's command was ordered to dismount, and acting as skirmishers it deployed to the front and covered the stream (which is about fifty yards in width) during which time a party of the enemy, which had attempted to annoy us. The enemy had now taken their position upon the heights, distant six hundred yards from the river and about fifty feet above its level. This centre or main body about two hundred strong, was stationed immediately in front of the crane, upon which they opened a fire from two pieces of artillery, throwing round and grape shot with great effect. This right and left wings were separated from the main body about three hundred yards. Our columns halted upon the edge of the stream. At this time the guns were commanded to return the enemy's fire, but were ordered again to be limbered up, and not to be fired until the opposite bank of the river was gained. The two nine pounders, dragged by officers as well as men, and men, towed the opposite bank, where they were immediately placed in battery. The columns now followed in order under a most galling fire from the enemy, and became presently engaged upon the opposite banks. Their round shot and grape getting thickly amongst us as we approached the stream without doing any injury, our men marching steadily forward. The skirmishers and Grenadiers McKelvie occupying the centre soon boarded and plunged upon a bank about four feet above the stream. The left advancing at the same time soon occupied its position across the river. The rear was longer in getting across the water, the bank being steep; its passage was delayed...
by the Baggage Cart, however, in a few moments the passage of the whole force was effected with only one man killed and one wounded notwithstanding the enemy kept up an incessant fire from the heights.

On taking a position upon the low bank, the right flank under Captain Zetlin was ordered to deploy to the right. Two guns upon the rear were immediately brought to the right, the four-pounder under Acting Master Thompson supported by the riflemen under Dick Thaxter. The left flank deployed into line in open order. During this time our musketry began to tell upon the enemy, who continued their fire without intermission. The nine-pounder standing in plain view upon the bank was discharged with such precision that it soon became too warm for the enemy to remain upon the low bank of the heights, eventually a shot told upon their nine-pounder, knocked the gun from its stand, startling the enemy so much that they left it for some few minutes—some twelve of their men advanced and hastily fastening ropes to it dragged the gun to the rear. Captain Hendley's men advanced and took the hill upon the right, the left wing of the enemy retreating before them.

With the enemy from the rear had now come Captain Hendley's men, and Probst's men advanced and took the hill upon the right, the left wing of the enemy retreating before them. The riflemen from the rear had now come up. Captain Hendley was ordered to support it and turned from the hill—this movement being observed, the enemy left made an attempt to charge the two guns, but the right flank of the Marines under Capt. Zetlin being quickly thrown back, turned too steady a fire of the Cañoniers to engage, who wheeled to the left and dashed to our rear across the river. At this time the enemy were observed to make preparations to charge our left flank. General Kearny was now directed to form a square with the troops on the
right flank, upon which the left flank in case of being contested might rally. The right wing of the enemy now made an unsuccessful attempt to charge our left flank, but failing to secure a reception from the Musquitoes of the Savannah and Congaree, under Capt. Rencher and Acting Master USS, as also the small party of Marines under Capt. F. B. Wilson, they changed their purpose and retired, when a charge of artillery told upon their ranks. The guard of the day under Maj. Hapgood, protected the animals in the rear, advancing with patience for the enemy to give them an opportunity to open a fire.

The dispositions for charging the heights were made, the troops having been brought into line, the command, forward being given. As they went (the artillery in battery) charging the heights which the enemy's center contended. For a few moments their troops to retire; then right wing charging upon the rear under Captain DeLemec, encountered with grapeshot, bags, balls, and bullets, but receiving a well directed fire from the guard, which forced some of them from their saddles, they fled at full speed across the area we had just lost. The other portion of their forces retired behind the artillery which had taken position in a ravine and again opened its fire upon our center.

The artillery was immediately thrown forward, the troops being ordered to lay down to avoid the enemy's cannon balls which passed directly over their heads.

The fire from our artillery was incessant, and so accurate that the enemy was from time to time driven from their ground, until they finally retired.

We were now in possession of the heights when, after time before the insurgents had so accustomed them to their position, and the Band playing "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," announced another
glorious victory on the 8th day of January. Our loss
in this action was ascertained to be two killed and
nine wounded. The enemy's loss we could not be
ascertained with any certainty as they carried away two
killed and wounded upon their persons. We moved
down the heights until they brought us near the river
where we encamped, having our cattle, horses and
mules under the bank safely protected.

