

Thursday, 28 January 1847

The weather pleasant, took a long walk in search of shells, but I found very few. A number of men from the Garrison at san Diego rejoined the ship to-day.

Friday, 29 January 1847

Pleasant but cloudy. The Congress Marines ordered to relieve the garison of san Diego, to-morrow I trust we are going to sea, for we have been but twenty six days at sea in fourteen months,

Saturday, 30 January 1847

The Congress Marines went up to san Diego this morning. And our men and officers rejoined the ship to-day. Capt Montgomery was relieved by Lieut [George] Minor as Governor of san Diego and joined his ship this evening.

Sunday, 31 January 1847

The weather pleasant. At 10 A. M. had Quarters and divine service by the Captain, The sloop of war Cyane Capt Dupont went to sea to-day bound to Monterey, having as passengers Brigadier General S. W. Kearney and Staff. The Cyane in going out, from some cause or other, [(]which I am unable to tell) struck on the point of a reef of rocks, but was got of[f] without injury.

Monday, 1 February 1847

Pleasant but cloudy nothing new.

Tuesday, 2 February 1847

Received order for sea to-day, the weather cloudy but pleasant. For continuation of regular journal, see page Sixty-three of this volume.

A short sketch of Burrow's [Burroughs'] fight near the Salinas valley in Nov. 1846.

The Californians had become very much emboldened after their temporary and trifling successes, which they obtained over Gillespie, and Mervine, determined on trying their hand more openly and boldly. A volunteer company, belonging to Fremont['s] Battallion, under the command of a Mr. [Charles D.] Burrows [Burroughs] as captain, was driving a large Caballada of horses from the Peubla San Jose to the Salinus valley, the then Head Quarters of Fremont and when near the valley of the salinus he perceived hovering about his Flanks a large body of Californians, said to be about two hundred strong. Burrows with his small company was opposed to engaging them, his company consisted of but fifty-four men and another reason why he was opposed

to fighting was the possibility of loosing his horses, which were of the utmost importance to Fremont, in his future movements. These objections however were over-ruled by his company who insisted upon fighting. And notwithstanding the vast odds, one of the most obstinate conflicts took place, that has hitherto occurred in California. Burrows and his company rode up to within good Rifle shot, the Californians advancing at the same time. The Americans halted and gave the enemy a salute of Rifle balls, and then charged the enemy at full speed, a fight then ensued hand to hand for several minutes. When our small party completely whipped and drove the enemy from the field. There was in Burrows party four or five Delaware Indians, who fought with a desperation that has never been equalled. Burrows and three of his companion's were killed. The loss of the Californians is said to have been eight killed and fifteen or twenty men wounded. This was a very brilliant affair, and gave very convincing evidence of the determined oppositions which the Californians might expect to meet with, Information had been conveyed by a courier from Lieut Gillespie, that he was be-seiged at the Peubla de los Angelas by a very superior force, immediately on the receipt of this intelligence the Commodore des-patched Capt [William] Mervine in the Frigate savannah, to succor him, but on the arrival of the Savannah at san Pedro he found that Gillespie had capitulated, and was about to embark on board of the merchant ship, or rather whale ship Stonington. Mervines arrival altered this determination, and Mervine landed with three hundred sailors and Marines, which with Gillespie['s] company amounted to near four hundred men, With this force, and without any artillery he landed and took up the line of march for the Capital. The enemy met him in the plains near Domingo [Dominguez] ranch. Mervine['s] command were drawn up in three columns, and moved forward by a Flank movement, no formation could have been more disasterous than this, for The enemies artillery had full play upon the whole extent of his line. As Mervine moved forward the enemy retired but kept a very annoying fire from a small field piece. This lasted for several hours, during which time Mervine had some five or six men killed, and a good many wounded. He then commenced the retreat to regain his boats, the [enemy] whether from motives of compassion or because they had no more ammunition, permitted him to retire unmolested. In this affair, I conceive that we were most fairly and justly beat. And I am [of the] opinion that Capt Mervine should [be] held to a strict accountable, for having attempted so hazardous an enterprise, without taking artillery, when he had it and I conceive that Capt [Ward] Marston should be dismissed for advancing in close column and by flank movement in the face of artillery. For I attribute the loss of the poor fellows who fell in this disgraceful affair to this very unmilitary formation, Numbers would have been killed but the men at the flash of the enemies cannon, lay flat down on the ground, which is a regular military movement, but Capt Mervine, called cowardice, At one time during this affair the sergt of Marines asked permission to charge at double quick time on the cannon, they were then within one hundred yards of it and could have taken it with all ease and probably without the loss of a man,

but this mervine refused and threatened to shoot any man who should advance without orders, On their return to san Pedro, they found the Congress there with the Commodore, when another landing was proposed, this they did & remained on shore one night, when all hands again returned on board, Thus giving very considerable importance to the victory of the Californians. A very melancholy occurrence took place in the first landing from the Savannah. Lieut [Henry W.] Queen was getting out of one of the Boats, his pistol fell from his belt, and striking one of the thwarts of the Boat went off and lodged its contents in one of the Boys belonging [to the ship], who expired almost immediately. Lieut Gillespie and his capitulation, The terms of which was, That he was to evacuate the town, going out with colors flying, carrying his arms and cannon, the cannon he was to leave in good order on the beach, and the Californians were not to approach within three miles of it, at any [point] while he was going down, The Californians on their part acted in good faith, But Gillespie acted the contrary, for the cannon instead of being left as stipulated in the treaty, to be left in good order, were left on the beach spiked. Thus terminated this affair, in which the Californians have certainly obtained very considerable advantages over us.

Now for the causes which led to this outbreak, In the first place I conceive that the main cause is attributable to commodore Stockton, in leaving the Peubla de los Angelas, with so small a force, after he took possession of it in August, This is the most populous portion of California, and consequently the most disaffected, Gillespie was left here with but 80 volunteer troops, while the Californians could at any time, at a days notice raise from three to four hundred men, But the primary causes which led to the outbreak was the impolitic and harsh course pursued by Gillespie. Lieut Gillespie or as he is called out here Capt Gillespie, was left by the commodore as the commander of the southern department of California and Governor of the Capitol. The Californians were acting in good faith on their parol[e]s of honor, and following their usual amusements and avocations of life and would no doubt have remained quiet, but for the new regulations introduced by Gillespie. Every one at all familiar with the habits and character of the Californians knows that they invariably ride in a gallop when on horse back, and gaming is a national passion of the Spanish character, and in California where the villages are so small and so scattering there is not the least impropriety in galloping through what is called the streets, but which in fact are little more than public highways, however Mr. Gillespie prohibited the first and made an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment. Now it is a universal custom among both old and young, in California to play the favorite Spanish game of Monte, and also games called lotteries, and twenty-one. The man of seventy and the boy of fifteen alike indulge in these games, and among a people who have so little money or any thing else to win or loose, and habits of life leave so much idle time upon them, these practices serve as a diversion to [the] constant tameness to which they would otherwise be subjected. And

although we must acknowledge the principle a good one which has for its object, the restraining of vicious and introducing moral habits among society, yet we must admit that these innovations or changes should be tempered with moderation, and more particularly so among an ignorant semi-civilized people. Besides it strikes me as exceedingly tryannical & unbecoming in a military [man], who by force of arms has placed himself over a people whose characters national predilections, differ so from his and the country he represents, to dictate the precise morality or particular manner in which the conquered people shall conform and deport themselves. It strikes me that before any radical change can take place or ought to be attempted, that the minds of this [society] should be prepared for it by education, and their moral sense elevated by the example of moral society and virtuous instruction. And here I conceive that Lieut Gillespie, not only exceeded the authority vested in him, but was guilty of gross and manifest injustice in attempting to interfere with either the public or private amusements, habits or customs of this people at all. It however appears that Gillespie, or one of his argus eyed volunteers, accidentally, saw or caught one poor fellow amusing himself by playing with some of his friends a game of Monte. This man was arraigned before the author of this same ordinance Mr Gillespie, who it appears is not only the author of the regulations, but the prosecutor judge and executioner of them. He fined this man fifteen dollars. The [man] either could not or would not pay the fine, and sooner than labor in the public works, he took to the mountains, he was soon joined by both old and young who felt themselves agreived, until his numbers insured respectability, leaders were not wanted. For this same [offense] Gillespie threw some of the most respectable citizens, on mere suspicion into prison. Consequently feeling confidence in them[selves], they determined to drive This man who may well be termed an usurper from the Capitol which [they] did very handsomely. This was [the] origin of a war which has cost the government several thousands of dollars, caused the neglect of other important public interests, and the loss of many valuable lives. Lieut Col. J. C. Fremont had embodied with the aid of Commodore Stockton in the [events] a large body of men with whom he was coming down to adjust these difficulties and punish the offending Californians, He embarked early in November on board a merchant ship, which had been voluntarily offered for the purpose at the yerba Buena by that true and fast friend of his country Capt [William] Phelps of the commercial marine, when he met a courier by sea announcing the fa[c]t that Gillespie and Mervine had been whipped. Being on the receipt of this courier near Monterey, he put in there with [this] vessel disembarked his troops, from which place he pitched his [camp] in the Salinus plane, until horses and artillery could be procured. All was procured and the necessary [arrangements] made, by the first of Dec. 1846. Every thing was done to facilitate him, and every motive urged to cause him to expedite his arrival at the Capitol. He left on the 5th Dec.; well mounted, and it is believed had he pursued the usual road, that he could have reached the Capitol in ten days at the farthest, But instead of pursuing the beaten track and ferreting

out his enemy he followed an unusual and untrodden track over almost impassible mountains and through dangerous ravines, wearing out his men by exposure, and destroying his animals, for in descending one mountain, he had no less [than] one hundred horses & mules killed, and did [not] reach the vicinity of the Peubla de los Angelas, until [the] 13th of January 1847. After we had whipped the [Californians] in the two fights and taken the city. For this he was censured, and deservedly so, as it is apparent that he did not desire to meet the enemy, else his movements would have been very different, and have comported more with the dignity of an American Army officer.

Gen. S. W. Kearney, on his arrival at the peubla, (and when it was announced that this Col. Fremont was to be the governor of California by the appointment of Com. Stockton) addressed the Commodore informing him that he had a commission from the President of the U. States, as Governor, and also instructions for his government, in administering the affairs of the Country, and claimed to be placed in a position, to carry out the orders of the Gov. As soon as this was announced, Fremont waited on the Gen to know if he intended remaining in the country, the Gen. replied not long. Fremont then [asked] if he would make him Fremont Governor after he left, and as he the Gen. only intended staying two or three months if [he] would not [make] his appointment at this time. The Gen replied that he had no objection to making him Gov. when he left, but could not do so previously, and that he the Gen must carry out his instructions from the President to him. Fremont then held an interview with Commodore Stockton, after which [he] retired to his quarters, and asked some of his officers if his fremonts would stand by him in opposition to Gen. Kearney thus trying to incite a civil war, for which in my [opinion] he should be hanged. The Commodore notwithstanding, the orders of the President, took [it] upon himself to suspend Gen. Kearney from duty, and to elevate a junior, and a favorite. Stockton boasted that he would not even obey the orders of the President if he were here. Gen. Kearney acting the part of a true patriot and lover of his country, chose to submit to these indignities, and this open violation of the orders of the Chief Executive of the country, than to sacrifice the interest of the same, and embroil the troops in a civil war. The opportune arrival of [Commodore William B.] Shubrick, I hope will place things right.* Stockton should be broke, yea disgraced.

Wednesday, 3 February 1847

We got under way this morning and stood out to sea, the winds light. We heard that there was some trouble at the Peubla de los Angelas, But what it was is not stated. A Boat from the Frigate pulled out some ten miles after us this morning we hove to and

*Commodore William Shubrick succeeded Stockton in command of the Pacific Squadron.

she came along side with an order from the commodore for some money which we had on board.

Thursday, 4 February 1847

The winds light and weather cloudy, the ship making very slow progress.

Friday, 5 February 1847

The wind ahead, making very little head way, about twelve, a sail was reported, and about 3 P. M. she made her number, when she proved to be the sloop of war Dale from Monterey, bound to Panama with despatches, We learned, that Commodore Shubrick had arrived at Monterey in the Raze Independence, and also that the store ship Lexington had arrived with munitions of war for the ports of California, and also that the Columbus 74, Commodore [James] Biddle was expected almost immediately from Valpariaso.* We received some papers, but very little news, all our letters having been left at Monterey. There had been a fight in the Northern district between our forces and the Californians, but we did not get the particulars.

Saturday, 6 February 1847

The weather cloudy raining and disagreeable made the port of san Pedro about noon, and at 4 P. M. sent in a boat with a passenger which we had brought from san Diego. Put him on board the American Bark Tasso, from which he was sent on shore, The Hawaiian brig Euphenria was also in port. Every thing was quiet at the Capitol, so soon as our Boat returned we filled away, for cape Saint Lucas.

Sunday, 7 February 1847

Cloudy and misting. Had quarters at 10' A. M. The regulations for the goverment of the Navy were read, after which we had prayers by the Capt. Nothing had been heard of the missing launch, which left yerba Buena early in November for Sutter's fort, when the Dale sailed. Two of Capt Montgomery's sons were in the Boat, and there is now very little doubt remaining but that she is lost, with all that were in her. This is a severe blow to any parent, but particularly so with the Capt who is one of the most affectionate parents I ever knew.

Monday, 8 February 1847

Cloudy but pleasant the wind fair. Had divissional exercises today.--

*Commodore James Biddle commanded the East India Squadron.

Tuesday, 9 February 1847

Cloudy, but growing warmer. The wind fresh, & fair. I have often been astonished at the perfect servility of men, possessed of common understanding but my astonishment and mortification was never greater, than in the recent difficulties between Gen. Kearney and Commodore Stockton, Notwithstanding that Stockton was indebted to Gen K. for his successful march to the Peubla and his consequent victory over the enemy. When the same General claimed to be placed in the position which he had been ordered by his Government to assume on reaching the country. This same Stockton not [only] in the most arrogant and contemptuous [manner] suspends him from his duties but indulges in vituperative abuse, and desparaging comments upon the Gen. and descends so low as to utter falsehoods, and to obtain letters from officers by rewards to reflect odium upon the character of this gallent chief, while these things were going on, Lieut Gillespie in order to curry favor with this same commodore, goes to him and says Commodore "do you know what the men (meaning the sailors) calls you and what they call Gen. Kearny," "why no says the Com," "well I will tell you" "They call you Fighting Bob," and "they call Gen Kearney Stinking Steve." Did ever [a] man here of so contemptible so pusilaminous, so cowardly a thing, And what makes the more contemptible, this same commodore R. F. Stockton, boasts of it a very happy and true remark. How richly both of these men deserve to be held up to the public contempt. I am happy to believe that all these things will be brought to the knowledge of the Government, and that this mark will be planted so legibly upon these men, that society will execrate them.

Wednesday, 10 February 1847

The winds light, cloudy but Pleasant, There are some rocks said to be some where about here, (in 28^o, or 27^o south Latitude.) and we have been runing considerably out of our course to ascertain if they do really exist, which has caused considerable, delay; and just at this [time] it is thought, very unnecessarily too, for it would require several days examination of the Ocean here, before any Commander would be justified in asserting that these rocks do not exist, and what is of more importance, it is absolutely necessary and greatly to the interest of the U. States, that the Blockade should be reestablished on the coast of Mexico with all possible haste,

Thursday, 11 February 1847

The weather clear and quite mild. John Lehman, one of the Captains of the main top, died quite suddenly last night about 10 o'clock in a fit of Appoplexy, Lehman has been troubled with a disease of the heart, He was a very smart seaman, a trusty man, and of his class a very good man.

Friday, 12 February 1847

The weather clear, and growing quite mild, Lat 23, S. All hands were called about half past nine this morning, to bury [the] dead, when the Burial service of the Episcopal service being read the body of our deceased ship mate John Lehman was committed to the deep.

Saturday, 13 February 1847

The weather hazy and quite mild, with very light airs during the past twenty-four hours made Cape Saint Lucas, this morning, but unless we have more breeze, it will take us two or three days to get there, we are all very anxious to hear of the movements of Gen. Taylor, and the prospects of Peace. To day has [been] employed by the men generally in overhauling there clothing scrubbing paint work, and killing roaches.

Sunday, 14 February 1847

The weather clear and mild, the breeze very light. About sunrise made a small Topsail Schooner in shore of us, distant about six miles standing in the direction of Mazatlan, she was at once pronounced a Mexican coasting vessel, and as a matter of course would be a lawful prize, and for aught we knew might be a valuable one, We stood in steering the same course she was, About 8 o'clock, she tacked and Stood down for us, At this we were all astonished, and every one nearby offered a conjecture as to the news. Some said the war was over, others that there was [a] truce between the two countries, and by far the larger number would not say what might be the news, But something was doubtless definite as to the War. We hoisted our colors, and ran up a white Flag. Hove our ship too, when her captain soon came on board, She proved to be a small schooner, which had been captured by Commander Dupont in the Cyane, some weeks past and left here at San Joseph's in charge of the Governor, who pledged his [word] to keep them until liberated or called for. Commander Dupont had given them a license to cruise on [the] coast for provisions, and she was then bound to san Blas for sugar and news. The [captain] remained on board and piloted us into san Joseph's, he had not heard any thing late from Mexico, and knew nothing of the operations of the American Army in Mexico. We had service as usual to-day. San Joseph, is situated near the Pacific shore of the Peninsula which forms Lower California, in a rather deep bay or bite [bight], but it has no protection for shipping either from the wind or the heavy swell of the sea. We came to anchor about three P. M. but the surf was breaking too heavily on the beach for a boat to land. Our pilot however went on shore in a small Canoe and carried some letters and as the Wind has lulled a good deal, and hauled more off the shore we shall be able to send boats in, early in the morning. I have not felt very well to-day so I will take some Medicine and go to bed.

Monday, 15 February 1847

San Joseph L[ower]. California. Owing to the heavy serf which has been rolling in all day I did not go on shore; Mr. Mott and Mr. Bolton, late american merchants in Mazatlan came on board this morning and brought us some papers, From which we Gleaned some few items of news, such as the loss of the Truxton, the Boston, the Perry all U. States vessels of War, and the loss of the Brittish steam ship "Great Brittian" on the coast of Ireland. We learned that the officers and crew of the Truxton had been exchanged and had returned home, they were given [in exchange] for the Mexican General Vega [Veza], who was taken prisoner at the Battle of the Resaca de la Palmo [Palma]. The deaths of Commodore [William] Nicholson and Lieut [Charles W.] Morris of the Navy. The retirement of Mr [George] Bancroft from the Secretaryship of the Navy, and his appointment as Minister to England, in the place of Mr. [Louis] McLean, who returned home in consequence of ill health. General Taylor had reached soltio [Saltillio], but had left that place mysteriously, to the enemy for they did not know where he was or what he was going to do so says the Mexican papers. The Americans lost four hundred and fifty men in the taking of Monterey. Gen. [John E.] Wool is reported to be near Durango with two thousand men, Major Gen. [Winfield] Scott is said to be advancing upon Verra Cruz from Tampico with three Battallions of troops, (a very small force) and Verra Cruz and the Castle of San Juan De Ulloa [Ulua], is to [be] attacked both by by land and by sea, doubtless carried before this. The Whigs have carried the election in New York and Pennsylvania, (Bah.) About 12 M. today a Danish Brig arrived from Mazatlan, By which we learned some farther items the receipt of the Presidents Message, in which he asks for twenty-eight millions of dollars, and four 4 thousand men from each of [the] states to serve for two years, in order to prosecute with vigor the war in Mexico, a rumor reaches us also that congress had granted him twenty-three millions of dollars and fifty thousand men in addition to what he already has, making a grand Army of over one hundred thousand men, (Alas poor Mexico, you are not only whipped, but the inviting atmosphere of your salubrious and pleasant climate, will so gain upon the affections of your invaders, that I fear, peace to you will be but the signal of total dismemberment, For they will makes a Texas of this and the other province until [all] are consumed) At Mazatlan on the sailing of [the brig] all was quite, and that during our absence and that of our squadron, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of Foreign goods had been imported into that port alone, There were no defencable works going on at Mazatlan, and that orders had been issued by the supreme Government, that if we attacked it with our forces, The troops were to abandon it and retire into the country. Acting Lieut B. F. B. Hunter with ten armed men left the ship this evening, and went on board of a small prize schooner, for the purpose of intercepting a Launch from Mazatlan, which it is said is bound over here with some Mexican officers on board. I hope he may be successful, which will no doubt surprise the gallant

Mexicans. They little dream that this port of old Mexico at least is free.--

Tuesday, 16 February 1847

San Josephs. Having obtained some vegitables & giving the necessary instructions for the security of the place, we got underway last night about half past ten P. M. bound to Mazatlan. The weather quite pleasant, The wind very fresh, Saw a Large school of Black fish to-day, which played around the ship for nearly an hour, saw some green Turtle to-day laying on their backs asleep, floating just on the surface of the water. Took one reef in the Topsails, just after sunset, the royals being furled.

Wednesday, 17 February 1847

(Off Mazatlan) The weather something cooler than we have had for some days, Made the land early this morning, and the island of christone [Creston] about 8 A. M. Stood up to the mouth of the harbor, and wore ship. The Brittish Frigate Fisgard, and a Danish merchant Brig were at anchor under christone, There was two little Mexican Schooners lying at anchor up near the mole, There was no news at all, and Capt [John A.] Duntze of the Fisgard promised to communicate again in a day or two, We announced our business, as that of a blockading ship which we were going to keep up rigorously, We then filed away, and have the pleasing prospect before us of knocking about on & off this port for some weeks, wearing out sails, rigging and men. But such is the fortune of War, I therefore, submit as cheerfully as I can to it.

Thursday, 18 February 1847

Anchorage off Mazatlan;--The weather clear and pleasant, The ship has been cruising on & off the harbor all day. There has not a single object of interest transpired. We this evening anchored off Christone and from the movement of the troops on shore, we doubtless, have been the cause of considerable excitement and alarm to the Mexicano's on shore. I however do not think, that we shall attack them yet awhile, it may be soon.

Friday, 19 February 1847

The weather clear and pleasant, nothing going on to relieve the Dull monotony of the Blockade, except a little excitement which was gotten up this evening. The look out on the main top-gallant mast head reported a sail about 4 P. M. All hands were called immediately to get out boats, they were soon got out, and the small six pounder was properly fixed on its carriage in the bows of the launch, with all the necessary ammunition. Sixteen sailors with muskets, and six Marines with their muskets, got into her, when the first Lieut shoved off in her, to board the approaching sail, for no body doubted but that she was a Mexican vessel,--about eight o'clock the launch

returned and reported the vessel to be [the] English Frigates Launch which had been up the Gulf collecting money. So all hands were disappointed in taking a prize. We learned to-day that there were several large and valuable European ships expected here in a few days, But as we have a great deal of duty to do else where they may possibly escape us, we shall however qui vive.

Saturday, 20 February 1847

The weather mild, the wind very high, A very considerable number of exceedingly fine fish were caught yesterday and to-day by the crew with a hook and line. About eight o'clock last night a small canoe, came along side from the shore, with one spaniard or rather Mexican in it. This man had been hired by a Mr. Talbot, of the firm of Mott Talbot and Co. to come off to the ship after some despatches, which Capt Montgomery was directed by the Commodore, to send across the country. Capt. M. had tried to get them on shore th[r]ough the English Capt of the Frigate Fisgard, but the authorities refused to let them land, unless they were opened and read, and then if they contained nothing offensive, that they might be forwarded. This as a matter of [fact] was declined, and hence the man in the canoe was sent. On the return of the Guard Boat of the port caught the canoe. But the man had time to tear up the despatches and throw them over board, his canoe was carefully searched, and he was stripped and searched also, The Guard finding nothing permitted him to pass, He returned again to the ship and took a note on shore from Capt M. to Mr. Talbot. The Capt received a letter from Captain Duntze to-day stating that he had tried to get him off some papers, But had been unable to do so, as yet, he stated that many of the papers from the U.S. were very loud in their complaints and severe in their criticism of the proceedings and conduct of Commodore Stockton out here. We expect to get some papers in a day or two, by a Danish Brig which is lying in the harbor, unless the strict surveillance of the police prevents them.

Sunday, 21 February 1847

The weather mild but damp and windy. We had quarters and Divine service to day as usual at 10 A. M. Nothing new occurred to-day, and nothing seen in the offing;

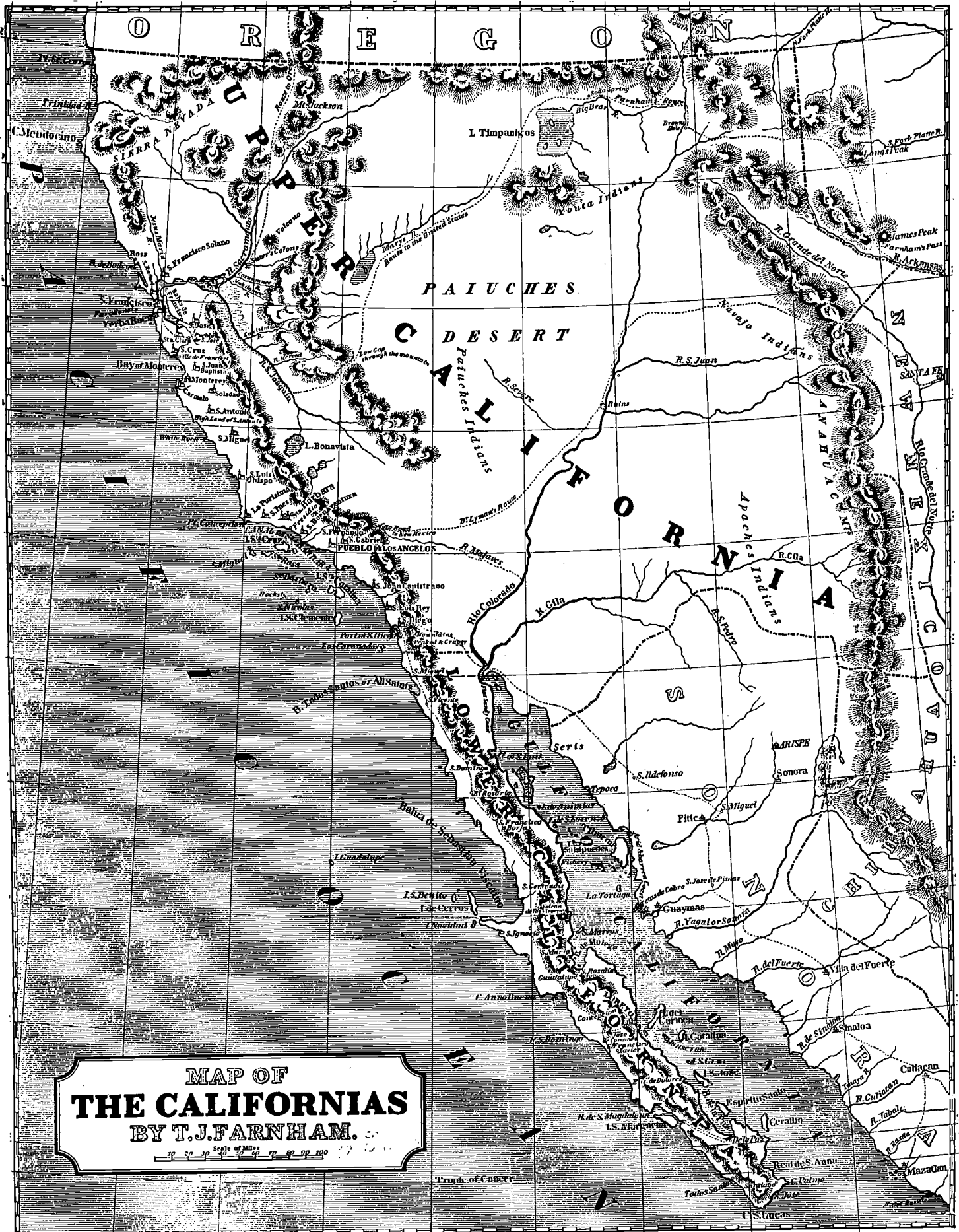
Monday, 22 February 1847

The weather quite mild, This being the anniversary of the birth day of General George Washington, the Great American Patriot and Statesman, I thought, and I [knew] it was the general impression and wish too of most of the officers, that the National Flag of the Country would [be] displayed from the mast heads of the ship and the usual salute of seventeen Guns fired at meridean, But it was not done, why, I cannot say, for there was no impediment to its being done unless foresooth the trouble of drawing the shot out of the Guns was the excuse. I think it tells little for the patriotism

of an American Officer to neglect this need of nation's gratitude to the author of all good for the beneficent gift of so great so pure a man, and passes by an event too lightly, and indifferent, which should raise a throb of patriotic pride & elevate our common love of liberty. It was a duty imposed by a sense of patriotism and patriotic recollections, By the national custom, By the General law of the land, and by the laws and Regulations of the Department, And one would suppose that from all these high authorities, that the commander who should disobey or neglect so important a duty would be justly held to a strict accountability for so gross a neglect. But unfortunately for the honor and Glory of the country, and the good of the service Our Naval Commanders, when clothed with a little brief authority disobey orders, and trample upon long established customs, ad liberatum. About 11 o'clock last night, there was considerable beating of Drums and noise on shore, and as yesterday was mail day, there may have been very important advices received, Yet it may have been an alarm, We however are entirely [unaware] of what may have been the cause. About 12 o'clock last night the English Frigate Fiscard got under way and went to-sea, bound I believe to San blas. Before or just as he was leaving the Capt of the Fisgard addressed a letter to our Capt in which he questions the legality of our Blockade, There is a possibility that something of an unpleasant character may arise between us and the English in relation to English merchant ships. I however admire the old motto First be sure that you are right then go ahead. My country Right or wrong. And should John Bull in a mad fit attack us, he will find that he has caught a Tarter. We had a little sprinkling of rain to-day, which is something very unusual.

Tuesday, 23 February 1847

The weather quite mild and pleasant to-day. About eleven o'clock to-day a sail was reported, standing down from the N. close in shore, under suspicious circumstances, as the course she was steering was one never pursued by vessels, if [it] could possibly be avoided, and as the wind was fair, it was clear that she was trying to smuggle herself in to the old harbor, A Boat with acting Sailing Master N[apoleon]. B. Harrison and eight armed men was immediately despatched to ascertain her character & inform her that the port was under a state [of] Blockade and farther that she must enter not enter the port, Mr. Harrison reached her in about an hour, (she had run ashore in shoal water,) she proved to be a merchant ship from Hull with a large and valuable general assorted cargo of wares, merchandize, provissions &c, &c, &c. She hoisted Hamburg colors, It appears that the capt had never been here before, and got up to the Northward purely by accident, He reported himself 170 days at sea, We succeeded in getting him off the shoal, what farther will be done with him I do not know, Boats will be kept watching him all night, We learned from the consignee of the vessel who came on board from the town, That Gen. Scott had joined Gen. Taylor, with his forces, & that they had taken San Louis Potosi, and were marching upon the city of Mexico. And that Gen. Santa Anna had reported to



the Mexican Congress his utter inability to keep the field against the American Troops, and urging the Mexican Congress to make peace, The Congress wrote him in an insolent strain and called him traitor, He Santa Anna retired to Saltillo and Monterey with his troops, That a large body of land Troops had gone on board the squadron in the Gulf, and that an attack was daily expected upon the castle of San Juan de Ulloa,--The people of Mazatlan it is said are daily in the expectation of the news of peace. I sincerely hope this may be true, As we shall get home at the end of our three years which will save us a vast deal of trouble, and discontent among our crew. Capt Montgomery says he thinks the vessel which came in this evening a bonifide good prize. And we are astonished that he does [not] seize her, for we want prize money.

Wednesday, 24 February 1847

The weather clear and pleasant, fresh breeze in the afternoon, Took a long pull in a boat to-day with the first Lieut. Landed on some islands to the Northward of where the ship lies, picked up a number of shells, and procured a palatable fruit called Coguiesto, very like a lime in its shape and taste, it grows [on] a bush similar to what is called the spanish bayonet in the Southern States, Saw a very great number of young pelicans which are fed by the old birds, the same way, that pigeons feed their young. The flesh of the young pelican is said to be very savory. Two sail boats were brought too this evening, from the windward, The first had a crew of Englishmen in her, who had been out oystering, we bought some oysters from them and permitted them to go in. The second boat was manned by a Frenchman, an Indian and a small Boy loaded with pumpkins we purchased what we wanted and permitted him to pass also.--Lieut Hunter has not yet returned, but is daily expected, we learn that he has left St Josephs.

Thursday, 25 February 1847

The weather quite mild and pleasant. The hamburg bark went to sea to-day. Lieut Hunter arrived to day from San Josephs in the prize Schooner "Eliza" and reported that the launch load of Mexican officers which were expected at san Josephs,--Acting Master Harrison was ordered immediately to command the schooner, with a crew of thirteen men armed with Muskets and cu[t]lasses, and one six pounder cannon. This vessel is intended to blockade what is called the old harbor. The English Frigate "Constance Capt Walker commanding," came in this evening and anchored off Chrystone. The Eliza being fitted out, all hands were called to up anchor, when we got under-[way] and stood down towards the New Harbor, The troops on shore had a dress parade, on shore, They looked very neat & Military.

Friday, 26 February 1847

The weather mild, but very smoky and breeze quite fresh. Nothing worthy of note has transpired during the day. We have continued

under way for the past twenty-four hours and are still under way, tacking on and off the Port, which [is] monotonous enough in all conscience.

Saturday, 27 February 1847

The weather cool, cloudy, and the wind very fresh. The experience of last night proves, what has been repeatedly urged upon the Capt of this ship, "that it is utterly impossible for us to keep up an effectual blockade by keeping the ship under way at night,["] A Chilian Brig last night under cover of a very thick haize ran into what is called the new harbor unperceived by us, and according to the terms of the blockade, she can remain twenty days and transact any business that her master may think proper. Had we have been anchored as we should have been in the mouth of the harbor, this vessel could not have entered without our knowledge. Consequently the Capt at sunset this evening ran in and anchored in a very good position to intercept vessels, Just as we anchored a very bright light was displayed at regular intervals about one third the distance down from the top of Chrystone evidently intended as a signal to merchant vessels in the offing, which may be seen a very great distance from Chrystone, or it may be that the Mexicans have dragged some field pieces up there for the purpose of annoying us, whenever we may anchor near the island. We on anchoring beat to quarters and cleared the ship for action, in order to be ready for any emergency. Acting Master N. B. Harrison, commanding prize schooner Eliza is employed guarding the old Harbor, He took and brought down to the ship to-day a small schooner loaded with lumber and Glass, bound to San Josephs, her cargo intended for our countryman Capt Mott, she had a letter from one of the firm, which was examined and she was permitted to pass. We are now so arranged with this ship anchored in the entrance of the new harbor and Mr. Harrison in the old, that we can intercept all vessels coming into either, thereby rendering the blockade complete, which has not heretofore been so considered by merchants on shore.

Sunday, 28 February 1847

The weather quite warm and pleasant We had quarters and service as usual this morning at 10 A. M. Capt Montgomery received a letter from Capt Walker of the Brittish Frigate "Constance" in relation to the blockade, Walker's letter was couched in very courteous and friendly terms, offering at the same time any office of assistance or favor which he could consistent with his position (and his relations as a government officer with Mexico,) that he could do. All of which was not only consistent with good breeding, but also with national courtesy.

Monday, 1 March 1847

The weather quite mild and pleasant. Another change in our Mess, Owing to the mal-administration of Lieut Bartlette who was caterer

of the Mess about one year ago he was broken and may [make] very unpleasant insinuations, and indeed of so unequivocal a character were some of them, that dishonesty was directly charged on him, consequently he was broken as caterer, and I was elected to supply [in] his place, I retained the office until I was ordered on shore, when finding that I could not give it that attention which it required I resigned and Dr. Henderson was elected. The doctor retained [the caterership] until this day, but had announced his intention of vacating that office some days ago, Consequently the election has again fallen on me. But to be candid, I must confess that although I may not be entirely unfitted for the office, yet I conceive that I do not possess the requisite qualifications of making a good caterer. This morning about 4 P. M., a sail was espied standing out of the harbor, when our Boats were immediately despatched in pursuit which caused some little excitement among the crew at that early hour, she proved to be a launch from the English Frigate bound out for wood, The Chilian Brig which went in a few days ago, got under way this evening and came [out], she was last from Pita, and reports the store ship Erie at Pita the 10th Dec. 1846 thence to Callao, and the Sloop Levant at Valpariaso the 1st Dec. 1846 thence to the U. States. Mr. Robinson Hepburn of the U.S. Consul at Guymas was on board as super cargo, the Brig was in balace [ballast] bound to the sandwich islands, she entered the port the other night runing by us within hailing distance it tells badly for our vigilance. The news by her is something latter than we have before heard. A messenger had reached the city of Mexico to propose terms of Peace. And it is now daily expected.

Tuesday, 2 March 1847

The weather very mild and pleasant, went fishing with a [hook] and line this morning. The fish however did not bite, and but two was caught. Capt Montgomery paid an official or rather ceremonial visit to Capt Walker of the Constance to-day. Mr. Harrison came down this evening in the blockading schooner Eliza. A peace is daily expected from Mexico. I hope very soon.

Wednesday, 3 March 1847

The weather quite mild and pleasant. The Capt and super-cargo of the Dutch Brig came on board this morning, by a special permit of the authorities on shore, The Dutch Capt wished an extension for a few days in order to get a quantity of money which he is to receive certainly by the 12th inst, Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Capt of her Brittanic majesty's Frigate "Constance" made a visit to our ship to-day, Capt W. is a remarkably fine looking man, He expressed very great admiration of the Portsmouth. We received to-day the articles of a treaty of peace by our government to Mexico. It is very formidable in its demands and I fear will not be acceded to by the Mexicans. It demands that the line of 26 degrees runing from the mouth of Rio del Norte, to the Pacific Ocean shall be the Northern boundary between the two countries. In consideration of which,

the U. States agrees to release Mexico from all demands against her, both as for debts due the citizens of the U. States and on account of expenses incurred as regards the war, and to pay to Mexico fifteen millions of dollars immediately upon the ratification of the Treaty. It farther engages to keep a force of ten thousand men on the line to prevent smuggling, (This I think a bad feature for there can be no doubt but that smuggling will be carried on with a high hand, and this very force its protection) The U. States pledges itself to maintain Mexico in the possession of the remainder of its territory, and declares that she will never admit one of the Mexican states or provinces into the American union. Go [to] it Yankee. This is justice with a vengeance, Take the country by force, and then in the plenitude of your mercy say lets make [peace] for I have got all I want, Hurra for the U. States, My country first my country last My country right or wrong. We heard to-day that Capt [George W.] Hambly [Hamley] of the whale ship Stonington, put into san Blas a day or two ago in order to land some Mexican passengers which he had on board and was so imprudent as to go on shore, He was made prisoner by the authorities of the place, and an attempt made to capture the ship, but which failed, served him right, for playing the fool.

Thursday, 4 March 1847

The weather pleasant. Made a visit on board of [the] English Frigate Constance called on the officers of the wardroom and the Capt found them to be a very polite and gentleman[ly] set of officers. The Frigate is one of the finest in the Brittish Navy. In excellent order and discipline and a splendid Battery of 32 pounders, 28 on the main Gun Deck of 56 hundred weight and 22 on the spar Deck of 42 hundred weight, in all 50 guns of which eight are shell guns, six on the lower and two on the upper Deck. Capt Walker has protested against our blockade, on the ground of its being illegal, illegal first because after the blockade was established some months since, Commander Hull then seinor Commanding officer of the blockading force, permitted a vessel to enter the port and land her cargo. Secondly, because Com. Stockton in his proclamatian, proclaiming a blockade, declared the whole coast of Mexico under a state of blockade without sending the requisite force to carry it into effect. Which two causes, agreeable to the laws of nations and existing treaties of the U States vitiates the blockade, Capt Walker came here with orders to protect all English ships entering the port, Capt. Montgomery came here to prevent all ships of what nation soever, entering the port and to capture all such as persisted in or attempted to force or run the blockade such was the position of these two commanders, which might have proceeded to hostilities at any moment. But both being prudent men, were disposed to compromise and refer the subject to their respective commander in chiefs. The compromise was this, that Capt Montgomery should permit all vessels coming on the coast or at this particular port, to communicate with their consignees on shore, but the vessel was not to enter the port. In consideration of which he Capt Walker would not interfere with the

blockade. Thus the direct direlection of duty on the part of Com-
mander Hull and ignorance of Commodore Stockton well nigh got the
two governments at emnity, For which I conceive they should be
punished in an exemplary manner.

Friday, 5 March 1847

The weather mild and pleasant, The wind from the South East, which
caused a very dense fog for a little while to day, but soon blew
over, A French sloop of war came in this evening and anchored,
name unknown, she having anchored to[o] far in for us to communicate.

Saturday, 6 March 1847

The weather mild and pleasant, A large quantity of very fine Fish
caught during the last few days with hooks and line. Several of-
ficers from [the] English Frigate "Constance" came on a visit to
this ship to-day, in return for our call on them a few days ago.
Capt. Montgomery Dined on board the Constance to-day with Capt
Walker.

Sunday, 7 March 1847

The weather mild and pleasant, Had Quarters at 10 A. M. as usual,
and the Capt commenced the usual Religious service, but was compelled
to break off abruptly, just as he was getting into the most inter-
esting part of it judging from his earnestness, by the quartermas-
ter's reporting that the French Capt was coming alongside, This
was a pleasing relief to all of us. And while I am very far from
ridiculing the external piety and outward devotion of the Capt, and
equally as far from speaking with levity of the worship of the great
Creator I must say that it is not only tiresome in its present form
But a mixed jargon of two or three opposite creeds attempted to be
performed by a person of fixed and strongly biased sectarian doc-
trines, or species of fatalism, as to the future welfare [of] man.
The Frenchman spent an hour or two on board.--We heard by yesterday's
mail that the messenger of the U. States had been ordered on board
the shipping at Verra Cruz to await the answer of the Mexican Govern-
ment. From the same source we learn that Gen. Taylor is prosecuting
his military operations with vigor, and that he had the Mexican
army with Gen. Santa Anna so completely hemmed up that it was impos-
sible for him to escape. Consequently we expect to hear of the
capture of Santa Anna and the only remaining efficient army of the
Mexicans. I sincerely hope that a speedy termination may be put to
the affair, on just and equitable terms.

Monday, 8 March 1847

The weather pleasant, breeze light. We got under way this morning
and stood off the harbor. Very soon after getting under way, a
sail was reported from [the] mast head, standing down from the
westward. The Schooner Eliza was nearer to her than our ship, when

she made sail and stood for the reported sail. As the sail was from the North west we all made sure that it was, the Cyane or some other ship of the squadron from California, she however proved to be the "cousins," a French ship from the Society islands, bound to Mazatlan for a cargo of logwood. Mr. Harrison from the Schooner dropped a shot from his six pounder just across his bows and caused him to heave too. When he was notified of the blockade, and that he must keep away and not attempt to enter the port. While this was going on our ship came up, and backing her main topsail sent a Boat alongside of the French ship, which brought the Capt of that ship on board of us, He stated that he was in ballast, and bound to this port for the object above stated, he requested permission to anchor, this was refused, and he returned on board of his ship intending to go to san Blas, which port is not blockaded, But just at this time a boat from the harbor was seen coming out, which proved to be the Capt of the French sloop of war, and the consignee of the French ship. They came on board and asked permission to let the ship enter and take in her cargo. This was refused. They then asked for permission for her to enter and anchor for five or six days in order to get Fresh provissions and water this was granted, contrary to all reasonable expectation. We then ran in and anchored and the French ship followed close in and anchored near us. Just at this time another sail was reported standing in from the southward. We came down here some three weeks ago to blockade this port. The following has been the result. A Hamburg, stuck on the Ground trying to run in, in an unfrequented passage. He[r] capt was permitted to go on shore and communicate with his consignees, who visited the ship and made all the necessary arrangements for landing the cargo at san Blas.--Several boats good and lawful prizes were permitted ingress and egress to and from the port.--Next a Breman Brig which we found in the harbor, was allowed by the proclamation 20 days, to remain, which Capt Montgomery extended several days longer, for private pecuniary considerations to the owner of said Brig.--Next a chilian Brig ran in & anchored unperceived, while this ship was under way at night and too far from the port, and lastly this French ship is permitted not only to communicate, but actually to enter the harbor and anchor. Now any one of these acts viciates the blockade for they are all contrary to the law of Nations on the subject of blockades, secondly the object of the blockade is by these acts rendered abortive. Thirdly we are bound to treat all nations alike, consequently all have a right to enter. Fourthly, such acts bring contempt upon the force and disgrace upon our country. And lastly turns what the Government intended should be an annoyance, a positive injury to the nation with whom we are at war, into a farce by the imbecility, dereliction or barefaced ignorance of her naval commanders.

Tuesday, 9 March 1847

The weather mild and pleasant. The schooner Eliza stood down this morning when Mr. Harrison came on board, and requested to be relieved, having been on board the schooner for two weeks. Lieut

Revere was ordered to relieve him; A sail had been reported some time about twelve o'clock about three o'clock Lieut R. in stood off in the schooner for his anchorage when distant about one or two miles, this ship made signal and fired a gun to attract his attention, ordering him to give chase in the schooner after the ship, which he immediately did, Lieut R. stood down with the wind fore, the Bark was standing in with her larboard steering sails set, she soon took them in and hauled close on the wind. Lieut R. when within from two to three miles of her fired a gun, as a signal for her to heave too, which she did not regard, soon after he fired another, when she squared away and stood for him hoisting English colors, and pulling them down almost immediately, again hauled upon the wind and stood off shore, when Lieut R fired another shot at her, and stood back to his anchorage. The movements of this ship are altogether unaccountable, she evidently had knowledge of the blockade and from her movements was endeavoring to run it. This is [the] same vessel from appearance that was in sight last night, and the hoisting of English colors was no doubt a ruse. For an English man of war boat was standing for her when she haul[ed] and stood off. We heard to-day, That a Frigate had been lost in the Gulf off Verra Cruz, and that our squadron was suffering materially from scurvy and yellow fever, and that Com. [David] Conner was severely attacked by the latter disease. We heard also that the troops of the Castle at Verra Cruz were in a state of starvation without the possibility of a relief, they being closely besieged both by land and sea by the U. States forces, a capitulation was daily expected. We also learned that Gen. Taylor was in sight of Santa Anna[']s camp and completely surrounded him, a fight was to take place between these two generals and their armies on the 21st of Feb, there can be no doubt of the result as Taylor had from Thirty to fifty thousand men, and Santa Anna had not more than sixteen thousand men and they were poorly armed. It is stated and believed to be the fact, that the Mexican Congress will agree to any terms for peace which the U. States may be disposed to give, and the probabilities of a speedy peace, are now confidently looked for and daily expected. Indeed I cannot see how it can be otherwise, for the Mexican soldiery dispirited and chagrined as they are by so many repeated defeats poorly armed, badly clothed, precariously fed, and not paid at all, it is but reasonable that they should be desirous for a peace. The people harassed and government out of funds, it is not astonishing that all ranks cry peace.

Wednesday, 10 March 1847

The weather pleasant, cloudy and winds fresh. The bark which was off the Port last evening and which Lieut R. had a chase, came in this evening and anchored under our Guns, she proved to be the "Juliet Erskine" of and from Liverpool, with a general cargo for this port. Her commander was permitted to go on Shore, to see his consignees.--Rumor says that some very important news has reached this place concerning the affairs of Mexico & the U. States. So far as I can learn this rumor is this: That General [Taylor] was

advancing upon General Santa Anna with twelve pieces of artillery and eight thousand men. Santa Anna had twenty four pieces of artillery and sixteen thousand men. The first part of this is doubtless incorrect, for we have previous intelligence of a reliable character which stated Taylors force at twenty thousand men, and we know as for artillery he may have an hundred pieces if he desires them. It is also said that several of the states of Mexico are in a state [of] revolt and are insisting upon peace on any terms, and farther that the Mexican Congress had enclosed the terms of peace to Santa Anna, for his sanction if approved why there will be immediate peace, if not such alterations as they be able to obtain from the U. States, at all events a peace on any terms it is said will soon take place. But this is mere rumor, an hence cannot be safely relied on.