Totten was beat at an early hour and the
Camp retired to rest. About 12 o'clock the pickets
having been posted upon the Camp was sent under
arms in the most perfect order. Pending the order
made no further demonstration, after remaining an
hour or two time, we again took up our blankets
and nothing disturbed our repose until the sounding
of the bugle on the 9th told us to be stirring.

At day-light Capt. Totten was dispatched with
a party of thirty men to a Rancheria about a
quarter of a mile from camp, to ascertain if
there any persons concealed about it, or whether the
enemy had any brack or provisions to be found there. Pending
none he returned with his party about nine
without meeting any of the enemy. At 9 o'clock
our Column commenced its march taking a direct
course over the plains of the“Meld” towards the
Chual La los Angeles. We had advanced some 12
miles when the enemy appeared in front deployed
in open order, their line extending nearly across
our road. Approaching a ravine to the left of their
line in front, the enemy opened a fire from their
artillery installed upon the edge of the bank, but with
no other effect than killing an ox and wounding
the center of the square. Our Artillery soon returned their
fire while still continuing our march. The enemy
then brought up two other pieces of Artillery.
Our Column halted, our Artillery on the two flanks of the front was now placed in battery. The 28-pounder under Acting Master Thompson, upon our right flank in rear, now opened its fire upon the enemy's nine-pounder, the shot falling upon it and cutting away the fenders about the gun at every shot. The enemy in front and upon the right was now distant about six hundred yards, the nine-pounder, one of those in charge of Mr. Southwick, soon made it to demand for their Artillery in front, that the enemy did it off to the rear. A reinforcement now joined them and soon after them they came upon us charging upon the left flank, front and rear. A shower of lead from the Musketery under Penn and Scott and Papel Mido, Duncan's Cariboues (who had to stay taken post on the left flank) being well advanced at the distance of eighty yards and so much were that their courage failed and caused them to turn off more to the rear, which had until this morning stood firm without giving the shot, the four-pounder now joined with a charge of grape upon a party of the enemy about thirty yards distant, killing many of them from their Paroles and they again retired.

The Californians now retreated and we pursued our march along the "Mild", and crossed the Rio San Fernando, about three miles below the town where we encamped for the night.

During the day we lost but one killed and nine wounded, notwithstanding the shot from the enemy both round and grape, and from the Californios of the howitzers fell thick among our men, who unwillingly pursued their march forward.

On the 10th our tents were struck at an early hour, but the morning being cold and the time
being distant but three miles, our march was at last
until about two o'clock.

We entered the city of the Angeles, our Band
playing as we marched up the principal Street to
the Square, our purposes being slightly modified
by a few American Indians who remained about the
town. The Refugees having been sent to the High
commanding the town, was now followed by Chief
Delgarden with two pieces of artillery, supported
by the Marines under Captain Fuller, the evening
small force returning out of sight upon the approach

Captain Gillespie having assumed the duties
now hoisted the same flag upon the Government
House of the Country, which he had flown when
he retreated from this city in September last.

Our loss was about killed and wounded counted
some of them severely— that of the enemy being
forty and eighty, besides many killed.

My narrative is done— Our friends and
the Indians have been rescued— I will only add that
we had Of course to simplify Military Tactics for
our own use. We had therefore but two orders:
Vig— Form Line— Form Square— Fire— Charge.
Charge. The velocity and accuracy with
which they could perform these evolutions were un-
reproachable, and made defiance even to the rapid move-
ments of Californian Cavalry.

I can thus truly indebted to you Sir,
Stiles (who were principally armed with Brown
Rings Pistols, Carbines and Pistols, leaving no
more than about two hundred Bayonets in
the whole Division) veterans over an equal
number of the best Kadores in the world,
well mounted and well armed with Carbines
and Pistols and Sables.
I have nothing to bestow on these gallant officers and men for their heroism, except my poor commendation which I most sincerely give to them individually and collectively. I must then, I fear, commend them to you for the greater award a patriot may claim—the approbation of his Country.

Endeavored I have the report of our killed and wounded.

Faithfully,

[Signature]

Mc Dowell

Commander in Chief

To the

Rev. George Bancroft
Secretary of the Navy
Washington D.C.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled,

The undersigned

New Petitioners, now an Invited Pension of the United States, swear respectfully represent, that they entered the Service of the United States on or about the 4th day of October A.D. 1812, as a Volunteer in the 4th Company which was commanded by Captain Abel Findlay, and as the first Lieutenant of said Company. Hugh McClinton being the Colonel of the Regiment to which your petitioners belonged, was he served in that Capacity until the 17th day of September A.D. 1814, when he was promoted to the rank of Captain of said Company. But on the 6th day of December A.D. 1814, your petitioners was wounded while engaged in removing the fifty and hundredth regiments from Black Rock to the Hospital at Buffalo, by having his right leg broken just above the ankle in a manner that has nearly rendered your petitioners incapable of enduring any considerable labor since, and to which we, therefore, your petitioners has been deprived of a considerable extent of the use of his right arm, that from that time up to the present time on the 6th day of January A.D. 1845, your petitioners left the service of the United States that from the last mentioned period up to the 6th day of January A.D. 1846, your petitioners has not been employed (or received any employment) in the Army, Navy or Marine service of the United States, and at which last mentioned period your petitioners was enrolled, when the list of Invited Pensioners of the United States. That during the session of Congress A.D. 1842-3, your petitioners made application for a pension to Congress which was not granted until the third day of March A.D. 1847; and that by the laws of Congress your petitioners received a pension from the 1st day of January A.D. 1848. Your petitioners humbly prays in consideration of the premises may your honorable body do grant him the amount
May commencing from the first year of James A.D. 1823, and ending the 1 day of January A.D. 1826.

Respectfully Submitted, Silas Shattuck.
Salapka, Mexico
April 28, 1847

My dear Friend:

If I have not written you before, since the decided victory achieved by the American Arms over double their numbers of the enemy led on by Santa Anna in person, on the 18th at the battle of "Enos Jindo," it has not been for want of inclination, neither from force of necessity. But my time, both by night and by day has been consumed in watching at the bedside of our mutual friend, General Shields, the struggle between life and death, with which has been greater than I can find language to describe. I should be glad had the physical strength to write you at length, giving a minute account of the battle, the glorious part enacted by our friend and the Illinois Regiments under him, and the circum-
stances that surrounded his early fall, supposed on all hands with a mental wound. Exhaustion of nature, however, arising from incessant watching for the last ten days, and a degree of mental anxiety, tidier he never before endured, out of the leisure of my own family, has almost frustrated me, notwithstanding my unimpaired constitution and usual energy of disposition. I must therefore refer you to my letters to the Telegraph, from which you will glean a pretty general account of what two of the Regiments from your state accomplished in the most decided battle yet fought in Mexico.

Much of my object will have been accomplished, by simply announcing to you that General Shields is still alive.
with some hopes entertained on the part of his physicians that he
will recover. At the time he was shot, he was in advance
of his men, leading them on, in a charge upon a battery of
big guns which covered Santa Anna's person, and protected
the principal depot of all the ammunition and subsistence of
the Enemy. I was within a few paces of him,sharpshooters
upwards of a mile in the rear under the cover of a dense
chapparal trying to bring up the New York Regiment that had
not widely scattered in pursuing their way through that matted
mass of thorns, quickly fled, and Spanish bayonets. As soon as the
advance of our column made their appearance upon the
open field in front of this battery of big guns, a volley of iron
shells in the shape of fire and canister was let loose upon us. A
large shot of bitter one or the other of the above description struck
Court Shields on the right breast, passed through his lungs and
cut out of his back just escaping the spine. He at once called to
Rimes who was near him that he was shot and requested him
to hold him up. Another brave comrade in arms was killed so
near me that in falling he fell against me. Several others
flew-stretched upon the earth, wetting in their blood. Yet
in confusion, no commotion prevailed on ranks. At once
had Court Shields borne from the field, and was compelled to
have him carried over two miles the blood gushing from
his wounds a torrent, before I could reach a surgeon. And
as we passed his command, keeping onward to the peristyle
of the conflict, and their eyes fell upon their bleeding solder.
Up Commanded, but one word escaped their lips—"Revenge!"