Thursday, 11 March 1847

The weather cool, cloudy and blowing a brisk gale all day. Last night just after I had closed my remarks for yesterday, quite an excitement was created by Lieut. Revere coming under our stern and reporting that he had taken a prize. The particulars seem to be these, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, he saw a sail standing down the Gulf close in shore, bound to Mazatlan, from Guaymas. Revere immediately hoisted Mexican colors, sent his men below except two or three men who belong[ed] to his schooner when she was taken, dressed himself with Glazed hat and serappa, stood out to meet the vessel. As soon as the Guaymas vessel saw Revere's schooner, she hoisted Mexican colors & bore down to speak [to] her, And when within a few yards of him, Revere hauled down his Mexican colors and hoisted American. He then sent some men on board of her who took charge of her, and sent the Capt on board of Revere's vessel, Revere then filled away and stood down for the Portsmouth within close cannon shot of the Town, having the American and Mexican flag flying so as to mark distinctly his prize. He reached the portsmouth about eight o'clock. The vessel proved to be the Madalena of Guaymas, with a cargo of Forty-two thousand pounds of Flour, or two hundred and eighty three bags. Two Barrels of Olives, One hundred and eighty pounds of Bread, and some canvas Twine red ocre and several other small articles which together with the schooner which is a very neat snug vessel, newly coppered, and well served with sails rigging anchors and chains, at a rough estimate is worth six thousand dollars. There were eleven persons on board of her all together, ten of whom took their parol[e]s this evening and were landed on shore by a Boat from the English Frigate. One a Dane, was anxious to go to California, and shipped on board the portsmouth, to be discharged up there. Capt Montgomery wrote to the Governor of this place informing him of the Capture and stating that if he would send for these people, that they might land, which he did. In the Capt[ain's] letter to the governor, he stated that he was informed that there were some Americans taken prisoners a short time since at San Blass, and stated to the Governor, that these would be given in exchange for them. The Governor was very polite in his reply & stated that he would use his influence to obtain the release

of any that there might be confined at san Blas. Accompanying the Governor's reply was a number of late Mexican papers, The schooner was unloaded to-day all her cargo brought on board of the Portsmouth, The English Bark which came in yesterday, obtained what supplies she wanted and went to sea last night, bound to san Blas. We learned by the Captured schooner, that a bark was landing her cargo, about seven leagues above this [place], and from the description of the vessel, she is no doubt The Hamburg Bark which was run aground trying to get into the harbour a few weeks since, Success to her, for I think hers, a hard case. A bomboat came along side last night and to-night also and furnished us with oranges.

Friday, 12 March 1847

The weather cool, cloudy and blowing a brisk gale. The French Bark went to sea this morning, The Spanish Consul came off to the Ship this morning, and claimed the property taken in the prize schooner Magdalana, But The Flag Covered The Property. About three o'clock this evening Several Mexican Flags were displayed on shore, and a salute of twenty-one Guns were fired from the quartel.

Saturday, 13 March 1847

The weather milder to-day than yesterday. It continues cloudy and the winds in the evening very Fresh. A small launch came in to day from the Lee-ward, loaded with beans, she was permitted to enter the Port. The great rejoicings on shore yesterday seems to have been a celebration, of a victory said to have been gained by Santa Anna over gen. Taylor, on the 21st of Feb. 1847. So far as I can learn the following seems to be the report. The armies met on the 21st Feb. Gen. Taylor had it is said but nine thousand men, and Gen. Santa Anna between sixteen and Twenty thousand men, Gen. Santa Anna reports to the Mexican congress that he had gained a victory after a fight of Forty hours, in which the Americans lost two thousand in killed, and the Mexicans one thousand. Gen. Santa Anna also stated that he retreated three leagues in order to obtain water and rice, he having nothing to eat but Beef and Bread. He also says that he took three pieces of cannon and two stand of colors which he says is a proof of his victory. He also says that he has no doubt the Americans will claim the victory. Presuming scoundral. A note on the Back of his despatch from Mexico says that Mexicans lost in killed four thousand men, and we learn further that it was not optional with this Gen. whether he retreated three leagues or not, and at all events water and rice, formed no part of his search in his retreat. But as we have no authentic accounts of the result, we form no idea of the facts as they really exist. The General opinions of the best informed on shore here as we learn from Sir Baldwin Walker is That Santa Anna was dreadfully whipped, and forced to retire. Sir Baldwin Walker, who is so situated as to be able from correct information, to form a correct view of facts, says that Santa Anna has suffered defeat, and has given publicity to his report for political purposes. Tomorrow's mail will give us farther

particulars. The Prize schooner Magdalen was got under way this evening and sent up to take the place of the joven Eliza. No news as yet of any of the squadron. The government it strikes me will have just cause of complaint, in consequence of the extreme dilatoriness of the commander in chief in not keeping up an effectual blockade.

Sunday, 14 March 1847

The weather still cool cloudy and disagreeable, The schooner joven Eliza was discharged from the service to-day and will return to san Jose. Robinson Wardroom Steward was discharged to-day, and goes in the schooner to San Jose. We had General Inspection at 10 A. M. after which we had church service as usual, We have heard nothing farther from the reported victory of Santa Anna.

Monday, 15 March 1847

The weather mild. A thick fog sett in this morning. The schooner joven Eliza sailed for San Jose this morning. Nothing farther from the wars. The bomboat came along side last night. I purchased sixteen doz eggs, quite a treat.

Tuesday, 16 March 1847

The weather mild and pleasant, The English had a Tea party on board the Constance this evening. Several ladies were seen going on board, Nothing worthy of farther note occurred to-day. No war news.

Wednesday, 17 March 1847

The weather is pleasant. News important The much boasted triumph of the Mexicans, turns out to be as I have expected it would be all false. The truth appears to be. That on the 22nd of February, the two armies met, and a fight ensued, which lasted until the 24th with slight intermissions, on the last day Taylor gained a most signal and complete victory, the Mexicans report about four thousand killed on the field. Santa Anna fled, and retreated post haste to Mexico, his army being entirely routed, and dispersed. We also learn that Gen Worth or Wool had fought a battle on the 21st 22nd and 23rd at or near chihuahua. The numbers engaged we have not learned, the accounts state that but seven Mexicans escaped. It is stated also in the papers, that the carnage and slaughter in the last battles fought, is unprecedented in history. News of a peace is momentarily expected. The California regiment had reached Rio on the 27th Nov. '46. Mr. Wise had had some difficulty with the Brazillian authorities, but the appearance of one or two Men of War, and threat from Mr. Wise soon brought them to terms. The brig Somers has been lost in the Gulf of Mexico, and it is feared that all on board perished. We have many other items of news but too numerous to note in journal.

Thursday, 18 March 1847

The weather mild but cloudy and windy. The Bremen Brig "Hero" went to sea last night, and through the politeness of her capt we obtained a supply of Sugar, Coffee, Poultry, Pigs, Beef vegetables and oranges, and also some papers & letters. The news noted yesterday.

Friday, 19 March 1847

The weather mild, but cloudy. No news of any kind to-day. We are now getting into a tight box, as our provisions are becoming very short, and the crew on reduced allowance, will compell us to raise the blockade in a few days unls we can get supplies from above. And to us it is altogether unaccountable, why some one or more ships of the squadron has not arrived. This neglect is so poor, that it must lead to a very severe scrutiny, by the Government at home.

Saturday, 20 March 1847

The weather mild, but continues cloudy. We are again indebted to Sir Baldwin Walker, for some particulars of the late fight between Gen's Taylor, and Santa Anna. Sir Baldwin, has been exceedingly polite and courteous in giving us all the news which he receives, in relation to our affairs in Mexico, which but for him we should be unable to learn, & consequently the Greater and more sincerely we feel our obligation to him. The items seem to be as follows, That on the 23rd of Feb. The Mexican army or a very large portion of it, fell upon Gen. Taylor's rear Guard, and completely exterminated it, taking two colors and three pieces of artillery. It is said that not a man escaped, and such was the inhumanity of the Mexican Forces, that even the wounded, dying and dead had their throats cut, by these savage poltroons, we know not the number of the rear Guard or the officer in command. It is to be hoped for [the] sake of example and humanity that these bloody assassins may meet the deserved reward which they merit, for their conduct, not that I would have the fair fame of an American soldier tarnished by such cowardly acts, as has characterized them, but I would have them visited by that just retributive vengeance which should always visit such offenders, I mean a public execution either in peace or war wherever they may be found. On the 24th the two armies met, when the Mexicans found that they had not the rear Guard to fight. It is stated that the Mexicans had made several attempts to break Taylor's lines, but had failed. They then formed in column, intended to make another and more formidable effort to break them. The Mexican advance was sounded, & this immense column of human beings advanced upon Taylors lines. At This moment Gen. Taylors men laid themselves on the ground and Taylor opened upon the Mexican columns with Twenty-six pieces of Artillery. The slaughter is said to have been unparalleled, some Five thousand of the Mexicans were killed. Five thousand deserted and the remaining ten thousand were pursued in every direction. Taylor's triumph was most complete and entire. This remunerates some for their blood thirsty conduct of the previous

day. Santa Anna fled for San Louis [Luis] potosi, with Taylor in hot pursued. I trust he may catch him and his forces and exterminate them. At least I sincerely trust that no quarter or peace will ever be listened to until the two standard[s] and three cannon are returned with all the honors of war to the American arms, and the blood of our assassinated countrymen atoned for by the best blood in Mexico. We heard also th[r]ough the same source that at the chihuahua, that one American was killed and two wounded, and that [the] enemy had fourteen killed and Sixty taken prisoners, we have not heard what the relative forces were on each side. Nor are we informed who commands the American forces, it is however believed that Gen. Wool commands. The American force under him is supposed to be about three thousand men, all volunteers.--Success to our arms, and may the enemy be driven to peace.

Sunday, 21 March 1847

The weather mild, Cloudy and dense Fog from the eastward. Had service as usual, at 10 A. M. received a present of Fish from the French sloop of war, Who had been fishing this forenoon with the seine.

Monday, 22 March 1847

Quite warm and pleasant. Sir B. Walker visited the ship to-day, he gave us another item of intelligence about Santa Anna. It was that on the day of the fight, that is 24th Feb. Santa Anna Escape[d] from the field with only 100 men, a few days afterwards he collected two thousand cavalry and moved precipitately for Mexico, where it was thought that he would be proclaimed Dictator. A revolution was going on in the city and many persons had been killed. Assassinations were exceedingly frequent. Lt Revere in the Magdalen came down to-day.

Tuesday, 23 March 1847

The breeze quite fresh and weather somewhat cooler, The English Merchant Brig "Tipei" from the Sandwich islands, came in this evening and [anchored] under our Guns. No news of importance by her. We heard this evening through the Brittish Consular agent that it was rumored on shore that Gen Taylor, the gallant and victorious commander of the American Army in Mexico had died from Fatigue. I sincerely hope this is not correct.

Wednesday, 24 March 1847

The breeze Fresh but the weather mild. It is rumored that we are going to sea very soon. The prize Schooner Magdalen, (Lieut R. Comdg.) came down this evening, and Lieut R rejoined this ship. On our departure the blockade as a matter of course will be raised, which will make the third time during the present war, This I think will justly give rise to complaints against our government, by

foreign Governments, if nothing more serious does not grow out of it. At least it appears like trifling with neutrals.

Thursday, 25 March 1847

The weather mild, breeze fresh. Raised the blockade this morning, leaving The English Frigate "Constance," An English Merchant "Ship" and a French Sloop of War. I heard that there was likely to be some serious difficulty between the French and Mexicans at this place, it is in relation to a forced loan which the authorities have demanded or rather exacted from the French Merchants, to pay the troops. About 4 P. M. we up anchor and stood out of the harbor on a wind.

Friday, 26 March 1847

The weather mild, but blowing a brisk gale all the fore noon, some appearance of sea sickness from the motion of the Ship. Died away calm this evening, which was gratifying to the sea sick miserables. Made the land this evening about six o'clock, we shall probably reach port to-morrow,--but what port we are bound to, no one knows but the skipper, and he wont tell, no one is much troubled.

Saturday, 27 March 1847

The weather quite warm, wind, little or none. Land in sight all day, and we are bound no doubt to san Jose [del Cabo].

Sunday, 28 March 1847

The weather mild, and wind light, still beating up for the harbor. A topsail schooner was seen early this morning, and a shot was fired at or across her bows, when she bore down for us, she had in a cargo of Panacha, or California sugar. We had quarters and service as usual this morning. The vessels left here it is believed, are about commencing a smuggling trade, "We got them."

Monday, 29 March 1847

The weather mild, wind very light stood into the anchorage of San Jose about twelve M. Found the Merchant ship "admittance" of Boston, last from New Orleans Capt "Paterson" at anchor, she has a cargo of "Raw Cotton" consigned to Bonon & Forbes at Tipei.--The small vessel which we caused to return into port with us anchored near, us. We found that she was perfectly honest, and had a permit from her Captor Comdr Dupont to trade with any of the ports of California, she was permitted to proceed on her voyage. A summons was despatched on shore this evening, announcing to the inhabitants that we intend to hoist the Americm Flag and take possession of this place in the name of the U. States.

Tuesday, 30 March 1847

The weather warm and breeze light. Received orders last night to be prepared to land this morning with the Guard.--The surf runs in here on the beach, with considerable violence at all times, the place being entirely destitute of any protection from the sea or wind. And on this occasion was something higher than usual. We however commenced landing about half past ten, I went in the first boat, and in getting out or rather in jumping from the Boat, and as I thought to escape the sea, but just as I jumped a sea came in and went [wet] me up to my waist. All the men were more or less wet in landing. The Marines kept their muskets and cartridges dry, but the sailors with but very few exception Got their arms wet and many of them had all their cartridges wet. We were about one hour landing, one hundred and fifty men, This being effected, we took up the line of march for the village, all hands being wet from the knee and some from the waist down, the road was very sandy and dusty and we consequently presented a very dusty appearance about the feet and ankles. The distance from the landing to the town is about two and a half miles a very pretty stream about fifty yards wide runs through the valley between landing and town through which we had to wade, but this was not any worse than the landing We marched up through the principal street in columns of sections, The Mexican Flag had been hoisted by the authorities as soon as we were perceived advancing There was not however the slightest resistance shown or felt that I am aware of, For the Novelty of a Parade and the neat but elegant uniform of the Marine Guard, was a source of great attraction and pleasure to the swarthy and dingy denizens of San Jose. Acting Lieut Hunter, had charge of the seamen, and the whole escort or rather parade was directed by me,--The American Flag was displayed in the centre of our column,--We proceeded up the main street (saluting as we past the residence of our countryman Capt Mott the ladies who were there assembled,) to the Front of the residence of the Padre or Priest of the village, in front of whose house the Mexican Flag was flying. I formed a hollow square, when the Mexican Flag was pull[ed] down, and the American Flag Was hoisted with three cheers from the sailors, a salute of Present Arms and rolling of the drum, and a salute of twenty-one Guns from the ship. Some papers, capitulation & Capt M. letters, were then read, and the Parade dismissed. The sailors under charge of Lieut Hunter returned to the ship, and the marines remained until late in the evening, The Town of San Jose is situated in a valley, and pleasantly enough for a residence of a hermit, or some one tired of the busy scenes of life, It is mostly a sandy plane, with a few fertile spots interspersed, which produced sufficient of all the substantial and most of the delightful fruits of other parts of the coast, It is well watered by a large mountain stream,--large quantities of potatoes, corn, pumpkins melons, bananas, oranges &c. are grown here. The poultry is large and fine. The sugar cane grows very luxuriantly, The beef is very superior, and in fact every thing is abundantly produced, not only for the consumption of the inhabitants but for export--The people appear harmless, quiet and orderly. The

buildings are mostly adobe, some few brick, and some of cane,--There are about three hundred houses, and perhaps four hundred people, of all classes, among whom there are many foreigners, who have come here since the breaking out of the war between Mexico and the U.S. The Padre appears to be the principal personage,--but whose morals I may judge from the report of the inhabitants are of the very lossest order. The people are very poor, and prostitution among them is almost universal, But a more general description hereafter, The foreigners, are principally, Mr. Mott and family, Mrssrs. Bolton, Gillespie and Hawks,--The Marines at four o'clock hauled down the Flag and returned on board. In coming off the surf was very high, and some five or six of the men lost their Uniform caps. One of the Marines became somewhat intoxicated, Private [John] R[ichardson].--I remain[ed] on shore all night, took dinner with Mr. Mott and his family,-- &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Wednesday, 31 March 1847

Rose early this morning and rode down to the landing, succeeded in getting off very well, punished Private R. with one dozen with the colt for getting drunk yesterday on shore, I was most terribly annoyed by the fleas, last night and consequently enjoyed a Sleep to-day,--Nothing new occurred today.--Notes on the first day to be noticed hereafter. Bad arrangement of landing. Musket[s] and carbines rendered unfit for use and ammunition wet.--The ease with which our landing could have been prevented. The admirable cover on either hand of the road which the enemy had for annoying us. The crossing of the river. The narrow lane. The covered hill just as we entered the town. A more extended view of the Town. And a more detailed account of the population.--The causes of a depravity of morals.--Gross ignorance of the people & worthlessness of their Padre's.

Thursday, 1 April 1847

The weather mild and breeze light. The surf quite high all day. Nearly filled up with water, having taken on board some sixteen thousand gallons.--I understand we go to Cape St Lucas to-morrow, hoist the flag and return.

Friday, 2 April 1847

The weather mild and pleasant,--About four A. M. we up anchor and stood off for the cape, At 8 A. M. There was a sail Boat and a Brigantine standing into San Jose. About 10 A. M. the breeze came out ahead and continued to freshen until it blew a stiff topgallant breeze. At six P. M. it was again a calmn, distant from the cape about 5 miles.

Saturday, 3 April 1847

The weather quite warm, It blew very heavy about three A. M. this morning. We entered the beautiful little Bay of Cape St Lucas this morning about 10 'clock, This Bay is protected from all winds and sea, except the S. E. which unfortunately is by far the most dangerous for ships on this coast. The hills & plane around, were thinly covered by a stunted growth of bushes, & a large and beautiful growth of the cactus, there is but little soil but nearly every fertile spot is used for gardens. The General quality of both plane and hill is a coarse deep sand. At one P. M. I landed with the Guard, and moved up to an eminence, where the flag of the U. States was hoisted under a salute of twenty one guns from the ship, sundry papers were read by Dr. Henderson to some half dozen ragged and dirty looking fellows who did not understand one word of it. It was excessively hot, the sand being about half leg deep, and the sun nearly verticle. I remained on shore with the Guard and kept the flag flying until sunset. A very sad accident occurred just as the Guard was leaving. The Sergt [George M.] Miller had Gotten into a Boat, and had omitted to unfix his bayonett, Corporal [Erastus A.] Burnham who was following into the same boat, unfortunately fell in some way upon the Bayonett of the Sergt, which entered a little below the left shoulder blade and penetrated upwards about four inches under the shoulder blade, this direction was fortunate, for if it had gone in horizontally it must have penetrated the lungs in the region of the heart and have caused almost immediate death. I returned on board with the Guard at sunset bringing the flag with me, Cape St lucas has a population of all sorts and sizes, of some fifty souls, miserably poor and profoundly ignorant,--Two of the houses both erected by foreigners were of adobe walls and thatched roofs, the remainder about eight or at most ten, were made of sticks stuck end wise in the ground and a coarse kind of wicker or basket work with thatched roofs,--The women dress after the usual style on this coast This appeared to me as I was marching up with [the] Guard in full uniform, drum beating and Flag flying, the height of folly. It was a jolly day for the women and children, who were pleased at the novelty.

Sunday, 4 April 1847

The weather mild and pleasant, As soon as the land breeze made last night which was about ten P. M. we got under way and stood back for san Jose. Last night when all hands were called to get under way, The Boatswain in going forward under the forecandle, had stoop[ed] under the hammocks by some accident or other he ran against the Bayonet of the sentinel, which struck on the cheek and made a slight wound. We had Quarters and service as usual by the skipper. About 1 P. M. we stood into the anchorage of san Jose and came to anchor, there had nothing new occurred. The American Flag was Flying on shore, The inhabitants of the Town, had requested a flag when we took the place, stating that they would defend it.

Monday, 5 April 1847

The weather mild and pleasant, nothing new.

Tuesday, 6 April 1847

The weather pleasant. A Launch came in during the night, by her we learn that Gen. Taylor had reached San Louis Potosi without opposition, That the Castle and city of Verra Cruz had been taken, by a division of the Land forces in co-operation with naval forces, no particulars. Busily engaged all day procuring the stores. The American ship "admittance" determined this evening to be a prize, having cleared at New Orleans with a cargo of raw Cotton for [the] Sandwich Islands, when he was in fact bound to Banning & Forbes at San Blas, the consignee applied to Capt M. for permission for the ship to [fly] English colors and go to San Blas and land her cargo, this was refused, he applied for leave to go the Sandwich Islands this also was refused, she is most undoubtedly a prize, her value I have not learned.

Wednesday, 7 April 1847

The weather pleasant but warm, The evidence in the case of the "admittance" shows conclusively that the whole transaction had been commenced in fraud, and that she left New Orleans with a clearance on the face of her papers showing her destination to be the Sandwich Islands, when in Truth she was bound to San Blas, Manzanillo or some other port which her consignees might order. That she did go to San Blas, and communicate with her consignees, who sent her to this place than a Mexican port and farther that a house in Mazatlan sent over to this place a pilot to conduct the ship to Mazatlan, at the same [time] sending a bond to cover the ship in every emergency. But the solicitude of the agent and of the Captain to obtain permission from Capt Montgomery for the ship to go to San Blas, led to the enquiry which has resulted in the seizure of the ship by Capt Montgomery,--She is conclusively a prize, and a prize master is aboard.

Thursday, 8 April 1847

The weather mild, and both wind & surf, but little. Lieut J. W. Revere transferred to the prize ship "admittance" with six men. All hands of us have been busy to-day in writing out the evidence, by which the ship is to be condemned.--Previous to the seizure of the ship by us, the crew of the admittance spoke of Capt. Peterson as a passionate but good commander, since they have given him the worst possible character, so it ever is, give but a letter and all is exposed. Preparations are made to night for our departure for La Paz.

Friday, 9 April 1847

The weather somewhat cool cloudy and breeze light. As was intended we got under [way] last night about nine P. M. for La paz, it is a dead heat all the way. This morning there were innumerable sharks playing around the ship several of them were caught, tortured for a while, then killed and thrown overboard when they were finally consumed by their own kind;--All the mess, seemed to have the blues. This is caused by our not getting letters, and the squadron not coming down.

Saturday, 10 April 1847

The weather pleasant, Breeze light, and ahead.--A sail in sight.