Never was the valor and intrepidity of a Military man more highly appreciated, than was General Shields by all in the Army, both regulars and volunteers. Never did a General fall, whose military career had been so short, more universally mourned and regretted. And those who have so loudly called in question his military qualifications, will, since the battle of Chancellorsville, have to hang their heads in shame. When I reached the point in the woods where the Surgeons had assembled, and where all the wounded were directed to be brought, my heart sickened within me. Concentrated at this spot, were the wounded and the dying from several Brigades, all undergoing surgical operations, and sending the very heavens with their moans and shrieks, as a fog here, and an arm there was amputated with all the haste imaginable. In the midst of this mutilated map of human being, beneath the searing rays of a noonday sun, with no shade or covering to break the effect of the heat upon his wounded and almost lifeless body, I was compelled to lay my friend, one whom I had delighted to follow as a Military leader for the last ten months, there to remain until the Surgeons could examine and dress his wounds. God forbid, that I should ever undergo such another afternoon of agony, as that of the 18th of April, 1863. Col. Wright of the 1st A. A. was the principal Surgeon who examined and dressed his wounds. He frankly told me the General could not live the night out, and advised me not to attempt
to remove him. My first reply was, that, although he was over two miles from the nearest habitation, still I could make the attempt to get him there rather than consent that he should lay in the woods and die like a dog. The Doctor rejoined, I never could get him that distance alive. My reply was, that he had better die upon a better horse upon the shoulders of four of his gallant men from his own State, chosen in leading to battle he fell, than where he then lay. But once set to work without further delay or consultation, and succeeded in getting the fly patent with which I protected his bleeding body from the sun. I next set to work, to procure if possible a little

This also, I succeeded in getting about from one of Regular Officers, to whom I shall always owe a debt of gratitude for letting me have it. Upon this we placed the General with as much care as possible, and carried him on

a most horrible road nearly three miles, to a Raccoon on the Jolliet road beyond the point where he made the attack and fell. The next morning to the astonish

ment of every one he was alive. And from that time his physicians first admitted there was a solitary chance of his surviving. During the first night, his legs were cold three different times to his knees, and I restored the warmth to them by covering his ankles and calves of his legs with mustard poultices. Fortunately, I was aided by Dr. Egan, the brother of Doctor Egan of Chicago, and who was Hospital Steward of the 3 Illinois Regiment. Next day made an application to Col. Baker, that he regularly detailed to attend upon the General as nurse, and in
that capacity he has continued to act ever since. To him also I feel deeply indebted for his invaluable services and kind attention bestowed unceasingly upon Lt. Shields. I continued with the General at the camp of Ano Hondo until Saturday last the 24th, where I started with him for this place. I was fortunate enough to have given me by Capt. Wright, a very com-pact and convenient camp bedstead captured after the battle, and which was the property of General Minnix, one of the principal military men in Mexico. This I so rigged, as to perfectly protect him from the dust and upon this we kept him by hand a distance of some eighteen to twenty miles. In this attempt to, I was told, the loss of this life would be the consequence. But as his removal became absolutely ne-cessary from the fact that all the wounded, as well as the medical attendants were about being removed to Salapana, I determined to persevere through the consequences in the hands of a kind Providence who had thus far sustained and upheld him. On Sunday the 25th reached here, when which time he has gradually but very slowly improved with the exception of one day. Day before yesterday, Col. Baker + me a two others got into his room while was not purchasing some necessaries for him. They instead of a protracted conversation so rejected him, that in the afternoon he was speechless, and I supposed must really die. The again however succeeded in restoring him, since which time I have allowed no means but
His physicians to enter his room, and one hopes are again greatly cheered that he will in the end survive it. His wounds were closed yesterday the second time, there is no favorable appearance as his surgeons could discern. They have commenced lumbar incision, and all now that we have to dread against is his being kept in the frequent suction during this incision. He was partly able to speak of the last night after he was wounded, and when the physicians told him he could not live two hours, he directed them how to place a piece of his personal effects he desired a document, a piece among them should lie next to you, as a dying token of his friendship for you. A better heart never thrilled in the breast of man. And a truer, firmer, more consistent proof never graced the form of human nature, and if in the hands of God, I have been the slightest instrument in saving his life, to give the satisfaction is greater than though my name were decked with all the military honors of a Washington or a Jackson.