Sunday. 11 April 1847

The weather warm. Breeze none. A small schooner in sight. At 10 A. M. we had quarters after which the Captain performed the usual church service. Capt Montgomery, excused private Richardson on yesterday from all duty for the present, in order to do some writing for him. This is wrong, for the duty which Richardson should perform is thus onerously imposed upon others of the Guard, & besides the Capt should have a clerk

Monday, 12 April 1847

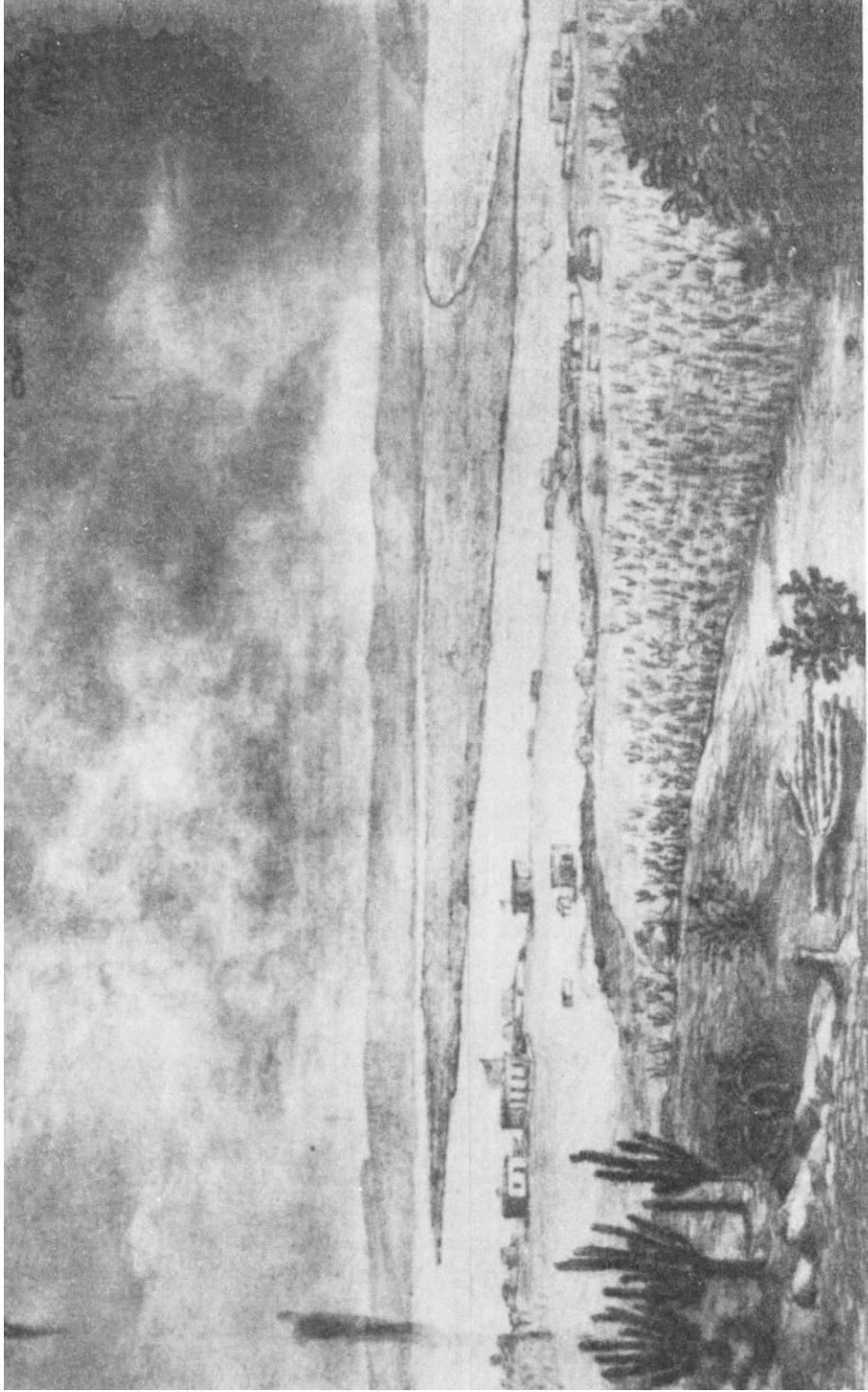
The weather quite warm. Breeze light. About 1 P. M. we rounded the point of Esperita [Espiritu] Santo island, and entered the large and beautiful Bay of La paz. Beautiful notwithstanding that [the] hills all around are parched and Barren. Two is[ol]ated rocks on the starboard hand as we entered the Bay, were extremely romantic from their appearance, and from whose crevacies the sea lyon announced in strains, little less than the report of cannon the approach of strangers, On the larboard some half dozen islands rose up out of the water forming innumerable Bays, inlets and straits. The Bay is about twenty miles deep by from six to eight wide, with scarcely a rip[p]le, and if the sails were not set, so perfectly motionless is the ship, (although going six knots) that we could not tell and in fact should not know that we were under way. On either side of the Bay, there are many little islands all presenting, objects [of] interest, numerous flocks of Birds were fish[ing] in the Bay, schools of fish, were rip[p]ling the water here and there with their sports. The porpoise was gamboling in large schools, and the solitary shark were here and there seen raising his fin out of the water, A Brig in the distance with her white Flag at the main, and a sail hugging the shore, and moving like a thing of air, all conspired to make the scene pleasant and agreeable, But more on this hereafter, tomorrow I suppose we shall land that is if we come to anchor to night--

Tuesday, 13 April 1847

The weather warm, breeze fresh. In consequence of a very severe blow last night we came to anchor some distance below the anchorage. This morning so soon as the sea Breeze made, we up anchor and stood up the Bay. We came to anchor about four miles below the town, when the capt despatched a summons to the governor, announcing to him that he intended hoisting the flag of the U. States, peaceably if he could but forcibly if he must, and requiring an inventory of all Mexican property. We shall have his answer to-morrow. I went in shore this evening and took a long stroll along the beach, picked up a few shells, saw two or three very pretty lakes, and some curlew and sea hen, & many other birds.

Wednesday, 14 April 1847

The weather warm, cloudy and a little rain, accordingly as promised on yesterday by the Governor, he returned an [answer] this morning at sunrise to our summons, stating therein that no opposition would be offered to our hoisting the flag as he was without the means of resistance, Consequent thereupon an order was passed for all boats crews to dress themselves in their mustering clothes, and I had the Guard in Uniform, and at 9 A. M. we left the ship in five Boats, and pulled on shore, the wind being dead ahead, we were received at the landing by the Alcalde, where I formed the men in sections, of single ranks four deep, and took up the line of march for the old quartel, making something of a show, as [we] moved along the street in this open and extended order, for as we were to meet with no opposition I was instructed to form the men so as to make the most formidable and imposing appearance, hence by the formation I had twenty sections four paces apart, after a march of some fifteen minutes, we reached the place, where we found four Mexican soldier's, ill clad and miserably dirty, drawn up in front of the quartel, poor devils presenting rather the appearance of felon's just ushered from damp and gloomy walls of a Dungeon for execution, than the defenders of their soil. We hoisted the flag with three rolls of drum three cheers from the sailors and a salute of twenty-one Guns from the ship, I then detailed a sergeants guard to remain with the Flag, and marched the remainder of the men down to the beach by a flank, when they returned on board. I remained on shore until sunset, at which time all the remaining Marines, and the flag was taken on board. The taking possession of the place being merely nominal. The Captain first Lieut & surgeon were busy all day regulating the various officers of the customs civil Magistrary and police the surgeon being interpreter. We found a quantity of arms a Mexican Flag and some other articles of little or no value--(Items) [(The regulating the Magistray, deposing the governor, regulating the customs, &c. &c.) These duties through with I then went into an examination of La paz. It is pleasantly, on the south western angle of the Bay, the streets many of them well laid out are shaded on either side by a beautiful Grove or row of shade trees, Willows, which are here an evergreen, many of the houses were handsone, and



"La Paz, Lower California, 1847-8," by William R. Hutton

some tastefully built and fitted up. In point of style, durability and comfort I think La paz is superior to any other small Town I have ever met with in this part of [the] world. There [are] some gardens of which one was very tastefully arranged and afforded a most agreeable promenade. Although there is scarcely any foreign commune and it is very rare for a foreigner to be seen in the streets of La paz if we except the large number of resident French, morals of the different classes are extremely lax. Indeed I have not during my cruise in these seas, yet visited a place where this was not [the] case, hence I am compelled from observation to arrive at the conclusion, that there is something in the spanish character or species that transmits an inherent voluptuousness, an uncontrollable asundering of the lascivious or venery passion bordering almost upon recklessness.--The men appeared to be industrious and were better clad, and look as though they were better fed than Mexicans usually are. The woman were well formed, tall, very [good] complexions, and but for the immodest spanish custom, of wearing their dresses with the body & sleeves hanging around the waist, & their necks breast and arms exposed, or exhibiting not unfrequently a very dingy chemise, they might be said to be both graceful and handsome.--The children are apparently neglected, and education totally unknown. From the locality of La paz, the security of its Bay, the great resource of its pea[r]l fishery, and its proximity to a very rich silver mine, together with the fertility of the valley, the ease with which vegetables fruits and poultry are raised, I think that there can be no reasonable doubt that it will eventually become a place of very considerable population commerce & wealth and considerable trade is now carried on in shells, particularly the mother of pearl shell, which are at all times in great demand in china. The pearl fishery is more extensively and profitably prosecuted at this place than other on the Gulf. And the loss of human life from it is very large, as the divers are compelled to carry sticks with them for the purpose of beating off the sharks which are exceedingly numerous, and extremely viscid & ravenous. And a diver is lucky if he gets through the season with only the loss of a leg. The Bay and Gulf also abound in great quantities of fish, and oysters. Crabs are numerous but I believe they [are] of a very inferior quality. Altogether I am persuaded that La paz might be a delightful residence, At sunset I returned on board.

Thursday, 15 April 1847

The weather warm, breeze fresh. Cloudy & rain. All the new authorities visited the ship to day, and dined with Capt Montgomery,--This evening the boats were hoisted in and it is said that we leave this evening for san Jose [del Cabo], or at least with the first fair wind.

Friday, 16 April 1847

The weather mild and pleasant. We got under way last night between 10 & 11 P. M. and stood out of the Bay, Two of [the] marines were

punished to-day with one dozen each for disobedience of orders and Drunkenness, while on shore the day the Flag was hoisted. Note. The disobedience of orders, in my opinion was false. The men being Drunk, was the fault of the Sergeant left in charge of them, For had he discharged his duty faithfully, he would not have permitted the two men to leave the enclosure where the flag was hoisted,-- hence the Sergeant was the only one at fault.

Saturday, 17 April 1847

The weather mild and pleasant, breeze light, a large Launch seen this morning at sunrise in under the land--lowered a boat and sent after her, she was from Mazatlan bound to La paz. Capt M. ordered her to proceed to San Jose, the Capt of her reports that there were upwards of seven thousand Mexicans killed in the fight of Angostura on the 24th of Feb. He states farther that Verra Cruz or rather the castle of San Juan had been taken without firing a shot, that the City of verra Cruz had been destroyed by the U. States Forces, and that [a] great number of persons had been killed. That Santa Anna had been made president of Mexico, and that all the large towns were petitioning him to make peace,--This launch was going to La paz to load an English Brig with shells, which was expected there very soon,--we shall learn considerable news on our arrival at San Jose.

Sunday, 18 April 1847

The weather mild and pleasant. The breeze light and ahead. Had quarters at 10 A. M.--After which we had the usual preaching and praying by the Capt,--

Monday, 19 April 1847

The weather mild and pleasant breeze light, made a sail standing in for the harbor, which fired a gun when close in under the land, which we answered. The wind to night very light, and It is extremely doubtful if we get to anchor.

Tuesday, 20 April 1847

The weather mild and pleasant--Calmn: San Jose in sight, but unless we are favored with a breeze, I conceive it will be sometime before we arrive

Wednesday, 21 April 1847

The weather mild, We had considerable breeze this morning which enabled us to stand into the anchorage, and come to anchor about 12 M. We found the English merchant Brig Tepei at anchor, having thrived [arrived?] last evening. The news of the fate of the Mexicans at Angostura and Verra Cruz proved to be true, The mortality at Verra Cruz was much increased by the refusal of the women &

children to leave the town, numbers of whom were sacrificed.--Some little apprehension felt of a revolt among the Californians at San Jose, but I believe it is only a surmise, for so far as I can judge from observation there [they] appear contented and quiet, there may however be some evil disposed persons among them who will endeavor [to] excite them and produce a hostile appearance and the expression of harsh sentiments towards some of the persons in authority. I believe however that the Americans themselves are to be blamed, for the course, which they pursue. We'll see. Lieut Revere, received orders to get wood [and] water on board the prize ship Admittance, preparatory to her immediate departure for Monterey. I went on shore this evening, and remained until nine o'clock, when I came down to the beach, but there being no boat on shore I was compelled to return to Town. I then went to a Fandango, where I remained until 12 o'clock, when after the Brandy & champaign had passed around very freely. The party became quarrelsome, when a fight ensued. I got one or two pretty hard knocks, which convinced me that it was time for me to decamp, which I did, when [went] to Capt Motts, (there being no other place for me to go to,) and found a place to sleep on his dining table, which proved both hard and uncomfortable.

Thursday, 22 April 1847

The weather pleasant. The English Brig went out this morning bound to the Cape, I came on board at 8 A. M. and slept pretty much all day, to make up lost time.

Friday, 23 April 1847

Pleasant. The Admittance went to sea last night. A number of sail in sight, which was thought to be the squadron. But was not. The Cyane however came in at 11 A. M. from Monterey. I went on shore, to attend to Mess business. By her we learn, as fellows, The withdrawal of all the naval forces from the shore in upper California. The occupation of it by the Army. The arrival of Commodore Biddle,--General Kearney appointed by the President to certain duties in California enters upon those duties, The suspension of Lt Col Fremont as Governor, The disbanding of the California Battalion which was raised by him. Shubrick hoist[s] the red pen[n]ant, much disgusted with Bancroft for the ill treatment he S. has received. Stockton ordered home in the savannah, But does not go, remains to close his accounts. The Savannah goes home. [Captain Ward] Marston fight[s] a very brilliant affair,* Stockton likely to get into

*Hostilities in the northern district of California ended with a short skirmish, called the "Battle of the Mustard Stalks," near the Mission of Santa Clara in January 1847, as Marine Captain Ward Marston lead 100 Marines and volunteers against a group of native California rebels. After short negotiations the Californians surrendered in return for a promise that all harassment of American authorities and settlers would stop.

trouble with Biddle. The arrival of the Sharks officers. Their narrow escapes, and great exposure in the Columbia river,--A reduction of all Stocktons acting appointments, Arrival of the California regiment of volunteers, Arrival of several store ships, Arrival of Lt [James M.] Watson of the Navy and Col [Richard B.] Mason of the 1st U.S. Dragoons, Passed Midshipman S[elim]. E Woodworth's arrival from the U. States via the Rocky Mountains, Thrilling account of the horable situation of a part of the emigration [Donner Party], who delayed or rather idly passed their time and were overtaken in the mountains by the snow. Philanthropic efforts of Woodworth to rescue them, large contribution of the citizens to aid him, he reaches their camp with his company, having provisions and clothes, finds the remains of them that were alive, in snow huts, living on the dead bodies of their companions, husbands eating wives & wives husbands, Parents eating their children and children, Parents. The whole living promiscuously, and reduced to the lowest state of beastly sensuality, and degradation. (Query might not this have been the manner of populating, or in which the islands and much of the new and newly discovered countries, if all of them were populated.) Some refused assistance, even when in their reach, nearly all however reached through the indefatigable exertions of the gallant Woodworth, the settlements in the San Joaquin or sacramento valley. The females endured the cold famine and fatigue much better than did the males, the proportion of females who survived over the males, is said to be 17 to one. Female children, also stood it much better than male children, the proportion I have not heard. Never perhaps in [the] annals of mankind were human beings in as deplorable a condition, or who became so entirely depraved and sensual in so short a time. But more on this, bye & bye. The Cyane sails so soon as she can get water for Mazatlan, when a new blockade [is to be] established by Commodore Biddle.--Stockton's blockade disapproved off by the President, and the president promises remuneration in cases where losses have arisen, in consequence of the blockade. Capt Montgomery's two sons, Midshipman Hugunin, and the Boats crew which left Yerba Buena in November last for New Helvetia, have not been heard from, and the wreck of a Boat on mare island said to be the same boat leaves no doubt as to their loss.--Upper California is rapidly filling up, and all the various branches of industry have received and impulse quickened by the energetic and emulous arm of the emigrant farmer, and California already appears clothed in a new dress. May she prosper an hundred fold is my prayer.

Saturday, 24 April 1847

Pleasant, breeze fresh, and surf quite high, went on shore this morning, engaged in buying Mess stores, an exceedingly troublesome undertaking as I have no steward to help me. Paying extravagant prices for every thing. Turkey's \$1.50, Chickens or rather as they are called here fowls 75 cents, Pigs hardly large enough for roasters \$1 &c. Flour per bag (180 pounds) \$12.50, & every thing else in proportion, vegetables very scarce and high.

Sunday, 25 April 1847

Pleasant, The Cyane sailed to-day. We had Quarters at 10 A. M. and service by the Capt immediately after. Several of the officers on shore.

Monday, 26 April 1847

Quite warm this morning. A large sail seen to the north a thick haize however soon set in and we lost sight of her. About half past nine A. M. it cleared up when she hove in sight standing in for the anchorage. At eleven we made out the broad pennant, when we hoisted our number, which she answered, with No 12, which proved to be the Independence Commodore Shubrick. She ran in near the anchorage, made signal for our Capt to come on board and then hove too, the Capt went on board and was there several hours, when he left she filled away for Mazatlan where she is going to blockade, By her we learn, (but the news is almost too good to be true) that we would proceed immediately home, after getting in our provisions at Monterey. The Independence sailed from Monterey on the 19th inst which is a very short passage. She is a noble looking ship.

[The following entry is appended to the last page of the journal]

H. B. Watson,--San Jose--Lower California April. 26th '47

It is reported that Five thousand and some odd hundreds of the Mexicans was killed in the Battle of Angostura, between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Santa Anna. While the American is said [to] have been but seven hundred killed. As great a disproportion perhaps as ever occurred in any battle. Santa Anna had a force of Twenty thousand men. Gen. Taylor had but eight thousand men, and a good portion of them were militia,--This Battle was fought on the 22nd 23rd & 24th of Feb. 1847--

It is also reported that Gen. Scott had taken the city of Vera Cruz, after a bombardment of several hours in which the Mexican loss was very considerable,--The women and children remaining all the time in the city--great numbers of them were killed--Although they were notified by the American Gen. some days previous to [the] bombardment to leave the town. They have paid dearly for their tenacity--These are Mexican reports. Gen Scott fought and whipt [Major] Gen. [Gabriel] Valencia on the 20 of August.--

Tuesday, 27 April 1847

The weather pleasant, The boats engaged getting Bread Flour and sea stores on board,--Unbending old sails and bending new sails. In fact making necessary arrangements for sea.

Wednesday, 28 April 1847

The weather pleasant, Agreeable to previous arrangements, we got under way and stood out to sea, about half past nine o'clock last night, bound I believe to Monterey.

Thursday, 29 April 1847

The weather pleasant, but growing somewhat cooler,--Nothing new.

Friday, 30 April 1847

The breeze fresh but weather pleasant. I have purposely avoided saying any thing of the troubles which Commodore Stockton and Lieut. Col Fremont have brought on themselves until I reach upper California where I learn the particulars more correctly. It appears that upon Gen. Kearney's arrival at Monterey, he found Commodore Shubrick there, Shubrick had sailed from the U. States after Gen. K. had left and consequently had received orders and instructions to co-operate with the Gen. and was informed that the President had assigned certain duties and the entire Government of the country to Gen. K.--Consequently the Com. was no little surprised at Stockton's proceedings and immediately took measures to correct them, In the mean time Commodore Biddle arrives and withdraws all the Naval force that was on shore, Gen. K having received by recent arrivals near twenty-five hundred men. Biddle immediately orders Stockton to proceed to the U. States in the Savannah, and to send the Congress to him at Monterey, Stockton does not obey this order. Biddle repeats the order and I am told was preparing to execute it. Gen. Kearney issues his proclamation to the people of California, and sends his aid Capt [Henry S.] Turner, to the Peubla de los Angelas without [with orders?] for Fremont to repair immediately to Monterey and report to him in person. Fremont declined obeying this order, And Turner left and returned to Monterey. A few hours after Turner's departure Fremont became alarmed at the course he was pursuing, mounted his horse, and put off full tilt after Turner, and reached Monterey within an hour or two as soon. He reported to Gen. K. when the Gen. asked him if he intended submitting to his orders, and gave him twenty-four hours to decide, Fremont was not long in deciding, and reported himself accordingly to the Gen. for orders. The Gen. then ordered him to proceed to the Peubla and disband the California Battalion. At the same time the Gen. ordered Col. Mason of the Army also to the Peubla to see that Fremont executed his the Gen. order. I have not heard the result. There were some Navy officers in the Battalion, one was a Major, and an other was [a] Captain. Commodore Biddle ordered the Major back to his station as Passed Midshipman or acting Lieut on board of his ship, and the Capt back to his station as Midshipman. Lieut Bartlett of this ship was left [in] San Francisco as chief Alcalde, On Biddle['s] arrival he repaired on board to pay his respects to the Commodore, the Commodore was walking the Deck when Bartlette went on board, as soon as Bartlette Got over side on Deck and saluted the Com. The

Commodore said to him, "Sir what Rank or station have you had in the War, has it been Field marshall, Gen, Major, Col. or what has it been,["] Bartlette replied "Neither that you have named but I have been chief Judge of the N. Department." To which Biddle said, "What a judge a living judge, Oh hell," "Sir you you will remain on shore at this place until your ship arrives when you will join her, a living judge good heavens ." All is hot water now.

Saturday, 1 May 1847

The weather cool and breeze very fresh and dead ahead. In consequence of our provission being nearly exhausted, the ship is quite light, and makes very little beating to windward.

Sunday, 2 May 1847

The weather cool, breeze quite fresh and dead ahead. We had quarters [at] 10 A. M. and service by the Capt as usual. For the first time I believe in the last twelve months we had a muster to-day of the ships company. The reading of the Regulations for the Government of the Navy has been dispensed with for the last two months although there is order of [the] Department requiring them to be read on the first of every month. Much anticipated pleasure on our return home, talked of by the Mess.

Monday, 3 May 1847

The weather cool, cloudy and breeze fresh and still ahead. The passage so far has been both tiresome and uninteresting, but perhaps not more so than usual with head winds, and unfrequented track; not even a bird or fish, to relieve the monotony.

Tuesday, 4 May 1847

The weather cool, breeze light and the ship heading within half a point of her course. A very large school of Porpoises were playing around the ship this evening. And a few small birds were to be seen.--Two men, [William] Walker & [Edward] Carrigan [Corygan] were punished to-day with six lashes each, with the cat-of-nine tails on the bare back, for disobedience of orders.

Wednesday, 5 May 1847

The weather cool breeze light, The ship heading a very good course, Had General quarters this evening, being the first I believe for one year.

Thursday, 6 May 1847

The weather something cooler than yesterday, breeze very light and ahead, Had divisional exercises this morning. A great many very beautiful blue nautilus shells caught along the ship to day, and

also a species of Barnacle, These animals, or shell fish seem to afford food, for the various sea bird[s].

Friday, 7 May 1847

The weather growing cooler, cloudy and breeze light, Nothing new.

Saturday, 8 May 1847

The weather quite cool, cloudy and breeze fresh. A solitary Albatross or two is all that there is to be seen to very the dull monotony of the cruize which so far, has been both tedious and annoying, arising perhaps from our impatience to arrive and get our letters.

Sunday, 9 May 1847

The weather cool, cloudy and disagreeable, breeze variable and ahead. Had quarters at 10 A. M. After which the Rules and Regulations for the government of the Navy were Read by the 1st Lieut. This done, the Capt read a hymn and Prayer--

Monday, 10 May 1847

The weather cool, squally, and wind variable; Nothing new.

Tuesday, 11 May 1847

The weather cool, cloudy, some rain, and breeze light. A number of large black birds, very like the Albatross, (but which I believe are not) They are said by some of the crew, (I know not with what truth) that they are an inhabitant of Cooper's [Palmyra] island, which [is] situated some short distance to the westward of us, we are to day in Longitude 130° West.

Wednesday, 12 May 1847

The weather cool, cloudy and the breeze fresh, but dead ahead.