Thus far, from the minute after he received his wounds, down to the hour of the writing I have never been absent from him. And so long as life remains in my body will I continue to watch over him, as more than a brother solicitude, and to administer to his every want until I see him once more in the bands of his friends in the United States, as his body is consigned to the earth from whence it sprung.

After we apologize, for going to much into detail, in regard to head wounds. Know you are his friend, the political friend, and feel that solicitude in his well being which will make any information in regard to him, interesting and acceptable to you. While you shall have seen the official reports, in which his gallant conduct is partially mentioned — when you shall have heard the language of his officers of destruction on the field of battle, in speaking of him — when you shall have listened to the touching story of his fellow-soldiers who followed him to the end to victory — and above all when your eyes shall have rested upon the nature and extent of his wounds, the visible traces of which through his life should be for ever a hundred years, he will carry with him to his grave, as a blush of shame will burn through your cheeks when speaking of him as your friend and companion for years. Among the many from our state who have suffered on the field of battle in maintaining the honor of the state, and bearing thenceforth the standard of the Union, there are deserving of a greater share of public gratitude and thanks than Samuel Towers, not for his personal efforts, personal services with God — one Resolution to which have been left as a resource of the benefit shown us participators in the picaret of the contest. But for his valor, his active, and unceasing perseverance, it must con-
have been led, where their efforts have been crowned with honor, and where they have achieved for their state a reputation for valor, that will be as lasting as time itself.

And if Illinois in all time to come, shall ever refuse to honor her sons when an opportunity for so doing is offered, then shall I regard her as utterly unworthy of possessing such sons.

Since I would say this desire to say, my dear friend, but from exhaustion I can scarcely make a legible mark. Pardon the length and incoherence of this request. And believe me ever to remain with the highest regard

Your sincere friend,

Geo. Wm. Davis

Hon. S. A. Douglas
U. S. Senator.

Quincy
Illinois
My Dear Friend

Several days having elapsed since I last wrote to you and knowing the intense anxiety you will naturally feel to hear from General Shields, I avail myself of an opportunity to send you a few lines.

Within the last three days the General has not improved at all, having been kept back and in fact retrograded in consequence of a cold he took which brought on a cough that occasionedly disturbed him. The same however got the upper hand of it, and since the first of this week he has been gradually and perceptibly improving. I have therefore hope of him than ever I had, and I think with good reason. He is, however, very far from being regarded by his surgeons as out of danger, though they assure me that by my keeping up the attention to him as during the last three weeks, that he has good grounds for hoping that in the course of five or six weeks I can leave with him for the United States. For now, it is three weeks today, and just about this hour that he fell, in as gallant a charge upon the enemy, supported by a field battery of big pieces and a force of infantry. However, the enemy superior to us in numbers, as soon was made by our Officers. And I trust in God he will so far recover as to escape a little of the wound which all admit he is pretty entitled to.

The day before yesterday all our Illinois Volunteers, except the noble and brave fellows who are in the hospital suffering from their honorable wounds, left this place for Be a Cause, the same to New...
Orleans, where they are to be mustered out of the service of the United States. I am assured you, it made me feel sick for a while, not only for those with whom I had become attached, but also for those suffering in the field, but at the reflection that they were all born to be well done good, faithful service on the part of the people. But just as the situation and sacrifice it was to me, I cheerfully submitted to it. Knowing that I am but discharging duty towards one who in the days of his prosperity and strength was always my friend. I know that his recovery depended upon the constant tenderness of some near and dear friend. And I determined from the beginning and so told him, to make his mind easy on one point, and that was that I would never abandon his side until I took him to Illinois either dead or alive. I shall be kept from my children, the children, my three or three months, longer, but I know they will meet the hardship as cheerfully as possible under the circumstances. I am satisfied you are good people, will say I have done right in this matter. And had I been you, I should have acted precisely in the same manner. My friends are as dear to me as my own life. And that man has yet to be born who can say that while professing friendship for him in the lather of prosperity, I have denied him, or turned a cold shoulder to him in the days of affliction or adversity. The General speaks of your daily the same and always with that warmth of attachment and sincerity of heart that is characteristic of him. He received a letter from Kay of Walker in days or two lines, saying that he had heard from good authority.
that you were married! I am highly delighted with you, for with me he fully agrees, that it is all now—till you acquire, to make you as descent of the uncertain height of political fame, not only certain but rapid. God grant that the news may prove true. For you will find what I have always told you, that a good wife is the greatest support and blessing that can be endowed upon a man in this transitory world. If it be true, let me congratulate you from the bottom of my heart, and with the deepest sincerity of friendship. If it be not true. Then make it so, as speedily as possible, and accept my congratulations in advance.

J. T. Sutcliffes left here on the morning of the 7th with the Brigade consisting of the 1st Pennsylvania, New York and South Carolina Regiments for Route and Rebel. He is a fall long officer, a fine friend of Lord Sheldon, and is highly elated and carried away with his promotion as Major General. Hammond has become attached to his staff, and left us day before yesterday. We were already to go to the United States, and had his baggage in the wagon, where his orders were countermanded. It was not a disappointment to him, although he has not been in the country near as long as hundreds of others who can see but little prospect ahead of getting out of it.

Rand Scott Koute is still here, with an immediate prospect of going. The Route is beyond there at present. He is waiting not only for provision trains to come up, but for the arrival of new men to fill the places of those who have just gone out of service. The 1st New Volunteer Regiment, he has lost, deplores him in 2000's good deal. And he had confidently believed that the Route
of them would recelit, until something in that respect, pre-
that admitted of no quibble. The volunteers must be different
in some, and a higher estimation placed upon their services.


True above the news is pacific, as far as the matter
of the evening is concerned, until you reach the city of Mexico,
where they are satisfying and whacking every demonstration of
resistance. Since we flapped them out at the half of the
Ceno Gods, they have come to the conclusion that it is of no
use to fortify places in the mountains. The road between the
and Mexico is lined with licensed bands of Banditti, who
are committing every species of outrage, upon all who fall within
their grasp he be friend or foe. Santa Anna, I am informed
is determined to make one more stand, but it will be of no use
at all to him, than it was upon the hand fought fields of Texas,
Ceno Gods, and Ceno Gods.

I think you will have no occasion to blush, as far as
the conduct of the volunteers from your state is concerned. All four
of our Regiment, have been in battle, and the official reports testify
how they were regarded by the Generals in Chief, as well as by the
people whose immediate eye they fought. I feel proud myself of my
state, and shall as one of her citizens always feel grateful to those brave
men who stood at the front of the fight and contributed chiefly to
maintaining the reputation the state must be joy for valor and destructiveness
here in hopes of meeting you in the course of the business in full
and taking it for granted that you will marry, now insist
that if you speak alone with your lady, that you without any ceremony
whatever make my house your home while there. The will treat you
as one of our family without ceremony. The formalities to be simply
affected, see me here to you. God bless you, and believe me to remain truly
Your friend

1840-1841

Nov. 1840
Salpa, Mexico
May 23, 1847

My dear friend,

Since I last had the pleasure of writing you, our mutual friend, Jedidiah, has passed nearer than ever to the portals of the grave. On the 17th inst. I very unkindly allowed him to see too much company and he became at an interview with Leeds, for by and by Hammy over excited. During the day there was a sudden and great change in the weather, which suited his catching cold and its terminating in a severe attack of the pleurisy. For forty-eight hours his suffering were greater than I ever before was called upon to witness a human being suffer and several times I came to the conclusion that after all my struggling to save him, I must give him up.

I however took the precaution at an early period in his attack to call a consultation of the four best physicians in the army that were in Salpa. And by an expeditious application of remedies and the closest care and attention both by night and by day, we have, thank God again saved him. He is now convalescent the second time, and I think doing better that at any previous period. Yesterday for the first time he set up some two hours, and by the fifth of next month if I can procure good transportation at Beno Grove, I am fully to be able to leave with him for the United States. I hope we shall be at St. Louis by the 4th of July, and
For, you must make your calculations to spend that
pleasure anniversary with us.

In the last two or three days, I have
been quite unwell myself, arising from new anxiety of mind
and protracted watchfulness. I am however "myself again"
and prepared for any kind of duty.