Thursday, 13 May 1847

The weather cool cloudy, and disagreeable, breeze fresh, but variable from the Northward and Eastward. I was a good deal amused at some of the sailors this evening playing. It was a play which they call "strong back." A given number equall on both sides, and the number may vary, this evening there were eight on a side,--Eight form themselves in a line, and then incline the body nearly at right angles with the hips forward, thus forming a smooth surface with their backs, and supporting each other by resting the shoulder firmly against the rump of the man just ahead of him, except one who stands at the head of the column and supports the first man, that is inclined forward. The eight on the other side, stand off at the

distance of some 40 or 50 feet, when they run and jump upon the back of those who are formed in the line, this they carry on until [the] whole eight have jump[ed] up, they then clapp their hands as a signal of success.--The farcical part of this is in some one of the jumping party's falling which happens almost every time, and when this [happens] the leaning party becomes the jumpers. And from the frequency with which they fell this evening it is difficult I judge to avoid, particularly with the three or four first jumpers, as they have to spring from the hindmost man who is inclined to the foremost one, and the party leaning lends him no assistance, It is really a very rough play,--yet it develops their muscles, affords them amusement and altogether is quite Laughable, The more sedate and older men among the crew, play backgammon and chequers, Among the old particularly and generally among the crew of this ship, I have observed, a greater devotion to reading, than I have ever before known among sailors. And that kind of reading too which is calculated to improve their minds and moral character, The Books being chiefly of the family libra[r]y. I regret however, that so little attention is paid to the mental culture of the Apprentice boys.

Friday, 14 May 1847

The weather cool cloudy and wind still variable, And as our provisions are growing short, we are apprehensive of a short allowance.

Saturday, 15 May 1847

The weather cool cloudy and wind light, but still ahead.

Sunday, 16 May 1847

The weather cool cloudy and wind light, the long continuance of cool N. & N. E. winds is I believe very unusual so far to the westward. Indeed the wind for several days has much the appearance of the N. E. trade winds. All hands crew as well as officers seem much disappointed at the long and continued prevalence of contrary wind, we have to submit, patiently if we can, impatiently we must still submit to the disposer of all events, for a favorable wind, A little steam might help us along. And sailors say that no one ship can make a short passage against a head wind unless she has plenty of whiskey on board, (idle nonsense) There is no doubt however that the extreme lightness of the ship, militates very much against her, as she makes an almost incredible amount of Lee way,--however I hope for the best. We had Quarters and service as usual at 10 A. M.-- The Captain evidently from his emphatic manner of reading his selected sermon, trying to make an impression upon the minds and hearts of his crew, but I fear, that they are rather callous.

Monday, 17 May 1847

The weather same as yesterday, wind very light & variable.

Tuesday, 18 May 1847

The weather something cooler than yesterday, The breeze very light but fair, some indications of clearing up although it is yet cloudy.

Wednesday, 19 May 1847

The weather cool, cloudy, and breeze fresh and fair. All hands seem much cheered at prospect of getting in soon, and getting their letters.

Thursday, 20 May 1847

The weather cool, cloudy, squally and some rain. A Mulatto man named [William A.] Thompson was punished to-day for theft, he is a bad fellow.

Friday, 21 May 1847

The weather quite cool, still cloudy and wind variable. The crew engaged in washing paint work, scraping white wash, and repairing the rattlings of the rigging. The ship needs much scrubbing & washing, and painting withal, to give her either the cleanliness or neatness of a man of war.

Saturday, 22 May 1847

The weather cool cloudy, and wind light. About eleven o'clock to day it cleared off but for a short time only, The wind hauled more ahead this evening, Thereby lessening our prospect of reaching Monterey to-morrow, which we had all hoped to do

Sunday, 23 May 1847

The weather continuing cool cloudy and disagreeable. The breeze is quite fresh all day. We had Quarters 10 A. M. but no service. We have all been disappointed in not getting in this evening. A thick haize hangs over the land and prevents our seeing it, otherwise we might run in, at least far enough to anchor, but we shall no doubt get in [in] the morning, and then for news.

Monday, 24 May 1847

Came in and anchored about half past twelve P. M. Found here the Columbus, Warren, Dale, Erie, and three trading vessels. Received on board the letter bags. All hands busy looking for letters. I got one package, but oh fatal package to me, by it I learned [of] the death of my two youngest children, my two little, my only girls, sweet little angels, they have been called in early infancy to share the Glory and happiness of their Creator and Redeemer,--I should have been thankful could I have seen them again could I have clasped their lifeless forms to my bosom, and given a fathers farewell kiss,

it would have consoled my weak and wounded heart. Could I have moistened their winding sheet with my tears, this swelling heart of mine would have been relieved. But thou art gone my sweet little Angels, to the highest attainment of thy makers creation. The tones of thy angelic voices shall gladden all heaven with thy purity & sweetness, And oh that thy father may be prepared to meet thee in heaven, where we shall part no more. Farewell my babes, thou hast a rich inheritance in heaven, thy little voices may there plead thy fathers cause. My Mary, dearest child, My Elizabeth sweetest babe, thou hast been taken from me, thy poor fathers heart, is bruised with grief at thy loss, but thy hapyness relieves thy fathers sorrow, for as thou wert angels on earth, thou art surely favored angels, the chosen and fondest angels of thy Creator and Redeemer in heaven.--

"Bright be the place of thy souls!
"No lovelier spirits than thine
"E'er burst from their mortal control
"In the orbs of the blessed to shine.
"On earth thou wert all but divine,
"As thy souls shall immortally be;
"And our sorrow may cease to repine,
"When we know that thy God is with thee.

"Light be the turf of thy tomb!
"May its verdure like emeralds be:
"There should not be the shadow of gloom,
"In aught that reminds us of thee.
"Young flowers and an evergreen tree
"May spring from the spot of thy rest:
"But nor cypress nor yew let us see;
"For why should we mourn for the blest?

Tuesday, 25 May-Thursday, 10 June 1847

From the 25 May to the 11th June we were busily preparing for sea and as we all fondly hoped for some time, that we were fitting for home, but in this, we were disappointed, apparently because we might by superior sailing, reach the U.S. before Commodore Biddle. As he acknowledged that the ship ought to be on her way home some time past, however we hope that our detention will not exceed a couple of months, For Biddle gives up the command on the first of July.-- On arriving at Monterey we found that considerable difficulty existed among those high in authority, but as I am not correctly informed as to the nature of their differences I leave them to their to battle among themselves. General Kearney & suit, accompanied by Lieut Col Freemont and his company of explorers, left about the first of June for the U.S. Colonel Mason has been left as Governor of California. Commodore Stockton, accompanied by Lieut Gillespie of the Corps and a party of about thirty men leaves for the U.S. about the middle of June via the Rocky mountains. California is now quiet and bids fair to remain so, Although an increase of the military force seems

to be indispensably necessary. For depredations are constantly being committed by the Indians, and I think experience has shown that volunteer troops, are not the material for mountain and frontier warfare, The Commodore has made many changes among the officers. In this ship as follows. Dr. [Edward] Gilchrist has been ordered as surgeon, Pass[ed] Midshipman John Downs [Downes], as Master, and Midshipman [John] Wilson (Late capt of artillery in the California Battalion) [George T.] Sims [Simes] and [Hunter] Davidson have [been] ordered to the ship. Pass[ed] Midshipman [N. B.] Harrison has been detached and ordered to the command of the prize ship admittance and Lieut Revere ordered to this ship from the prize, Midshipmen [Charles S.] Bell and [Joseph S.] Byers ordered from this ship to the Warren, Lieut W. A Bartlett (Late Chief Alcalde of Yerba Buena) has been ordered back to this ship. Commodore Biddle seem[s] to entertain very little respect for any of Commodore Stockton['s] appointments, and in many instances I have no doubt has not only acted hastily but with manifest injustice to individual cases. He may however have been influenced by reasons calculated to benefit the service in the long run,--I imagine that the great sin of the old man is that he is too easily swayed in his views by the numerous favorites which he has around him, Monterey seems to be improving very rapidly indeed, and property all over the country has increased one hundred and even two and three hundred per cent within the past six months, and from present appearances I should judge that there would [be] a still farther advance. There is now not even a doubt as to the loss of the launch, with Midshipman Hugunin and Capt M.['s] two son's and nine men. The wreck is reported to have been found. The officers of this ship now are as follows, J. B. Montgomery, Comdr. J. S. Missroon 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Revere, 2nd. W. A. Bartlette 3. B. F. B. Hunter 4th John Davis Master, J. H. Watmaugh Purser, E. Gilchrist Surgeon, A. A. Henderson assisst Surgeon, H. B. Watson Lt. Marines, Midshipmen Wilson, Grafton, Simes & Davidson Boatswain Whitaker, Gunner Randall, Carpenter Wisner, Sailmaker Bruce.

[The following certificate is appended to the last page of the journal]

I certify that the above saddle was received by me on the date specified in the receipt from Albert Devinport for the general service in California under Lieut Col. J. C. Fremont. And that the said saddle was delivered to L[ansford]. W. Hastings then in command of a Detachment at Yerba Buena, who with his detachment joined Lieut Col. J. C. Fremont commander-in-chief of the California Battalion.

Monterey California
May 26th 1847

Friday, 11 June 1847

Agreeably to our orders, we got underway to-day about 11 A. M. & stood out to sea, bound either to Mazatlan or Guaymus, to prosecute

the blockade; I however hear that we shall not be detained on the coast of Mexico long. A French Sloop of war stood in to the anchorage at Monterey, just as we got under way. We left at anchor there the Columbus (74) [(]Captain [Thomas W.] Wyman) bearing the broad pennant of Commodore James Biddle to sail soon for San Francisco, The Warren (24 Captain [Joseph B.] Hull) undergoing repairs, The Dale (16 Captain [Thomas O.] Selfridge) to sail soon, The Lexington (transport Lieut Comdg [Theodorus] Bailey) Landing Army ordinance & stores, to sail soon for lower California, with troops, The Erie (transport Lieut Comdg [James M.] Watson) loaded with stores, The Julia (A prize tender Lieut Comdg [George L.] Selden) to be sold soon, The Admittance (A prize Lieut Condg [N. B.] Harrison) under trial before the Admiralty court, The Chilian Ship Confederacion, trading. The French Sloop ----- Captain ----- just arrived. We heard no news. The french sloop was from San Francisco.

Saturday, 12 June 1847

The weather hazy and winds light, Engaged receiving new rigging.

Sunday, 13 June 1847

The weather gradually turning warmer, breeze fresh & fair. At 10 A. M. we had service by the Capt and a muster of the ships company.

Monday, 14 June 1847

The weather mild & breeze fresh, Nothing worthy of note.

Tuesday, 15 June 1847

The weather mild & hazy. Breeze fresh and fair. All well.

Wednesday, 16 June 1847

The weather mild & smokey. Breeze light and fair. Lieut Revere and Midshipman Wilson both sick, but not seriously so. Had divisional exercises--

Thursday, 17 June 1847

The weather growing warm. Breeze light and fair, sea smooth. Lieut Revere apparently not so well this evening, owing perhaps to the action of the medicine.

Friday, 18 June 1847

The weather quite warm, & hazy, breeze light & a little baffling. Lieut Revere much better to-day. Land was reported to be in sight this evening.

Saturday, 19 June 1847

The weather warm, breeze light, made Cape San Lucas about eight A. M. about 11 A. M. rounded the point and fire[d] a gun, sent in a boat found an English brig at anchor. A man by the name of Ritchie came on board. We learned that the Independence, Com. Shubrick had left on the 1st June for Monterey and that the Cyane was at La paz. The prize blockading tender, is at San Jose, and from her we shall likely hear what is going on. I trust that we may not be subjected to the same that we were when we were last at Mazatlan.

Sunday, 20 June 1847

The weather very warm. About 8 A. M. came to anchor. About 11 A. M. The Cyane hove in sight, About 1 P. M. the Cyane came to anchor. By her we heard of the splendid victory gained by Gen. Scott over Gen. Santa Anna, at the place called the Cerro Gordo. And many other items of important news, among others the increase of the Marine Corps. This ancient, honorable and invaluable but much neglected Corps, has at last received some little attention from the national Legislature, by this increase I have [been] promoted to the grade of 1st Lieutenant,

Monday, 21 June 1847

The weather very warm. About nine A. M. we got under way, and stood off for Mazatlan. The Cyane filling up with water, soon to follow us.

Tuesday, 22 June 1847

The weather extremely warm, cloudy, a little rain & breeze variable and light. The land reported in sight,--lightening sharply to the S. E.

Wednesday, 23 June 1847

The weather very warm, cloudy, with lightening thundering and rain, breeze quite fresh this morning, but it is perfectly calm this evening. Owing to the extreme darkness which prevailed in the mid-watch and some neglect, the ship was near being run on shore, but a fortunate flash of Lightening saved us. Christone has been in sight all day. The weather looks squally.

Thursday, 24 June 1847

The weather extremely warm, cloudy & wind light. About 1 P. M. we stood down near the English ships and came to anchor, Found the English Frigates Constance & Careysfort [Carysfort]. Capt Sir Baldwin Walker, very soon came on board, delighted to see us. We learned that the blockade had been formally raised by Commodore Shubrick, consequently we find ourselves in the same unpleasant

difficulty under the orders of Commodore Biddle, that we were in some three months ago under the orders of Stockton. Sir Baldwin objects to the blockade without a new Proclamation. I believe Capt Montgomery is likely to act sensibly and will not attempt to enforce any blockade, Sir Baldwin however is desposed to let him be governed by his own judgment, stating to him that neutrals were well contented, they being assured upon the authority of the President of the U. States of indemnification, for losses sustained in consequence of the illegality of the blockades on this coast. I am delighted that we cannot keep up a blockade, and hence we shall return immediately to Monterey, where we shall find Shubrick in command, Who will give us orders for home. About 3 P. M. The Cyane came in and anchored. The Frigate Careysfort, got underway this evening and stood out to sea bound I believe to Valpariaso. The Constance is a sixty gun Frigate. The Careysfort is a thirty-two gun Frigate. We received some few mexican papers but they contain nothing of importance.

Friday, 25 June 1847

The weather very warm, nothing of note has transpired to-day.

Saturday, 26 June 1847

The weather very warm, The Capt has relinquished all idea of declaring the blockade renewed, and both ships are only waiting the arrival of the mail which is expected on tomorrow, after its arrival, we shall sail immediately.

Sunday, 27 June 1847

The weather continues warm, We had Quarters and service by the Captain this morning, The Mails arrived, but contained no news of importance, The Cyane sailed about half past four this evening, bound to the Sandwich Island[s], The Portsmouth about 9 P. M., bound to San Jose.

Monday, 28 June 1847

The weather quite warm. We got under way last evening, the Cyane was distant about five miles, we stood after her intending to try her sailing. The wind being very light all night, we found her about one mile ahead this morning, The breeze freshening about 8 A. M. we soon run past her and to windward, having given a fair and sound beating, we tack [the] ship and stood off for our port, and [the Cyane] kept away on her course, The Cyane is a smart sailor, but the Portsmouth is a better.

Tuesday, 29 June 1847

The weather warm & cloudy, breeze light and baffling.

Wednesday, 30 June 1847

The weather quite warm, breeze light, made the land this evening
A tremendous swell setting on shore from the South East. A sure
indication that there has been a very heavy gale some where to the
S. E.

Thursday, 1 July 1847

The weather warm, nearly calm, the swell very heavy, and the ship
drifting slowing by heave of the swell toward the shore.--

Friday, 2 July 1847

The weather warm, clear and calm, no abatement of the swell last
night, the rolling very heavily, which made [it] exceedingly, uncom-
fortably, found ourselves this morning, rather too close to the shore
lowered a boat and tried the strength of the current, found it 1
1/2 miles per hour, setting to the North, about 11 A. M. a breeze
sprung up, so we are all right.

Saturday, 3 July 1847

The weather somewhat cooler, breeze fresh but ahead. Land in sight.

Sunday, 4 July 1847

The weather quite warm, very vivid lightning, and squally during
the night, we had quite a shower of rain this morning, after which
it cleared up and we stood in and anchored, about half past eleven
o'clock. The Captain then stated that he would remain until seven
o'clock P. M. in order that we might get some fresh provisions, so
about half past one o'clock several officers, myself among the rest
went on shore, landing about seven miles from San Jose. There were
no horses to be procured. Mr. Mott however (who came down for the
purpose of asking the officers to dine with him) told us that he
had ordered some horses down, but was fearful that they would not
come. Lieut Bartlette Midshipman Grafton, Davidson and myself,
concluded to walk, we walked about a mile when we found it so exces-
sively warm, that we were about to make a halt, when we suddenly
came upon the horses, we mounted and immediately pushed on, we
reached the town in about an hour very much fatigued, as the road
was perhaps the very worst road in all California. We alighted at
the house of our friend Capt. Mott's, and after resting a few mo-
ments, I hastened to procure what mess stores I could, upon which
duty I was hard at work until five o'clock, I then went to Capt
Motts, and partook of a hasty dinner, (And I must here state this
dinner was decidedly the most splendid affair that I have seen since
I have been in the Pacific) but in consequence of the great pressure
of time, we were unable to do either justice to the dinner or our
friend. I started off the mules about 6 o'clock with what few stores
I could procure, when we all left on our return, and after making

all efforts over a bad road and on jaded horses they all except myself reached the landing about nine P. M. I unfortunately got separated from the party, and was [a] quarter of an hour later in reaching the landing. I missed the path and was for some time looking for it. On reaching the beach and finding the boats all gone, I was in the greatest excitement, for the captain had assured me that he should leave to-night, and I knew that he would not wait a moment for me provided there was nothing else to detain him. The last boat was in sight when I reached the beach, but I could not make them hear me. I could however see the ship, and I found a small fire on the beach so I went to work (assisted by a man whom I had picked up to show me the way) and collected quite a quantity of wood and brush and made a large fire, which the officer of the [deck] answered by hoisting a lantern, but no boat was sent and I was doomed to remain on the [beach] all night which I did, without being able to sleep any.--At the earliest hour I was up and pacing the beach, when a little after sunrise I saw three boats coming from the ship, this was a great relief, for I had seriously believed that I was going to be left behind, which I should have very much regretted, not on the score of difficulty officially, but in consequence of the very great pecuniary expense to which I should have been subjected, in reaching either the Commodore, or going to the U. States or even remaining at San Jose, although I could have obtained from Capt Mott any amount which it may have been necessary to meet my peculiar situation.

Monday, 5 July 1847

The weather warm, and breeze quite light. I got on board about six A. M. I reported my return to the first Lieut. when I learned that the Capt was very angry and would no[t] arrest me, and report me to the Commodore, however I went down and washed and dressed myself, got breakfast, and called upon the Capt, when the following took place, ["]Mr. Watson why did you not come on board last night." ["]Sir" ["]circumstances entirely beyond my control prevented my reaching the beach before half past nine o'clock, although I made every effort to do so." This reply literally true as it was had no effect and was considered unsatisfactory. The Capt laid great stress upon having told me to be down at seven P. M. and said that great leniency had been shown in this ship and it appeared that officers were disposed to take advantage of it, I replied that I had not been the object of any particular leniency, and that I had nothing farther to say, in defence of myself.--He declared that he could not decide what action he would take, but that I could go on with duties as usual, what his determination may be, I confess that I feel very little concern. We got under way about seven A. M. and stood up for the cape, we arrived off the cape about 1 P. M. when the ship was hove too and a boat sent on shore to procure some Mess stores, so soon as the boat returned we filled away and stood up passed the cape, on our course. I omitted to mention that the midshipmen took their steeridge boy on shore with them to purchase their stores, the boy was unable to get down with his stores on Sunday night, but

came down early the next morning but the Capt would not send a boat for him, consequently the boy was left behind and the Midshipmen lost in money and stores about sixty dollars (\$60) which amount were I Secretary of the Navy I would stopp from the Capt. pay and refund to the Midshipmen, and farther I would stopp also all the pay which the said boy may lose and all the expense to which he may be subjected while at San Jose from [the] Capt also, And I am not sure if I were President that I would dispense with the Capt. services altogether,--I will wait the result.

Tuesday, 6 July 1847

The weather pleasant, breeze light and fair. Contrary to all expectation, and customs and regulation and law, the glorious anniversary of our national Independence was permitted to pass with[out] the slightest token of respect, for which the Capt. should be used up.

Wednesday, 7 July 1847

The weather warm, breeze very light but fair.

Thursday, 8 July 1847

The weather much cooler, breeze much fresher & ahead.

Friday, 9 July 1847

The weather cool, breeze light, and baffling, (ahead)

Saturday, 10 July 1847

The weather cool, cloudy and breeze fresh, (short trip).

Sunday, 11 July 1847

The weather cool, cloudy and a little rain, Breeze fresh from the N. & W. This is or appears to be the prevailing wind on this coast at least such we have found it to be in April, May, June & July and I expect it continues all the year, We had quarters 10 A. M. and immediately thereafter we had service by the Capt, as usual, on sunday.

Monday, 12 July 1847

The weather cool & cloudy, The breeze fresh. The ship heading well.

Tuesday, 13 July 1847

The weather cool & cloudy. Breeze fresh. The ship making a good run.

Wednesday, 14 July 1847

The weather cool & cloudy, Breeze fresh and hauling more to the N. W. but varying between N. & N. E. Henderson island [Henderson Seamount?] about 10 miles to leeward.

Thursday, 15 July 1847

The weather cool, cloudy & and little rain, breeze quite fresh, a little sea.

Friday, 16 July 1847

The weather cool cloudy and some rain, breeze fresh, considerable sea.

Saturday, 17 July 1847

The weather cool a few clouds, the breeze light & ahead, slow progress.

Sunday, 18 July 1847

The weather cool & cloudy, breeze light & ahead. Had service at 10 A. M. as usual.

Monday, 19 July 1847

The weather cool cloudy and breeze light. We have now reached 138° 16' West Longitude, and still the wind continues so adverse, that we are unable to head any thing near our course. I apprehend a longer passage than usual.

Tuesday, 20 July 1847

The weather cool & cloudy. Stood on the inshore tack, the [wind] is still unfavorable.

Wednesday, 21 July 1847

The weather cool & cloudy. The wind varying from N W. to N E.

Thursday, 22 July 1847

The weather cool & cloudy. The wind fresh, and variable as usual.

Friday, 23 July 1847

The weather quite cool, cloudy & some mist. Tack ship this morning and stood in towards the land, the ship heading considerably to leeward of our course, and our port about eight hundred miles. The making and breaking of caterers has become so very frequent in our

Mess, that I shall designate it, by the name of Revolution, brought about by means of Pronunciamento, On leaving San Diego in February last, I was for the third time elected caterer, which unenviable post I held until to-day, when Lieut. Revere got up a pronunciamento, sans ceremonie, and I was by almost universal acclamation ousted, Not I confess without a slight feeling of moritification, at the abruptness of the thing. Yet I am delighted that the thing has taken place, as it now free's me from holding this truly troublesome office again this cruise. Allon.

Saturday, 24 July 1847

The weather cool & fair in the morning, cloudy and high winds in the evening. Split some sails to-day, they being very old, untrustworthy.

Sunday, 25 July 1847

The weather quite cool, passing clouds with mist, blowing a gale.

Monday, 26 July 1847

The weather cool, passing clouds, breeze light, but more favorable.

Tuesday, 27 July 1847

The weather cool & cloudy, breeze light but fair,--

Wednesday, 28 July 1847

The weather very cool & cloudy, breeze fresh, but unfavorable.

Thursday, 29 July 1847

The weather much cooler, than I have felt it for a long time in fact it is cooler than we have had it since we have been in the Pacific, cloudy. The breeze nearly a gale, the sea very high, and the ship has considerable motion and is very uncomfortable. Took a Reef in the Topsails about five P. M. We are about one hundred and eighty miles from the land according to the Master's reckoning, and about Fifty miles to Leeward of our Port, with a Current of eighteen miles every twenty-four hours against us. Our Fresh grub is all expended some days ago. Consequently we are exceedingly anxious to get in.

Friday, 30 July 1847

The weather very cool, blowing quite a gale. About half past two A. M. Split the fore topsail in a squall, unbent it and bent a new. The bowsprit cap reported split. About five P. M. made the land about thirty miles to the leeward of Monterey. The weather being cloudy, so continuously, that the Master has had some difficulty

in getting good observations. We shall have a hard beat of it, but hope to beat up at least in two days.

Saturday, 31 July 1847

The weather continues cold, blowing quite a gale. Stood off from the land all night, split some sails during the night and all hands were called to reduce sail. Tacked and stood in for the land this morning, made it about six P. M. when we found ourselves some eight miles to leeward of our Port. (Bad)

Sunday, 1 August 1847

The weather pleasant but foggy, made the entrance of the port or bay about six A. M. stood in and came to anchor about eleven A. M. Found the Warren, Erie Malik Cadell, Admittance and two small brigs at anchor, there is no news. Comr. Biddle in the Columbus sailed for the U. States on Sunday last. Comdr. Stockton left on the 14th July last.