Yesterday afternoon Reul Frayre arrived
here, and this morning Rand Scott, duty, and
escort followed. Rand Worth reached Queenston on the
12th and Rand Luncheon on the 12th. Santa Anna
has thrown himself at the head of about 7,000 men
a point known by the name of "the Pike" about midway
between Quebec and Kingston. There he contemplates
justifying himself, and resuming the crown.
The prospect
the march of Reul Frayre upon the capital of the Republic
is news, yet from the election of President, which was
to have come off on the 15th. This is a hurried and
epitomized of all the news worth communicating
and I desire to be most kindly
and affectionately remembered to you. God bless you.
And believe me to remain truly, Your friend,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Address]
St. Louis, May 15, 1844

Sir,

Having been informed that Capt. G. T. A. Davis, late of the First (1st) Illinois Regiment and an aide of my noble friend General Shields, desires an appointment in the Quartermaster's Department, I have great pleasure in giving him my earnest recommendation. I may be partial to Capt. Davis from my friendly disposition towards him, but I regard him from his high personal character, his intelligence, and very correct business-like habits as eminently qualified for an important station in that Department. His appointment would much gratify all those who know him well; and
From my personal knowledge of Capt. Davis, I have no hesitation, and indeed it affords me great pleasure, to give any testimony of him as a gentleman and an officer. I trust that the President of the U. States, will confer on him the appointment he desires, confidently believing as I do, that he will discharge the duties with credit to himself and to the interest of the service.

Dallas, May 24, 47

[Signature]

Chas. B. Lewis

It affords me much pleasure to unite cordially in the favorable recommendation of Capt. Davis, with former Col. and Commodore of the President of the United States, for an appointment in the Signal Service Department.

Col. (Retd.)

Benghazi, Libya

Oct. 26, 47

I have known Capt. Davis a long time - he is perfectly qualified for the appointment he desires, and deserves it. I hope most sincerely the President will grant him.

Wm. Haney

Col. U. S. A.
To the President of the United States.

Recommendation
Mr. James D. W. Davis.
City of Mexico
September 13th, 1847

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Yr.

Believing that you take an interest in the welfare of the Rifle Regiment, I am induced to call your attention to a matter which affects the prospects of several officers in an eminent degree. By the last order issued from Washington (and published the very day after the glorious triumph of the 13th instant) I learn that Christopher Carson has been appointed a Second Lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Mason. This appointment is confirmed by the Senate Bill placing him above the heads of four officers, who have not only fought their way to the capital, but who have generally been particularly mentioned for gallant conduct in the reports of different battles. I ask not only as a personal favor, but as an act of justice to gallant officers now absent from their country and fighting her battles, that you will see your influence in protecting their right and urge other Hon. Senators to do likewise.
When called to act upon this nomination—

Thank Heaven, I shall at all times be ready to give such aid as an officer can look forward to as an adequate reward for his services, and if as in this case with us in the midst of action, officers learn that their lives are at stake, I would ask what venture they have to gain thereby? I believe it is not in the power of any man to act for another, I can offer no advice to your Majesty on this subject, but I will do my duty by his Majesty.

It may be important that this person be indispensably to the regiment, if so I would ask that he might be added as a Pilot in the next rank after those who have served through this war.

Judge I ask this as a personal favor, it may appear trifling to you, but I assure you it is to the feelings and interests of theignet party to a serious degree. Having been one of your Majesty's friends all my infancy, do not desert us without cause in the hour of need. I leave it to all to inform you of the claims of the glorious 12th. God speed his illustrious name. This round and let him beolly and gallantly as ever.

I remain, your most faithful
Your humble friend,

B. Manning Penn
VERA CRUZ
MEX OCT 2

To

From: Stephen A. Douglas
Care of Major Concord,pretty
Washington City

Probable plan ground
Thru the latter
January 1861

Harper Family
Springfield M., Oct. 3, '47.

To the President of the United States,

Sir,

Mr. E. B. Raspberry, lately a Lieutenant in my regiment while serving in Mexico, desires an appointment in the army. He is a young man of approved courage and very fine military tastes and habits. I am sure he would serve the country with credit wherever he may be placed.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. Hare.
Belleville, Oct. 3rd 1861

Dear Sir,

Mr. Astor Madison, formerly a lieutenant in my regiment in Kansas, during an appointment in the Army of the U. States. I am well acquainted with Mr. Madison; he having served under me throughout our whole campaign. He was an excellent officer, very efficient, active and attentive to his duties — and he distinguished himself as an intrepid and brave soldier on the field of Quinta Vista. He is, in short, a young man of good habits and unimpeachable character; and never, I think, did good service to the country if appointed to a post of trust.

I am quite sure that you would never have any occasion to regret any service which it may be in your power to render him.

Respectfully your friend,

Mr. N. P. Billings

Hon. S. A. Douglas. 7
W. S. Harner 3
My Dear Sir,

Mr. Madeira has shown me the
within letter of Col. Bispell, and it affords me
pleasure to add my testimony to that of this
fallow conduct of Mr. Madeira and his
friends for a commission in the army which I
hope he may yet

Respectfully yours
J. B. Deaver

Oct 2, 1849
Columbus Mo October 18th 1861

Honble S A Douglas
Dear Sir

At the request of Doctor Atkinson of this place, I write to you to ask your influence in his behalf, in order to obtain for him a high soldier's place, in one of the new regiments recently raised or about to be raised in Missouri. In case his application should be too late for the regiment in the state to obtain an appointment for him in the 79th or 87th Regiment,

I can recommend Dr Atkinson to you, as one among the wisest, friend of the administration in Missouri as far talent and acquirements in his profession, indicated by any gentleman of his profession, in the state, I sincerely hope you may succeed in obtaining the appointment for him, as I am satisfied he will reflect honour upon the medical staff.

I remain

Truly

Horton
Washburn
The Hon. J. A. Douglas
WASHINGTON

The P.M. into place from and this to Judge Douglas. She should not hear here.

3

J.C.
Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 20th, 1847

My dear Sir,

I have concluded to apply for a commission in the army and knowing how necessary it is in such cases to get recommendations from prominent Democrats I have ventured to solicit yours in this matter. I do not desire any office under the grade of major. You can assist me very much in the attainment of this object by lending me the influence of your name at Washington. I am not flattering myself for what I know of you that you will not refuse to assist me in this matter. I know of course you recommendations for the State but yet I say must obtain the influence which a letter or any other execution which you might be willing to make in my behalf would exert. Your own knowledge of affairs will best enable you to determine how you may come the best in this matter. For my side that you may be disposed to give I shall be每一个人 than full and sign yourself.

Very truly yours,

N. P. Minor

Gen. S. A. Douglas,

Springfield, Ills.
If the Dr. Douglas not act home the P.M. will arrive on forms by forwarding this to his chir.
Chicago Oct 21st 1847

Mr. J. A. Douglas

My friend Churchill Coffing

Elog of your infirmity that he is endeavoring in connection
with William Henry Lord and Exu of New York City to get a Government
Contract for some ten thousand dollars, to be put up by the
Illinois River during the ensuing season. Aside from the great
benefit to be derived to the State by the expenditure of so much public
money (of which it is in effect) I hope the proposition may meet with
favor in your eyes as a personal favor to myself. I that you will
give said Coffing all the aid and assistance in the premises that your
Convenience will allow. It is well understood that such contracts
are by favor, and that an influential man steps into the area the
he is pretty sure of effecting his object. Now if you can withual tr
much trouble to merely give Coffing the aid which you know is in
how to give you will do me a personal favor, besides advancing
greatly the interest of a considerable portion of that part of the
State lately immediately represented by you in Congress. I have
no further interest in the matter than as a friend to Coffing, and
then, if at liberty to press the matter more strongly upon your attention
than I should if I had any immediate personal interest.

This letter will be forwarded to you by Steel Lord with whom I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance,

Very Respectfully,

Mark Sherman
Hon. S. A. Douglas
U. S. Senate
Washington
Dist. Col.
Peu la Salle County, Illinois
October 22nd 1847

How Stephen A. Douglass
Washington City & Co

Dear Sir,

I am exceedingly anxious to obtain, in connection with my friend, William Henry Leonard, Esq., of New York City, a contract from the government, to pack ten thousand hogs of pork for the use of the American Army of Occupation in Mexico, to be delivered at St. Louis in the coming spring. If circumstances will permit, I shall feel very much obliged if you will favor Mr. Leonard's proposition with your countenance in obtaining the contract from the Department. If the contract is obtained, you may rest assured that it will prove beneficial to many of your friends—among whom I hope the honor to rank myself!

Very Respectfully,
your Obedient Servant—
Churchill Coffing.
From: Stephen A. Douglas
U.S. Senator
Washington City
D.C.