Monday, 2 August 1847

The weather pleasant, breeze light from the (S. E.) About one and a half o'clock today we got under way for San Francisco, and stood to sea.

Tuesday, 3 August 1847

The weather cool, breeze quite fresh, made the entrance to the Bay at daylight. We stood in and came to anchor at sau salito, about nine o'clock A. M. having made the passage from Monterey to sau salito in twenty hours. The usual passage at this season of the year four days. Found the Independence & Congress laying at Yerba Buena, saluted the Broad pennant of Commodore Shubrick for the second time, despatched a Boat to the Commodore. We are all anxious to hear about going home. Mr. Bartlett returned, home stuck and expectation, contrary to every reasonable anticipation very much depressed. Notwithstanding that Shubrick only two months ago at San Jose told us that if he had the command we should go immediately home, These two short months have slowly passed by, he has now the command and in the face of what he then said, he now says that he is compelled to retain this ship some months longer, although there has nothing occurred which he at the time did not anticipate.--Sixty of our crew's time is now out and they demand to be sent home, which should be immediately done

Wednesday, 4 August 1847

The weather cold cloudy or rather foggy and wind high, several of the officers went over to Yerba Buena. I took a walk over the hills.

Thursday, 5 August 1847

The weather cool & foggy. I took a long walk to-day--The crew went aft in a body to day, and asked to be sent home, those whose times have expired, There [are] sixty or seventy more whose times are out in October.

Friday, 6 August 1847

The weather pleasant, breeze light, went over to Yerba Buena.

Saturday, 7 August 1847

[No journal entry]

Sunday, 8 August 1847

[No journal entry]

Monday, 9 August 1847

The weather cool and Foggy. Found myself very refres[ed] by a good nights sleep, after the dissipations of the past three days in Yerba Buena, Took all the Guard on shore except two, and made a regular wash day Had the graves of two men (who died here a few weeks past on board the Columbus.) covered with heavy stones to prevent the cayota and wolves from scratching them up,--as these animals had commenced scratching at them & had quite a large hole dug. Capt. Montgomery left for sonoma this morning on a visit. The crew busily employed refitting ship. A man by the name of [William] Walker was engaged on the fore top mast head doing some work, when by some accident some of the ropes gave way or slipped by which he was near falling to the deck, but he was fortunately caught by a man near him, by which the latter was badly cut, by the knife of the former, the cut however is not serious.

Tuesday, 10 August 1847

The weather cool Foggy and breeze fresh. Nothing new.

Wednesday, 11 August 1847

[The weather cool Foggy and breeze] very high. Commodore [Shubrick] notwithstanding all that has been said, and the difficulties already encountered, has in the face of all law and reason, issued another paper blockade of the ports of Mexico. I do hope that the Government may never again be disgraced by such shameful ignorance and downright stupidity.

Thursday, 12 August 1847

The weather cool Foggy and disagreeable, The sailors went [on] shore this morning to drill under acting Lieut. Hunter. I had a drill of the Guard.

Friday, 13 August 1847

The weather cool Foggy & disagreeable. A Brig and a ship both came in to-day & both American. There is quite a fleet on the other side.

Saturday, 14 August 1847

The weather more pleasant than yesterday. Capt Montgomery and Lieut. Revere, both returned from sanoma yesterday evening. The Capt. went over to San Francisco, to-day, where the commodore move[d] over with the ship on Monday, for the purpose of drilling the men.

Sunday, 15 August 1847

The weather cool Foggy and wind blowing nearly a gale of wind, which is usual at this season [of the] year,--Had service this morning by the captain and muster, I went on shore this morning and took a walk found it quite pleasant.

Monday, 16 August 1847

The weather mild and breeze light this morning. Agreeable to orders from the Commodore, to move the ship from sau salito to San Francisco late (Yerba Buena) we bent sails this morning and unmorred ship but the tide not serving, we had to defer getting under way until half Past two o'clock at which time we up anchor and made sail, Running from anchor to anchor a distance of six miles, in twenty minutes, under Jib single reefed Topsails and spanker, As usual however we made a most unseamanlike come too, but I think there was [a] vast deal more confusion and noise. Hence notwithstanding the extraordinary good Qualities of our ship, by bad management and want of accurate knowledge on the part of those [who] manage her she shows to a great disadvantage at the time, that she should show to the greatest advantage. The object of our coming over was to drill, but the commodore seems to have changed his opinion, for we go to sea on Wednesday. I went on shore this evening, missed the boat at nine o'clock and [had] to remain on shore all night much against my will, as a good bed is difficult to find.

Tuesday, 17 August 1847

The weather quite Foggy and cool. I came off in the market boat, and was reminded by the 1st Lieut. that I had violated one of the orders of the ship by staying on shore without permission, This

I knew, but told him it was [an] accident so I have heard nothing more of it.--several visitors on board to-day.

Wednesday, 18 August 1847

The weather pleasant, but Foggy. Agreeable to the orders of the Commodore, which were issued at the earnest solicitation of the Capt. of this ship We got under way this morning at day light, and after a few tacks the ship was anchored at sau salito. We all supposed that we were going to sea, but it seems that the Capt or his advisor was only anxious to get out of signal distance from the Commodore. It is said that we go to sea at early daylight to-morrow morning. Nothing of note transpired.

Thursday, 19 August 1847

The weather mild, Foggy and breeze light. We got under way this morning about six A. M. and stood to sea, bound to Monterey.

Friday, 20 August 1847

The weather cool, Foggy and breeze light. About half past two o'clock last night owing to some misunderstanding, the ship was very near being run on shore. The officer of the Deck Lieut Revere, says that he steered the courses which he was directed to go by the Capt. The Captain insists that he did not, Lieut R was suspended, However between them we were near being in a most critical position. About three P. M. a large sail was seen standing in for the entrance of the bay of San Francisco Dr Gilchrist was taken ill last night, and is said by the Assistant Surgeon Dr Henderson to be dangerously ill, I had quite a chill and fever last evening myself. Henderson gave me an emetic, notwithstanding I passed quite a restless night, I feel something better this morning yet I am far from feeling well. I should have mentioned on the 18th that Lieut. Hunter of this ship, on coming down to the landing the night of the seventeenth, it being quite dark, fell and bruised his nose very much blacking both his eyes,--where excavations are made so near the generally [used] thoroughfares they should have some boards or pieces of timber laid around them to protect persons, not familiar with the streets. Lieut. Bartlette has been indisposed for several days with a diseased ear, which seems to threaten the loss of hearing in the affected ear, I hope however that no such bad result will occur. A black man named [Andrew] Robinson has been dangerously ill for some time with consumption. The doctor says that he cannot live but a very short time.

Saturday, 21 August 1847

The weather cool cloudy & breeze light, made the entrance of the bay about two o'clock, and stood into, but at dark we are some distance from the anchorage. It is intended however to anchor to-night. The poor Fellow Robinson who had been some time sick, breath-

ed his last, sometime during the latter part of last night. He was a quiet and orderly servant, and a fair cook. Dr Gilchrist, Lieut. Bartlette & Lieut. Hunter are all better to-day. I feel about the same.

Sunday, 22 August 1847

Monterey. The weather pleasant, We came to anchor last night about nine P. M. Found the Warren Capt. Hull the Dale Capt. Selfridge, The Erie Capt. Watson, The Southampton Capt [Robert D.] Thorburn, The Admittance Capt. Harrison, and three smaller vessels at anchor, By the Southampton and the politeness of Mr. Thorburn I received two letters and two packages of papers, My wife children & family all well,--Most of the news had been anticipated by later advices from the U. States. We learned this evening that there was no going on shore here until the ship was ready for sea, whether this is done for punishment, or to annoy us, we cannot yet comprehend. We had service by the Capt. and an inspection of the crew at 10 A. M. After which the Capt landed with the remains of Robinson who died on the 21st and buried him in the new burying [ground], or rather the place appropriated for the interment of strangers, seamen and others, &c.

Monday, 23 August 1847

The weather pleasant. Went on shore to-day, nothing new. The place improving very rapidly.

Tuesday, 24 August 1847

The weather pleasant, but Foggy. Spent the day on shore, and although it was tiresome, yet it was a relief from the ship.

Wednesday, 25 August 1847

The weather warm, & Foggy. An English Brig came from San Francisco this evening, nothing new.

Thursday, 26 August 1847

The weather pleasant. Went on shore this morning, took dinner with Mr. Larkin. The Congress came in this evening from San Francisco, by her we learn that we go in a few days to Mazatlan. A military funeral took place on shore this evening. Monterey has been quite sickly.

Friday, 27 August 1847

The weather quite Foggy this morning but cleared up about 10 A. M. and was very clear and warm for the remainder of the day. The Fog is almost always very dense here at this season of the year early in the morning, and the [fogs] are usually cool, with very

heavy dews, but I believe they are not deleterious or prejudicial to health uncleanliness of the streets and the immediate vicinity of the houses seems to be the only cause of sickness or contagious fevers. A small Danish Brig came in to-day.

Saturday, 28 August 1847

The weather warm & clear. Nothing new.

Sunday, 29 August 1847

The weather clear and warm, Had Quarters at 10 A. M. and service by the Capt. Went on shore, At 1 P. M. went on board the Dale, & dined there, after dinner went on shore, There was quite a dance at Mr. Artnalls, About 8 P. M. Lieut. Hunter & myself went to the first Lieut. who was on shore and requested him to be so kind as to ask the Capt. to permit us to remain on shore to attend the dance, but he abruptly refused, so we had to come off.

Monday, 30 August 1847

The weather Foggy, this morning, the remainder of the day warm & clear, Transferred Private [William] Smith to the Store [Ship] "Erie" to go home, he having become feeble from age, & unable to do duty, on board.

Tuesday, 31 August 1847

The weather pleasant, but cloudy & Foggy. No news.

Wednesday, 1 September 1847

The weather pleasant & Foggy. The drill that was to have taken place, to-day was postponed. The Danish brig went to sea to-day.

Thursday, 2 September 1847

The weather mild, but Foggy. Agreeably to the postponement of yesterday, We landed at 9 A. M. this morning, the Sailors & Marines of the Congress, Portsmouth & Dale, about 400 in all and had a drill and Parade, it [was] quite pleasant apart from the dust which was almost suffocating, Returned with the Men on board ship about 12 M. The drill & Instruction was under the direction of Lieut J[acob]. Zeilin. The afternoon was spent in getting ready for sea.

Friday, 3 September 1847

The [weather] damp & Foggy. The ship contrary to what all expected, was reported this morning for sea, and accordingly we got under way this evening about 2 P. M. As the Congress & Dale are going to sea to-morrow, we all thought that the Portsmouth would not sail,

but Capt. Montgomery it seems is determined to be contrary. A lot [of] Arms, and accoutrements were received on board from the Army.

Saturday, 4 September 1847

The weather cool, Foggy and breeze fresh Although I am no believer, in the old saying that it is bad luck to commence any undertaking on a Friday, Yet it seems to prove true with us. As in every case where we have sailed on Friday we have had adverse winds which is now the case therefore we have dubbed the Capt. the Jona of the ship. I was taken quite unwell this evening with something like a chill.

Sunday, 5 September 1847

The [weather] cool cloudy & breeze light. I feel something better this morning. I however remained in bed all day and took some medicine, The [captain] had quarters and said prayers & read a sermon at 10 A. M.

Monday, 6 September 1847

The weather cool & cloudy, breeze light. Nothing new.

Tuesday, 7 September 1847

The weather growing milder, considerable drilling with the musket going on. Had a correspondence with the Captain, in regard to my store room, which drew forth a gratuitous letter from the 1st Lieut. I however obtained from the Capt. all that I wished.* I had some

*The following letter is included in Lieutenant Watson's letter-book:

U. S. Ship Portsmouth
At Sea, Sept. 7th 1847.

Sir:

I respectfully beg leave to submit the following report.

A considerable quantity of ships Arms & accoutrements have been stored in the Marine store room of this ship, contrary (so far as I can learn) to the usage of the service, and in violation of the following Regulation approved by the secretary of the Navy in the year 1818, which says: "A store room, on board of each ship to be in the possession of the Marine Officer, is to be approp[r]iated exclusively for the spare clothing Accoutrements, and all other necessaries for the use of the Marines."

My object is making this report, is that I may be relieved from all responsibility, which the Clothing belonging to the Government, may sustain from loss or damage, from these ships Arms & Accoutrements, or the ingress and egress of persons connected with them.

I respectfully request a written answer.

little fever this evening but I am much better.

Wednesday, 8 September 1847

The weather clear, breeze light, but fair sailing about six knots the hour, took some medicine and turned in quite early. Nothing new.

Thursday, 9 September 1847

The weather mild hazy and breeze fair. Made the island of Guadeloupe, fired a Gun at it which kicked up a dust. Had General Quarters this evening, and exercised the big guns, I found that when all hands were called, or rather when all boarders were called that there was no one left in the light room of the Magazine, which it strikes me is very wrong.

Friday, 10 September 1847

The weather clear and fine, some rain last night. (Sometime during the morning the Gunner took the keys of my store room and went into my store room without my knowledge). I am so much better to day that I came off the list, and went to duty.

Saturday, 11 September 1847

The weather clear, warm and nearly calm. Nothing new.

Sunday, 12 September 1847

The weather clear, very warm and nearly calm. At 10 A. M. The Captain read prayers and a sermon, after which there was a Muster.

Monday, 13 September 1847

The weather warm clear & breeze light. Made a sail on the larboard quarter, apparently standing the same way that we are. We lost sight of her about eight A. M. hence she must have hauled her wind. It strikes me as somewhat strange that Commander Montgomery should not have made an effort to overhaul her as she is near the enemies coast, and Privateers have been reported in these seas. I think to

To
Commander)
J. B. Montgomery Esqr:}
Comdg U. S. Ship Portsmouth)

I am sir
Very Respectfully
your Obt. Servt.
H. B. Watson
Lieut. U. S. Marines
Comdg: the Guard

say the least of it, that it is a neglect of duty. A good deal of drilling to-day.

Tuesday, 14 September 1847

The weather very warm, clear, & breeze light, made a sail to-day in the starboard quarter & land on the larboard bow.

Wednesday, 15 September 1847

The weather quite warm, saw a sail to-day.

Thursday, 16 September 1847

The weather very warm, breeze light in the morning, but during the evening it blew quite a severe gale with a very high sea from the south east--

Friday, 17 September 1847

The weather growing warmer, the Thermometer standing at 84, and the water 85, still blowing heavy, the [ship] under easy sail standing off and on.

Saturday, 18 September 1847

The weather hot, the wind and sea entirely gone down, and we had a change of wind today, stood around the cape fired two guns, and Ritchie the Pilot came on board he had no news, so we stood down to San Jose. Dr Henderson and the Pilot went on shore--we had several very severe squalls during the night.

Sunday, 19 September 1847

At early day light this morning a sail was made off the cape backing and filling in what was thought a suspicious manner, we made sail for her but before reaching her another sail was reported we soon however overhauled the first which proved to be a yankee whaler called the Thomas of Sag harbor late from the North west coast, 1200 barrels of oil, came down for supplies. The other sail was the congress which soon came up, and a short [time] after the Dale came up also having sailed there after we did from Monterey. They both had fair winds, we communicated with the Congress, after which we all filled away and stood for San Jose The [Portsmouth] leading the other two vessels with the most perfect ease It was squally and there was considerable confusion during the evening in working [the] ship. We fired a gun and got off the Doctor when we all made sail, we for Mazatlan for news, the Congress laying off and on and the Dale for La Paz. The[y] heard from Mr. Mott nothing new, they have had some heavy gales here which has destroyed the fruit, the people are suffering from want of Provisions. (but farther anon.)

Monday, 20 September 1847

The weather intensely warm and all hands nearly suffering for water on the short allowance which we are on, only three quarts, not more than a healthy man would drink, but we have to allow half for cooking, it is truly hard times. There was rather a mutinous and threatening mummering among the men last night during the mid watch, the [captain] called all hands to muster and had the Regulations for the government of the navy read, he made a speech. "Bah."

Tuesday, 21 September 1847

The weather excessively warm wind very light, Some of the crew reported by the surgeon as becoming sick for the want of water, and an additional quart served out, It seems hard to work [when] men as ours are on so short an allowance of water. The work is unavoidable, in consequence of the extreme variableness of the wind, at this place.

Wednesday, 22 September 1847

The weather growing if anything warmer, made land this morning, and fell to leeward of our port, several sail reported at anchor.

Thursday, 23 September 1847

The weather extremely warm, wind light, in making the port, we fell considerably to the leeward, and were all night beating up. Early this morning a Boat from the British Frigate Constance [passed] and stated there was news from Mexico of an interesting character, about 9 A. M. we came to anchor when Capt M. paid a visit to Sir Baldwin Walker, and on his return we learned that Gen. Scott had advanced from Puebla, and had fought another battle near the city of Mexico in which he gained a most complete victory taking some 3,000 prisoners, and killing & wounding some 5,600 others so that out of 9000 mexicans but 400 hundred escaped, who fled to the main body of the Mexicans, which was driven by Scott's Forces pell mell into [the] city, & by some news which arrived this morning Scott was in the possession of all the strong holds in or near [the] city, and that nothing prevented him from entering the city, but he had not done so as he was then in correspondence with Santa Anna in regard to a peace, An armistice of a few days had been concluded: but which was interrupted by the bad faith of the Mexicans. Scott was planting his mortars and cannon for bombarding the city. In the fight which took place a few days previous, the mexican Army was commanded by General Valencia, and the Americans by Scott, He gained this action at the point of the bayonet, and without Artillery, he took from the Mexicans thirty pieces of well appointed Artillery. It is confidently believed that a peace will ensue. Commodore Ap catesby Jones has been ordered out here to relieve Com. Shubrick. Good. The weather looking squally last evening, the English Frigate

Constance, and Brig Spy, and ourselves got under way and stood off and on,

Friday, 24 September 1847

The weather as usual very warm, found ourselves considerably to leeward of the Port. We sailed with [the] English Frigate and last night & this morning and beat them with ease, although the wind was light. As we pass near the English Frigate last night her band played Hail Columbia. When we manned our rigging and gave three cheers in answer for the compliment, (as we had no music) our cheers was promptly answered by them, about one o'clock last night we had a very sever[e] [storm] of thunder lightening and rain but very little wind. We made a sail to windward this morning, and went in pursuit, soon overhauled her and found her to be the Helena of liverpool under English colors from the Sandwich Islands, no news. About 12 M. we had another thunder storm. The [This] being the equenox we may [expect] these gusts for several days.

Saturday, 25 September 1847

The weather warm & squally, we [had] some lightening and thundering with considerable rain, owing to some cause or other, (mismanagement) we came very near running into the brittish Brig last night.

Sunday, 26 September 1847

The weather warm, cloudy & breeze light. We had quarters at 10 A. M. afterwards we [had] the usual religious exercises by the Capt. in which I regret to say no one seemed to be so zealous as him self. We are laying off & on.

Monday, 27 September 1847

The weather continues warm, & squally. Standing off and on waiting for news, stood down near the "Constance," when sir Baldwin Walker came on board to pay a visit.

Tuesday, 28 September 1847

The weather warm and squally, sent a boat along side the Frigate, when Capt. Sir W. said that his boat had just gone in for the news, and that he would send us the news so soon as she returned. A Boat from the Frigate came along side about two o'clock, when we learned that Gen. Scott entered the city of Mexico on the 13th inst. after light fighting, and also the painful rumor, that Brig. Gen. [Persifor F.] Smith had been killed and Brig Gen. [William J.] Worth mortally wounded, which Sir B Walker said was mere rumor, and that he did not believe it.-- Santa anna had fled from the city with about five thousand Men, and Gen that Gen. Scott had despatch[ed] three thousand men in hot pursuit. After receiving this news we squared away for San Blass.

Wednesday, 29 September 1847

The weather very warm. A great deal of lightening and rain, passed near the tres mories [Marias].--

Thursday, 30 September 1847

The weather as usual, made San Blas this morning Saw two or three small sail in the river, in the evening it fell calm, and there being a heavy S. W. swell running which was drifting us into to shoal water, we about sunset clewed up all sail and let go an anchor, the ship rolling very heavily, about eight P. M. we got a fresh breeze off the land when we up anchor and stood to sea, all rejoiced at getting clear of an ugly position.

Friday, 1 October 1847

The weather very warm, and calm a great number of dolphins and trigger fish around the ship this morning, a large number of which were caught. A sail reported supposed to be the Constance. About 11 A. M. a fresh breeze sprung up, which by three P. M. increased to a brisk gale, from S. E. We are bound to San Jose.

Saturday, 2 October 1847

The weather extremely boistirous the sea running very high and the ship very uncomfortable, About half past eight last night, the gale freshened a good deal, (the wind veering alternately from S. W. to S. and to S. E.) and all hands were called to reef Topsail but the sea being so very high. It was determined to furl the square sails, which they succeeded in doing after an infinite degree of noise and confusion in about an hour, they then set the Mizin storm staysail main spenser, fore spenser and for top mast staysail, which two last sails caused the ship to pitch very heavily, and rendered her uncomfortable for the night, One of the sailors by the name of [Charles] Peters was unfortunately struck by a block early in the row on the cheek bone, which broke the bone in, and gave the man a great deal of Pain. All this confusion, noise and the injury of the seaman might have been prevented if sail had been reduced before dark and every indication of the weather forboded a very heavy storm. About 4 A. M. the fore spenser and Topmast staysail were taken in after which the ship was more comfortable, but still rolling and pitching terribly. We took some breakfast pretty much as we could get it, as there was too much motion to set the table regularly, every one seemed fatigued and disgusted no one having been able to sleep and some quite sea sick. About 11 A. M. it appeared evident that the gale was breaking, and the ship became more easy, nearly all were ready for dinner, and we at least most of us eat heartily. Just after the dishes were removed we were most unexpectedly surprised by an unusual and extraordinary arrival. An unfortunate gull had been blown off from the shore, when being no doubt much fatigued, with struggling against the wind he tried to find shelter on board

the ship, but in lighting the wind precipitated [him] against some of the rigging, and before he could recover himself, he fell through the ward room hatch on to the wardroom table, which startled all hands a little bit at first. About five P. M. they closed reefed and set the three topsails. The night bidding fair to be if not so bad as last night, at least boisterous and uncomfortable, Wind, squally with rain.

Sunday, 3 October 1847

The weather somewhat moderated, and so much so by 11 A. M. that sail was made on the ship to top gallant sails, We had a muster at 10 A. M. but no service as it clouded up and threatened rain. About 4 P. M. a sail was reported ahead, and soon after wards land was seen just ahead of us. As the sail was standing down towards [us] we soon came up abreast of her she being some 5 miles to windward as some said but I think she was not more than two miles, we fired a shot ahead of her, which soon brought her down under our stern, she proved to be the English Brig Mary, from Guaymas bound to Mazatlan at least so said her Captain but I have my doubts as to [the] truth of all his statement, she was however permitted to pass. This shows how necessary it is to keep this coast under strict blockade, had it been done, this vessel would be supplying the enemy with perhaps the means of war.

Monday, 4 October 1847

The weather quite warm cloudy and breeze light We lost sight of the land during the night, being considerably to the northward of our port. All hands a good [deal] disgusted with the cruise, & humbug consequent thereon.

Tuesday, 5 October 1847

The weather warm cloudy & breeze light. Made a sail to day in near the land, and kept the ship away in pursuit of her, about 4 P. M. fired a gun but I suppose she did not hear it as no notice was taken of it, we are however overhauling her, and unless she is favored by the darkness of the night we shall soon be able to reach her with a shot.

Wednesday, 6 October 1847

The weather quite warm, wind light came up with and boarded the sail which was ahead of us all the afternoon, about two o'clock A. M. she proved to be the American Brig Thomas H. Benton from san Diego, bound to La Paz, no news. The breeze being light we did not make any thing until day light when a light breeze sprung up and we stood on our course, about 11 A. M. we made the Congress at anchor off the Palmio's, about three P. M. we stood into the Bay of San Jose and anchored at the old anchorage, sent a boat to the Frigate, and put them to work watering [the] ship. The Boat returned from the

Frigate, when we learned that the Frigate was watering up there with ease the water being superior to that obtained down here it was determined to go up there and finish watering. We learned also that it was Captain [Elie A. F.] Lavalletts [LaVallette] intention to sail tomorrow evening for Guaymas together with this ship and the Dale, he intends taking that place, it will cost many lives as the sonorians are used to fighting. The store ship lexington passed here yesterday bound to Monterey, she carries a confused account of the news.

Thursday, 7 Octobér 1847

The weather warm, All hands busily employed watering, Nothing new.

Friday, 8 October 1847

The weather very warm, busily preparing for sea, a great many men returned from the watering place drunk, and a number of the men taken sick from exposure to the sun. Capt Mott visited the ship to-day, I left a letter to go home by Capt Peterson, About 11 A. M. the Congress made signal to get under way, when both ships got under way the P. leading the C. with ease--

Saturday, 9 October 1847

The weather quite warm and breeze light The Congress as compared with this ship is a remarkable dull sailor in light winds, and in fact she will be so in all winds along[side] of this ship. About 5 P. M. a sail was made standing in to San Jose the Congress made signal to us to stand for her and see what news she brings, if any, and where from, she looked at sunset very much like a Mexican vessel. We are all anxious for peace, and as this schooner had a flag at her mast head which we could not distinctly make out, so there is some speculation as to the news of peace.

Sunday, 10 October 1847

The weather very warm, Sometime in the midwatch last [night] we overhauled the vessel seen astern at night, she proved to be the Chilian Brig Argo from China, and we took possession of her as a prize. The Brig is under Chilian colors, from China via Sandwich Island with a cargo of China goods. The vessel is not a prize, but the goods being the property of Wm Robinson of N. York an American citizen thus being American goods, destined for an enemies port are a prize. Robinson has after considerable delay ransomed the cargo for four thousand dollars, under a bond to enter the said ship and cargo in an American port.--

Monday, 11 October 1847

The weather very warm and breeze light, being a good [bit] delayed by the slowness of the Congress and our prize, in our passage.

Tuesday, 12 October 1847

The weather the same, the Congress got ahead and is out of sight in consequence of our having to wait for the prize. We took the prize in tow, until it fell calm, when the Capt concluded to send a prize crew on board under Lieut Bartlette, and make all haste to join the Commodore, whom we presume got ahead of us while we were detained making arrangements with Robinson as to the ransome of his cargo. (Lovallatte is called commodore now).

Wednesday, 13 October 1847

The weather very warm, breeze light, a large quantity of drift wood passed us to-day, where it is from is uncertain, it may be from the Northern shore, or it may be from the Colorado, which at this season of the year is very much swollen and inundates all the low country on either Bank, The Brig stood off to N. & E. this morning and is not in sight to night. A good deal of preparation making for the attack and storming [of] Guaymas. (Bah all stuff).

Thursday, 14 October 1847

The weather very warm and breeze light. Made the Congress ahead this morning, The Brig nearly out of sight astern, About 12 M. the Congress squared away & stood down for us, when within a half mile of us she tack her main topsail and sent an officer on board of us, when we received orders to stand in to Loretto [Loreto] and communicate. The Congress filled away it is said for "Molihe" [Mulege] to which place we go after leaving Loretto.

Friday, 15 October 1847

The weather very warm, breeze very light. We were all day beating up to Loretto, we arrived off the place about half past five P. M. when a boat was dispatched with the first Lieut. to the shore. I could see but little of the place even with a spy glass, But so far as I could see it appeared to be pleasantly situated in a small strip of level land on the margin of the Bay. The Church appeared to be a large building with steeple, surrounded by some very respectable looking trees. The town I learn does not number more than twenty or thirty houses and perhaps not more than one hundred souls. The Bay is large and spacious, and I learn that in former days was the rendezvous of the Spanish men of War, about which time the town of Loretto was very much larger than at present, but was destroyed by a earthquake some thirty years ago. The Bay is admirably defended by the island of [Santa] Catalina on the N [S], and the Island of Carmen to the S. & S. W.

Saturday, 16 October 1847

The weather quite warm, breeze fresh. The boat which went on shore yesterday evening, returned about 9 P. M. We learned that a body of men from Guaymas had crossed over to "Molihe" and had imprisoned an American by the name of Adams, and starved him to death,--we also learned that they were destroying a good deal of property, and had entirely destroyed the property of an American named Davis, worth twenty thousand dollars, The "Dale", Capt. Selfridge, had been to "Molihe" and bombarded the place and destroyed it, they had also landed at Loretto and and taken two field pieces, after which she proceeded to La Paz. The prize schooner hove in sight about noon, the high hills around Guaymas in sight, but the wind hauled ahead, so that we shall have to beat up which will detain us until 10 o'clock to-morrow. A sail reported to windward, probably the Congress.

Sunday, 17 October 1847

The weather very warm, the Breeze light. Stood in around the island of Lobos, found the Congress at anchor, she sent us when we stood on to the mouth of the inner harbor, where we anchored, we saw a Chilian Brig at anchor which it is said had recently landed seven hundred stand of arms, since she is a prize. The Congress stood in and anchored, and very soon after the Prize Brig came in, Preparations were immediately commenced for erecting batteries, and warping the ships into their position. A boat was sent on shore by the Congress, when she returned, we learned that it was the intention of the authorities to fight until all was cold, so tomorrow it will be the hardest fend off. There is no doubt of the result.

Monday, 18 October 1847

The weather very warm and breeze light. The Boats were going to & fro all night, sounding and laying out warps. A medium 32 was landed on the western slope of Almagro island, and a long nine was planted on the top of Ardillio island, the prize Brig Argo was hauled in between the two islands, she has two small guns on board, Much was said about the position selected for the 32, both for and against it. I however take but little interest in it as I preceive that the dilatory and temporizing course about to be persued, will lead to no definite result. Although there appears to be considerable excitement among the men and I have no doubt if they were led into a fight [they] would behave most gallently. These arrangements being made the rest of the night was devoted to arranging the ammunition and making observations. All this day Monday was spent in making such minor arrangements as was deemed necessary, by which it will be seen that a great as well as disgraceful fau pax was committed. As [Colonel Antonio] Campusano [Campuzano] was busily employed removing his stores, cannon and munitions of war beyond our reach. About twelve o'clock it was determined to move the ships to their position in the inner harbor, but night closed in and the

ships were not moved an excuse was offered, that they were waiting for a wind notwithstanding they had warps already placed. Thus the men were kept up all night & all day without rest so important on the eve of Battle. By this delay error number two was irredeemably committed.

Tuesday, 19 October 1847

The weather cool and pleasant. About two o'clock A. M. the Congress commenced getting under way. The Portsmouth got under way about 4 A. M. and took position about 1 mile from the town by 5 A. M. The Congress got her position about 1 1/4 miles from the town by seven A. M. Although we had been off the place for three days, the town had no yet been summoned to surrender. At 12 M. Capt. Montgomery of this ship was sent on shore to summons the Governor to surrender, (Dr. Gilchrist acting as interpreter). Capt. Lavalette was repeatedly urged this morning to do so at an early hour, but he replied that he had time enough, (which proved wrong), however as stated above Com. M. was sent on shore, where he was politely received by Gen. Compusano who requested five hours to return his answer, which was most imprudently granted by Com. M. These five hours thus gained brought it [to] five o'clock in the evening, when the Compusano['s] answer was received, in which he declined delivering up the place, It was then too late to commence the bombardment. Here the third great error was committed, and our sagacious commanders could then see how completely they had been out generalled. The men were kept at their guns all night and the American Flag kept flying.

Wednesday, 20 October 1847

All hands were called this morning at four A. M. and Breakfasted at 5. The morning were clear and beautiful, a gentle breeze was blowing from N. W.--Everything was still and silent on shore, not more than half a dozen human beings were to be seen moving about the place, and these from their hurried steps clearly indicated that they were preparing to leave, in fact about half past five a number of women and children were seen moving off into the hills in the rear of the town, each carrying such small bundles of clothes and food as they could. At six A. M. we beat to quarters, when Capt. Lavallette made signal to commence firing, and fired a Gun from his poop Deck at the same time. The fire was then constant from both ships, the thirty-two pounder and a small nine pound field piece, place[d] in commanding positions, (but at a very [great] distance from the town) for about one hour and a half, having thrown about seven hundred shot and shell into the harbor and town,--The Congress at first fired particularly bad and nearly all her shot fell into the water some distance from the warf, owing to the want of sufficient elevation of her guns, this being corrected her long thirty two's threw well. During the firing on board this ship, quite a scene occurred on board this ship. Our preimer considers

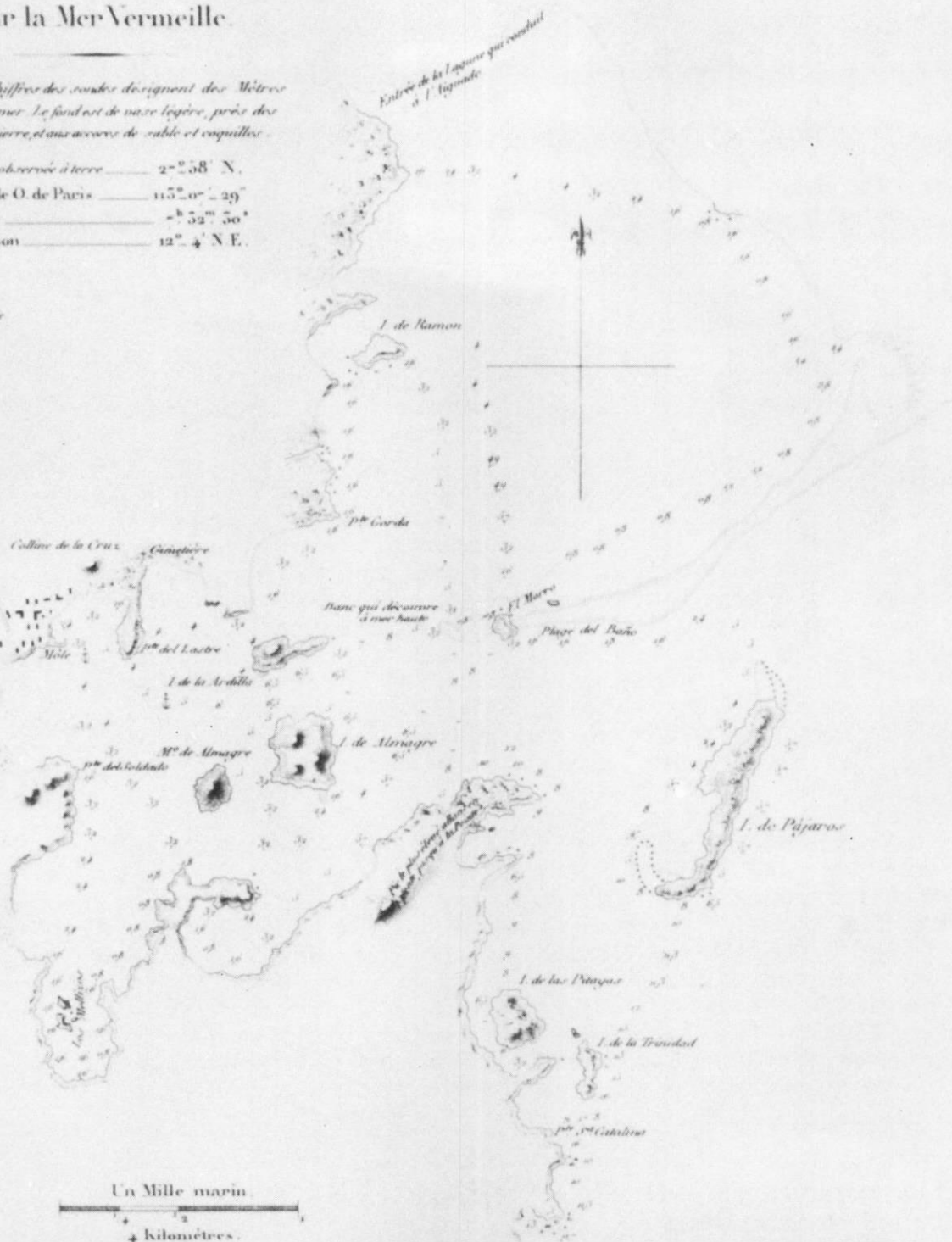
PLAN DU PORT DE GUAYMAS sur la Mer-Vermeille.

Nota. Les chiffres des sondes désignent des Mètres réduits à basse mer. Le fond est de vase légère, près des pointes il est de pierre, et au large de sable et coquilles.

Latitude observée à terre $2^{\circ} 58'$ N.
 Longitude O. de Paris $115^{\circ} 0' - 29''$
 En temps $- 4^{\text{h}} 52^{\text{m}} 50^{\text{s}}$
 Déclinaison $12^{\circ} 4'$ N. E.

Colline la plus élevée du Nord du Port

Baie de Hermosillo ou Pico



Un Mille marin

4 kilomètres

that he is a Douglass or a Hutton in Gunnery,* but in fact his knowledge is little more than egotistical vanity, wished to point every gun and direct the moment of firing them, (notwithstanding the ship was perfectly motionless,) as said he the officers know nothing about gunnery, a very high compliment at least to the ability of his equals, however this mode of firing was too slow for the capt and while the premier was forward attending to some[thing], the capt directed some of the Gunners aft in Lieut. Hunters divission to fire as soon as they were ready, consequently bang went a number of Guns in Hunter's divission. The premier in violent manner [wanted] to know who fired those Guns, threatened to send below the officers and confine the gunners, he was informed that the capt ordered them to be fired, When he remarked, that he be dam, if he would have any thing more to do with it, and that he would ridicule the capt in the papers, he went aft, and said something to the capt but I could not hear what it was, I judge however that it was not very satisfactory, as he returned to the fore castle, and remarked to Lieut R, fire sir when you are ready. I take no farther interest in the matter, His manner and Language was both contemptuous and disrespectful, and most any other commander would have given the gentleman the pleasure of a few days below. About half past seven A. M. A man was seen on the house of the English consulate with a white flag, but disappeared almost immediately. It seems that he was struck in the breast by a thirty two pound shot when in the act of hoisting a flag of truce. A few minutes after this there were two white flags seen, one at the Custom house office and one on point Lastro. In a minute all was silence and we stopped firing on the hoisting of the white flag, very soon the Chief Judge or Alcalde of the place came off, and informed us or rather Capt. L. that Gen. Campusano had retreated in the night with all his forces and artillery without the people of the town's being aware, he said of it (false)--That he the Alcalde being the highest officer now here would deliver up the town and public buildings, stating that Campusano had rifled the public buildings of all their contents and carried these contents away with him, thus hostilities ceased, and we receive an empty town which might have been taken 24 hours sooner. In the afternoon Brevt Capt. Zeilin and myself landed with about seventy marines, and a piece of artillery when Lieut W. A. Bartlette read the Proclamation of Capt Lavallette, in the public square, (but there was a host of absent people out of hearing to listen to it although it commenced "A Los hatitans de Guaymas sova," and was written in the Spanish language by the reader.[]) This read and the american Flag hoisted, we took a stroll to see what had been the damage and to our surprise we found it truly contemptable, and were at once convinced that round shot could make very little impression on adobe walls. The Merchants both native and foreign, finding

*Lieutenant Watson, it is assumed, refers to Major General Sir Howard Douglas who published A Treatise on Naval Gunnery, and the numerous experiments of English mathematician, Charles Hutton, on the force of gunpowder and its applications to artillery.

that Captain L was not going to occupy the town with a military force requested and obtained permission to remove from the place all their merchandise and effects.--This done we returned on board ship a good deal fatigued and thoroughly disgusted with the temporizing policy of Capt. L. Scarcely had our boats left the wharf, when squadrons of enemy were seen coming in to the town, and although an occasional shell was thrown among them, such was their worthlessness that very few exploded. Consequently Campusano found his deserted town still at his command and actually as I was told slept in a house that night within range of our Guns. Fifty men could have held the place.

Thursday, 21 October 1847

Capt. Zeilin & myself with 70 marines were ordered on shore again this morning. Capt. L. Comdr. M. & Lieut B. came on shore to receive the public buildings. Lieut. [Enoch G.] Parrott landed with a party of seamen to blow up the Fort, but did not succeed, owing to the tenacity with which the adobies held together, and want of skill in mining, the large holes which he made at the base of the works in which he placed the powder were left open consequently the force of the powder escaped th[r]ough [the] opening without injuring the works. A piece of artillery was landed from the Congress. Notwithstanding that the town is almost deserted, yet there were persons still left who regardless of consequences and for the purposes of gain, had plenty of Rum, and by stelhth supplied our men with large quantities of it. About three P. M. we returned on board, got dinner, and received another order to go on shore. Capt. Zeilin, myself and Lieut Hunter, with Marines and about 40 seamen and two pieces of artillery landed and took possession of the store of Mr. Robinson, the object of our landing, so far as I could learn was to protect the property of this Robinson (an American) which it was rumored the enemy intended burning tonight. About eight P. M. we were informed by a man who had been sent out as a spy upon the enemy, that they were advancing in force, and were close at hand, this was believed possible as they had intelligence of our small force, and from their intimate knowledge of the village they may have conceived a nocturnal attack most suitable, and there is no doubt that it was, Capt. Zeilin considered it necessary to make signal for a reinforcement, which was immediately answered by firing a shell in the direction the enemy were likely to come, which fortunately exploded and no doubt cause[d] the enemy to retreat to his camp. In about 40 minutes we had a reinforcement of near 350 effective men, and two pieces of artillery, making our force altogether near 450 men. Capt L. & Comdr. M. came on shore with the men. The wind had sprung up about sunset and by nine o'clock blew a furious gale, In the distribution of the forces I was posted on the top of a row of houses with fifty marines, the roofs of the houses in this country are flat and covered with dirt, over it is a covering of sand and lime,--this being the dry season, the sand and dust from the hills added to that of the tops of the houses, kept up a continued cloud of dust all night, large pebbles and lumps of clay

were pelting us like hail, while the eyes mouth and nostrills were filled with dust, altogether I never passed so miserable or wretched a night in my life. The firing of the Gun in reply to our singal caused the enemy to retreat and we remained unmolested by them for the night although we were on the alert, I conceive that Campusano is extremely ignorant of his profession, for had he attack us with enery, our loss must have [been] very considerable and if he had fired the town he must have driven us to our boats for the advantage was all [on] his side.--

Friday, 22 October 1847

The Reveille was beat this morning about five A. M. when the troops all paraded in the square, Comdr. Montgomery proposed to march out & give the enemy battle, and although we all had passed so miserable a night, the proposition [was] hartily responded [to] by the whole force, Capt. Lavellette, declined doing so, and he at seven A. M. with his whole force except twenty M. and thirty sailors & one piece of artillery, returned on board the Congress. Comdr. M. remained on shore all day with a force of two hundred men. During the night past some little excesses were committed and some petty thefts were made by the sailors of the Congress, but not more perhaps than occurs with this description of men in all places under similar circumstances. During the day we occupied the fort, and some few persons came into the town and two persons were fired upon by the patrols, owing to their running from the guard, this I thought improper; for by the proclamaion we had issued the people had been invited to return to the town, & resume their daily avocations, and the running of the two men was no more than might have been expected.--Lieut. Bartlette and a party of men came on shore to day to assist Mr Robinson to remove on board of his ship, all the goods remaining in his Uncle's store, they got th[r]ough about sunset and we returned on board the ship, believing and hoping that we should no have to go on shore at this place again, for both men and officers are as completely disgusted as it is possible for men to be with the bad management of affairs.

Saturday, 23 October 1847

Contrary to all expectation we this morning received orders to go on shore. It seems that Lieut. Bartlette had received information that there were a quantity of Arms in some of the stores of the Foreign merchants, and as everything is of the highest importance, we went to search, and a most hasty and useless search was made and but eight inferior German pistols were found, about half past one we returned on board. The Congress unmoored & stood out to the outer anchorage, After we got dinner Lieut B. had found out that there were several Boxes of muskets &c. buried in a house on shore, consequently we were all ordered on shore and after a fruitless search of two hours we returned on board minus the muskets &c. which the far seeing Lieut had certain intelligence off. A deserter from the enemy came on board to day armed and equipped from him we learned

that the forces of Campusano were diminishing very fast by desertion, & that Campusano intends leaving for Pitic. The enemy have [a] signal pole on the top [of] a hill which overlooks the Harbor & by it he is informed of all our movements in the harbor.

Sunday, 24 October 1847

The weather quite warm during the day but cool at night, and exceedingly dry.--A large number of Launches and boats busily employed transporting the goods, furniture &c. from Guaymas to a small village called Puebla or Rancho de san Jose, about three miles off. It having been determined by the Foreign as well as the native merchants to remove altogether from Guaymas, in consequence of Camposana having cut off all supplies of both water and provisions, and issued his proclamation declaring that all persons, caught or know to have or attempted to supply either shall be shot wherever found. Hence in a few days we shall be keeping guard over a few empty houses,--hundreds of the people are now living in the open air with little or nothing to eat, and their property is being destroyed, owing entirely to the perverse and obstinate conduct of this cowardly Mexican General.--We have a report to-day that two hundred Huagui Indians has joined Gen. Camposana last night,--The Congress went to sea last night. We are all deeply mortified and pained at being left here, as we had hoped to have left these [parts] for home at [the] farthest in a month, Capt. Lavallette assured us that he would send the Dale immediately up to relieve us, but Navy officers, (of his Grade) promises, are slender dependencies.--The crew of this ship wrote a letter to the Commodore protesting in strong but respectful terms against being employed as a Guardo, and asking to be sent home, if there is no more fighting to do, or if there be any more, let them do it as soon as possible, as all their times have expired and they are anxious to return home;--We had prayers and a sermon by the Capt. to-day. A good many of the men and some of the officers amusing themselves fishing, ketching crabs &c during the day. The crew had a bathe, this evening.

Monday, 25 October 1847

The weather becoming cool & pleasant, the breeze fresh. The proclamation which was read on shore a few days ago, is erroneous both in what it sets forth, and the assumptions made for the Government, but I shall at some future period, when that document is made public speak of it in detail, The inhabitants of the town busily employed removing their effects, The crew & officers amusing themselves fishing. Fine mullet, excellent crabs, and very delicious oysters are found here.

Tuesday, 26 October 1847

The weather pleasant, We find the atmosphere here exceedingly drying, so much so that Buckets let stand[ing] any where between decks, a single day without being used will leak like a riddle,

and but two or three days are required for the hoops to fall off, We are compelled to keep the decks & Boats constantly wet, and the outside of the ship covered with canvass in order to preserve them. There was considerable stir among the Launches to-day, they have been engaged for some days past removing the goods furniture &c. of the merchants, to the Rancho of san Jose, (which is in my opinion, the most insane policy our wise Naval commanders could have adopted.) This being accomplished, they are anxious now to get there Launches out side the harbor, by which means, they could communicate with their ships and prevent there coming here.--A Boat was dispatched and all the Launches compelled to return. A Launch was brought in to-day, which came from Moulike a small village on the California shore of the Gulf. By her we learn that a schooner with American colors, run into Moulike on Wednesday last, and fired five shots into the village, and then stood out, This we suppose to be the tender of the Dale. I should have mentioned above that a small sloop was taken last night from Moulike also. They were both loaded with fruit, they were permitted to pass, thereby supplying the enemy with fruit. Notwithstanding that two days were devoted especially to Mr. Robinson, for the purpose of getting his wares, merchandize spicie &c. off, We were compelled to land again this evening in order to get four thousand dollars \$4,000, which was in the store of his Uncle [John A. Robinson] on shore, who was the late American Consul, and is now a prisoner on parole at Pitic; the conduct of this young Robinson is very extraordinary, and is of such character to justify the conclusion that there is a tacit understanding if not direct communication between him & Campusano. For but a day or two ago he was confident that Campusano would destroy every vistage of property belonging to either himself or his Uncle, and still it seems he can leave large sums of money in boxes in his store, or as he says have brought into [the] place from the country, Campusano who is in the town every night, must know these things, else he is a much greater fool than I take him to be,--We shall see. It is truly laughable, to see us here pretending to be in possession of Guaymas and the enemies sentinels in sight of us, and his drums heard distinctly every morning, while Campusano is ordering and driving the people from the [place] which by the Proclamation of Capt Lavallette is in our possession and under the protection of the Flag of the United States;--The fact is that the whole affair about Guaymas, the coming here was a piece of selfish vanity on the part of the seinor in command, and the delays previous to the Bombardment, and the course pursued subsequent, have been of the most temporizing and timid and imbicile, not to say, xxxxxxxx. But I suppose distance and time may shield the guilty from the merited indignation of the government at home. For my own part I will not share in their disgrace.

Wednesday, 27 October 1847

The weather pleasant,--The fishing party returned this morning without getting any fish, The first Lieut took a boat [and] went after oysters. I went with another Boat to fish for Turtle,--But

just as I reached the place, signal was made for our return, It seems that a party of the enemy had presumed to enter a town that was in our possession and destroy property, A shell was fired in the direction of the enemies Sentinels, which [was] reported to have burst near a party of persons, but I have not heard whether any one was hurt. Gen. Campusano made a flying visit to the deserted town last night passed through a few of the streets and then returned to his camp. It is the intention to warp the ship in nearer the shore to-morrow, in order to throw some shells up the valley, near Campusano['s] camp.

Thursday, 28 October 1847

The weather pleasant, cloudy and a little sprinkling of rain. Discovered as soon as it was light that the enemy had taken down the topmast of the Flag staff during the night and carried it off. Will it be believed by the people of the U. States, that [the] crew of a sloop of war, permitted a flag staff to be taken and carried off, from a town which Capt. Lavallette has publicly declared in his proclamation, to be in the possession of the U.S. But so it is. The town is entirely deserted, not a human being is to be seen any where about. The enemy's picket Guard still remains in the vicinity of the wells.--We are anxiously looking for the Dale, as we are all tired of Guard duty.

Friday, 29 October 1847

The weather cool and pleasant, Sometime in the night last night a small Brigantine came in, direct from San Blas. She is under Ecuadorian colors, but strong doubts were entertained and soon proved to be true, that she was not what she professed to be. But was wholly Mexican. She was examined and found to have neither log Book, invoice register or consignee, consequently she was seized as a prize, and a prize crew place on board. The Capt. gave a large dinner party to-day, to which all officers were invited, and most of them attended, It was a very pleasant affair.

Saturday, 30 October 1847

The weather pleasant, No sign of the enemy or any living creature in or about the town. Since the Brigantine Caroline was seized the Capt. (who previously had neither log, invoice or Register, and who had neither letter or paper on board,) has produced a log Book and invoice, and also a large number of letters and papers, By the letters and papers we have some farther particulars of the Capture of the City of Mexico,--The Resignation of Santa Anna, and the election of the Council of Herarra [Herrera] to the Presidency, We also learn by letters from Barron and Forbes of Tipei, addressed to Mr. Spencer of this place, That our governments has dispatched two 74 gun ships, two Frigates and one steamer to reinforce the squadron on this side, and many other items unimportant, but interesting just now.

Sunday, 31 October 1847

The weather pleasant.---We had quarters at 10 A. M. and service by the Capt. Quite a number of persons, were seen near the watering place this evening. And some among them appeared to be soldiers. The larger number were women.

Monday, 1 November 1847

The weather pleasant, cloudy and a little rain. We heard through a person belonging to the prize Brig Caroline, who was on shore to-day and out at Campusano['s] camp, that a guard was stationed in the town of sixteen men, and another at the watering of seventy-five men, that Campusano had about 400 men, most of whom were Indians, and but poorly armed, this however is a spaniards account and is not to be relied upon at all. Several parties out fishing to-day, but without any success, wanting skill.

Tuesday, 2 November 1847

The weather cool & pleasant. A large party of the enemy was seen in the vicinity of the watering this morning, and all the forenoon, about 11 A. M. the Capt. ordered some shells to be thrown in that direction, which was done and contrary to what we at first believed, the Guns threw the distance and considerably beyond it, three of the four shells exploded, and no people ever disappeared quicker, our shells fell directly amongst them. There is news here, that large bodies of troops have entered Mexico to reinforce Scott and Taylor,--Campusano seems anxious to know weather we intend marching into the interior;--as he wants to make a good offing with his heavy baggage before the gale commences.

Wednesday, 3 November 1847

The weather pleasant, Nothing new. A few people seen passing in and out of the town to-day, mostly likely removing their property.

Thursday, 4 November 1847

The weather becoming quite cool, About 11 o'clock last night, Mr. Robinson of the Brig Argo, wrote a note to Capt. Montgomery saying that he had just heard, that a party from the camp of Campusano, intended making an attack upon his Brig; for the purpose of destroying [it], the Brig was anchored near the main land, and nearly a mile distant from the Portsmouth, and although I do not believe that Campusano or any of his party possess sufficient spirit to attempt so bold an enterprise, yet it was possible for a body of daring men to accomplish the destruction of the Brig without our being able to prevent it in her present berth, Consequently I was sent with my Guard to take [possession] of her for the night, I went on board a little before twelve, and passed rather an uncomfortable night, although we saw nor heard nothing of the enemy, This morning at

sunrise, had the Brig's anchor lifted and towed her in under the guns of the Portsmouth about a cable length off when I returned on board the P. with my Guard. Removed the gun from the island on board ship, why this was not done I cannot imagine for surely it was in a most illegible position for annoying the enemy. Nothing new from the camp to-day.

Friday, 5 November 1847

The weather cool & pleasant. The nine pound field [gun] and guard which was stationed on the island, were removed on board yesterday, the reason was lest it might be captured in the night. The Guns of the ship were trained at a half cable's length to-night, and boarding pikes placed between each Gun, in order to repel the enemy in case they should undertake to board us. I really believe Capt. M. thinks them rash enough to make the attempt. Our time passes heavily being extremely monotonous, & tiresome.

Saturday, 6 November 1847

The weather quite cool at night, the atmosphere exceedingly clear and dry. I learn to day (and I believe the report correct) that Campusano, had made a requisition upon Pitic and some other town for fifty thousand dollars each, which was refused, the people answering that Campusano had done nothing, and could do nothing to defend the Province and that they did not intend to contribute any thing more to support Campusano and idle followers. The rancheros have refused to furnish any more bullocks, &c. I infer from all this that Campusano will be compelled to wage war upon his own countrymen to find means of support. And if we had any one to act with energy, we might take Campusano and the Province with ease.

Sunday, 7 November 1847

The weather cool & pleasant, At 10 A. M. had service by the Comdr. and afterwards a muster of the ships company. No news.

Monday, 8 November 1847

The weather pleasant & cool. At seven A. M. this morning the Dale's Gig was announced standing in to the harbor, there was a very audible but suppressed three cheers, as the Dale is our relief, very soon the Comdr. of the Dale came on board, and we learned that the Commodore was waiting for us at San Jose, and that he wished Comdr. Montgomery to make all possible dispatch in joining him, consequently we go to sea to-morrow although we might have gone this evening.-- By the Dale we learned that the Ohio and the Steamer Union sailed for this station in June last, and that the Preble had gone to Panama for Com Jones. We also heard that so soon as Mazatlan was taken that this ship will go immediately home. The Erie did not go home from Monterey as was intended when we left there. But may go from Mazatlan on the arrival of the Lexington. It is said that a body

of some two hundred men, have been raised in lower California for the purpose of attacking Lieut. Col. [Henry S.] Burton at La paz, some trouble had taken place. The unfortunate misunderstandings of Kearney & Stockton in their intercourse in California seem likely to be productive of serious difficulties in the U. States. A Boat and Wood being necessary from the shore we landed, this evening and found a number of females, families and a considerable number of men quietly living on shore. I understand that Compusano is much alarmed at the appearance of another ship. We have begged and said all that could be possibly said to persuade Comdrs. Montgomery & Selfridge to march out and attack this man, but to no use, they will not go, We are busily preparing for sea,--

Tuesday, 9 November 1847

The weather cool pleasant, About 5 A. M. this morning we got underway with a fine fresh breeze and stood out of the harbor, bound I believe for La paz, to take Lieut Col Burton and his command to Mazatlan, if they will consent to go. The Prize Lieut Bartlette also weighed anchor & stood out.

Wednesday, 10 November 1847

The weather pleasant, Nothing new. The Capt re-iterated his order about hair and whiskers, envious old man, does he think the loss of a little hair is so deeply mortifying to us, he is sadly mistaken

Thursday, 11 November 1847

The weather pleasant. We stood into Bay of La paz about 1 P. M. and got up to the anchorage, about 8 P. M. Act. Lieut. B. F. B. Hunter was dispatched on shore, to know if Col. Burton and his command were going to join the Commodore, so soon as he returns we shall sail. This Bay was visited by the conqueror of Mexico Cortez some three hundred years ago. It has altered but little since then.

Friday, 12 November 1847

The weather hazy & breeze Fresh. Lieut. Hunter returned this morning at 4 A. M. As we had previously learned from the Dale, Col Burton's command could leave La paz, the Col is absent (at San Jose). We also learned here that a body of the enemy (or rather a bonditti of mexicans[]) some Forty strong, had come over from the other side, and by force or bribery had attached a number of rancheros to their party, and were committing the most lawless acts upon both friends and foes, They had sent a message in to La paz that they intended to burn the town, In consequence of which and Col. Burtons absence the women & children, had moved down to the island of Pitchelingo for greater safety. There is I imagine but little fear to be entertained from these villians, and as to their attacking the place it is all gas. I nevertheless conceived it to be the duty of Commodore Shubrick, to drive these bandit from the country, which can be easily

done, and if he can get hold of them put the leaders to death. The Padre Don Vinciente, a pious and worthy old gentleman, is staying at the island with the families, some thirty of the Californians who it seems positively refused to have any thing to do with this robber party, have taken up arms in defence of the town and placed themselves under the command of Col. Burton, these are all men whose families live here. The Col. is sufficiently strong to meet all contingencies. As soon as Lieut H. returned we up anchor and stood off on a wind, it was blowing fresh, and about one o'clock P. M. it blew a severe gale, we reefed down but found it impossible to beat against the wind and sea, so we stood back and anchored off the bite of Pitchelingo. A small schooner came in and went up to town, we understand that Col. Burton returned in her, if so we shall have news.

Saturday, 13 November 1847

Still blowing a gale of wind. The boat has gone to town, it is more moderate to-night, and we may possibly on the return of the Boat go to sea to night. I sincerely hope so.

Sunday, 14 November 1847

The breeze fresh & weather pleasant. The Boat returned from town about 8 P. M. last night. It was then clamm consequently we could not get under way. We learned that Com. Shubrick had gone over to Mazatlan, and had sent orders over by Col B. for us to join him there without delay. The Com left a small guard of 20 marines Lieut. [Charles] Heywood, at San Jose. Col B. also informs us that this ship is to go home immediately (I hope so). The Col is fortifying La paz preparatory to his marching out in search of the robber party in his neighborhood. The Com. intends fortifying and garrisoning Mazatlan;--San Blass and Accapulco he intends destroying--The report that two thousand american troops were on the march for California is confirmed. It is reported that Gen. Scott lost ninety-seven officers and eleven hundred men killed and wounded in taking the City of Mexico. Santa Anna has not [been] heard from since he left the city. We got under way at 4 A. M. this morning, blowing fresh with a heavy head swell, and after a hard beat we cleared the Bay about eight P. M. At 10 A. M. we had quarters, inspection & prayers by the capt. also the articles of War.

Monday, 15 November 1847

The weather pleasant, breeze moderate. A large sail made on the lee Beam about 4 P. M. supposed to be a Frigate, she hauled on a wind so soon as she made us, evidently wanting to speak [to] us, but as we did not heave too, she kept away about sunset, and from the course she is steering I suppose she's bound to Mazatlan, distant one hundred miles.

Tuesday, 16 November-Friday, 31 December 1847

The weather pleasant & breeze light. We arrived at [Mazatlan] this evening about sunset, found the Independence, Congress & Cyane there, the American Flag was flying over cuartil.--We learned that on the eleventh the Commodore ran in, and summoned the town to surrender, giving them two hours to return an answer. Gen. [Lieutenant Colonel Rafael] Telles it seems preferred to retreat with his force rather than fight so that the forces of the com. landed and took possession without opposition.--We anchored in the new harbor about eight o'clock at night. 17th the Independence came around into the new harbor this morning. The marines and one company of sailors landed to-night,--We were quartered in an old hospital building filled with fleas and sand flies, with myriads of mosquitos, pass[ed] a very uncomfortable night, It appears that the enemy had used the building as a powder manufactory, and had in their hurry left their machine used for grinding it in the building, one of the sailors, whose curiosity had been excited by it undertook to examine it with a light when a small portion of powder which had been left, caught and exploded, burning the fellows face a good deal, but without doing him any serious injury. 18th we returned on board early this morning. A court martial convened on board the portsmouth to try some men,--between this time and the 31st there was not much of importance occurred, except one unfortunate circumstance, which I would gladly pass by, but I deem it well to recollect it. It had been usual for scouting parties to go out every night to watch the roads leading from the country into [town], and not infrequently [it] happened that [the] enemies scouts and ours met, when they the enemy invariably ran, as was the case on the morning of the 18th.--A scout on a larger scale was gotten up on the night of the [date left blank] or rather the morning of [date left blank] consisting of two divisions, one proceeded by water and the [other] by land, the party that went in boats arrived last--landed and were proceeding to join the other party, this party owing to some cause which has not been explained, mistook the party from the boats, and the boat party seems to have been ignorant of the party which had gone by land, in this ignorance the darkness of the morning and the supposition that both were under that [the] other was an enemy, a sharp skirmish took place before they discovered their mistake, while this was going on a small advance party of the shore party, had come upon and attack[ed] a scouting party of the enemy, when a sharp firing took place, in the meley we had several men wounded and one belonging to the Congress killed, but it is uncertain whether he was killed or the wounded, wounded by the enemy or our own men, charity has said that it was the enemy and I will not lift [the] curtain to determine the truth,--Lieut [Stephen C.] R[owen]. of the Cyane commanded the Boat party & Lieut S. from the Cuartil comd the shore party. Lieut [Henry A.] Wise & [George L.] Selden were both slightly wounded, they were all sailors, and sea officers, except Lieut [Henry W.] Halleck of the Engineers. This put an end to the scouting at least for awhile.--The court martial having completed its Labors, Adjourned on the [date left blank], one case that of Robert Thompson of this ship,

who was tried for disrespect and given two dozen lashes, but more of this hereafter; I received my commission as a first Lt. here, and on the 29th several of the officers and myself took dinner on shore,--having drank very little for a long time past, I drank a little wine, which I confess that I felt but was by no means drunk, when I came off the 1st Lieut reported me to the Comdr. both of whom most cordially dislike me,--and rejoiced at the most trival opportunity of annoying [me], (I doubtless deserved to be reported) but not in the manner [in] which it was done, I came on board reported my return and went to my room, in a few seconds the comdr. sent for me and said I was intoxicated. I told him I was not, but prejudice had blinded him and I was sent below, but not until I had called several of my brother officers to witness that I was not drunk, I waited upon the Comdr. in the morning and stated the circumstances to him, and after considerable talk he said he would not report me to the com: if the 1st Lieut would withdraw his report, but this the ill natured beast refused to do, consequently I was reported, and the case so highly colored that I had considerable trouble in satisfying the com: of my innocence, he however restored me with a promise if I should be found so again that the Comdr. should report me to the Secretary. I have much to say. On the first of Decermber we learn[ed] that the Portsmouth was to sail for san Jose on her way home, and on the second we left for san Jose, at which place we arrived on the 3rd.--The south Hampton had been dispatched some few days previous, and we found her at san Jose. --San Jose Dec. 3rd I landed this evening with my Guard and joined the garrison under Lieut Heywood. On the 17th of Nov. Lieut Heywood & his small garrison was attacked by one hundred & fifty Mexicans, who kept a sharp engagement until the 18th. Lieut Heywood defended himself most gallantly, during this protracted engagement. There was but one man of the garrison wounded. The enemy lost one officer of high rank & eleven men killed, there wounded it's impossible to ascertain, On the eighteenth while the fighting was going on, The Whale ship Magnolia Captain Simmons entered the Bay fired two guns, cleared every thing and came to anchor in man of war style, [put] out boats & landed his crew, The enemy not knowing the strength of this reinforcement and being unwilling to meet them, retreated from the place in double quick time. The same evening another whale ship the Edward came and landed her crew also, which gave to the garrison a force of eighty or a hundred men, consequently the enemy wisely concluded to make tracks and get out of their reach--I remain[ed] on shore from the 3rd to the eighteenth, during which [time] we [were] busily employed strengthening Heywoods works, and recruiting his force in order that we might sail as early as possible for the U. States.

Saturday, 1 January 1848

San Jose, (L) California. The [weather] quite disagreeable owing to a strong N. W. wind. It [is] reported that Col. Burton had marched out with his force from La paz and attacked [Captain Manuel] Penada [Pineda], who after a sharp skirmish was dispersed. We know

what importance to attach to this report if true it is the wind up to the enemies operations in this part of the country.

Sunday, 2 January 1848

The weather pleasant. Had quarters prayers and a muster, I went on shore, learned that a man named Gregoria Cruz had been made prisoner by his country, we have regarded him as our enemy, which he undoubtedly was, but he seems to have excited the ire of his countrymen. It is reported that we are going to sea, to-morrow. God grant it may be so, for we have been humbugged quite long enough, and all are thoroughly disgusted.

Monday, 3 January 1848

The weather pleasant, breeze fresh from N. W. As was reported on yesterday, we this morning began early making preparations for getting underway, but the time for our sailing had been stated so often and it had as often proven untrue, that there was not a man on board who believed that we should go. In fact the Comdr. had vacilated so much that every person on board had no confidence in any thing that he said. However, about two P. M. We were all agreeably surprised to hear the Boatswain pipe all hands to up anchor for home, and certainly no crew ever worked with more bouyant spirits, in fact all seems anxious to get underway before the poor old man could c[h]ange his mind. We got underway, and stood on a wind, as though we intended beating up the Gulf in order to deceive the people on shore, as to the actual course the ship was going, we beat about until dark, and then shaped our course for valparaiso, all hands prays for a short passage, we shall probably not be less than forty-five or fifty days,-- To-night the last high hill of california was just preceptible amid the haze. I bid it farewell, and I hope for a long very long time, I dios, California.

Tuesday, 4 January 1848

At sea. The weather pleasant, breeze light but fair. All hands appear cheerful and good natured, praying for fresh breezes.

Wednesday, 5 January 1848

The weather pleasant, Breeze fresh and fair--

Thursday, 6 January 1848

The weather growing warm, breeze very light. Punished Alvin Boody (on sea) with half dozen for smuggling liquor some days ago. The capt made a speech, which was [in] bad taste, "usual."

Friday, 7 January 1848

The weather pleasant, nearly calmn.

Saturday, 8 January 1848

Warm clear and calm--

Sunday, 9 January 1848

Weather pleasant, breeze light but fair, Had quarters [at] 10 A. M. The Capt read prayers and a sermon,--Quite a large shark was caught this evening of the shovelnose species. I have omitted to mention that we had a passenger, on board, his name is J. Quin Thornton, he is from Oregon, and is said to be deputed as an agent by the present Territorial legislature to represent the interest of that territory in the city of Washington, of this man I know but little and that little does not impress me at [all] favorable, he may be a suitable person, for the objects of his mission. I believe that he is judge of one of the territorial courts, and is in point of ability a 4th or 5th rate lawyer, his is by birth from Virginia.

Monday, 10 January 1848

The weather pleasant, There was caught to-day a large Shark, called the hammer headed shark, from the resemblance of its head to a Hammer, and is I believe a distinct branch of the shark tribe. It is very rarely met with,--The passage so far has been uninteresting & monotonous.

Tuesday, 11 January 1848

The weather pleasant, breeze fresh, nothing new.

Wednesday, 12 January 1848

The weather as usual, breeze quite fresh, no change.

Thursday, 13 January 1848

The weather mild, breeze very high, ship going 11 & 12 [k]nots, The time however hangs heavily on our hands, but without any apparent cause,

Friday, 14 January 1848

The weather pleasant, a few passing clouds and a little rain. Breeze light and variable, as is usual in and near the Equator.

Saturday, 15 January 1848

The weather warm & cloudy, nearly calm all day. Caught a shark this evening, about seven feet long.--nothing new.

Sunday, 16 January 1848

The weather warm, cloudy and raining nearly all day. Breeze light & Baffling. There was no muster or service to-day, in consequence of the rain and variableness of the weather. Many were pleased at this, and doubtless would be glad if every remaining sabbath which we have to remain on board the ship, might prove equally unpropitious, not that any of us have any aversion to hearing the scriptures, or contempt for the worship of our Maker, But unfortunately, we entertain both for the officiating person here, the fact is we are too well acquainted, & it's high time we parted.

Monday, 17 January 1848

The weather warm cloudy some rain & breeze very light, It seems we [are] doomed to be always unhappy in our mess affairs,--We have never had either a cook or steward since we sailed from the U. States, that was worth one cent, and although we have had change after change, yet we seem only to have changed from bad to worse, when at Mazatlan we were entirely without a cook, we however succeeded as a special favor to obtain one from the Congress w[h]o came out as capt Lavellett's cook, for three or four weeks he did very well compared to what we had had,--but he has been gradually declining until he has become so very bad that it is past endurance, consequently the mess grumble a great deal, and pitch into the caterer, to know why he does not have him flogged, the [caterer] throws up the caterership, and another is appointed (Dr. G.) We learned also that the Comdr. would not flog the man even if he was reported, so we have to do the best we can for the present.

Tuesday, 18 January 1848

The weather warm, breeze light cloudy with some rain,

Wednesday, 19 January 1848

The weather mild, cloudy and rain & squally, We crossed the line (or equator) about five o'clock P. M. in longitude 109^o West, and we [are] all pleased at again being in the South Pacific. We shall probably be twenty-five or thirty days reaching Valparaiso, & 60 home,

Thursday, 20 January 1848

The weather warm, cloudy with rain squalls, breeze fresh.

Friday, 21 January 1848

The weather a little cool, Breeze fresh, and ship progressing finely.

Saturday, 22 January 1848

The weather very pleasant--Breeze fresh.

Sunday, 23 January 1848

The weather as usual. Had Quarters & prayers at 10 A. M.

Monday, 24 January 1848

The weather pleasant a sail was reported this morning about half past three, she was standing before the wind, she was supposed to be a whaler.

Tuesday, 25 January 1848

The weather as usual. Breeze not so fresh, nor so favorable.

Wednesday, 26 January 1848

The weather as usual, Breeze steady being the trades, rain squalls.

Thursday, 27 January 1848

The weather squally but pleasant. Last night about half past 10 P. M. quite a violent squall struck very suddenly, fortunately by letting go the topsail halyards (topgallant & royal sails being clewed up) main sheet and spanker outhauler, the ship was ran off before it. The ship however careened very much. The great anxiety to make all head way possible, causes the officers of the Deck to hang on to their sails injudiciously, and consequently the difficulty last night, was owing to not having commenced in time to shorten sail, All were called, but the squall did not last more than half an hour, and after it was all over there was a most complete growl fore and aft, as all hands (save and except always the idler's, for instance the surgeon, Marine officer &c.[]) got a very handsome ducking. Lieut. B. was off. of the deck. The breeze continues fresh & squally.

Friday, 28 January 1848

The weather pleasant. Breeze steady,--nothing new.

Saturday, 29 January 1848

The weather pleasant, Breeze light with a S. W. swell.

Sunday, 30 January 1848

The weather pleasant, Breeze very light, quite a heavy swell running from the S. W.--At 10 A. M. there was quarters, prayers and a Sermon read by the commander; The passage is dull & uninteresting.

Monday, 31 January 1848

The weather pleasant. Privates [Erastus A.] Burnham and [Samuel] Sample who have been confined sick with the Mazatlan Fever, have recovered and returned to duty to-day. Nearly a calm.

Tuesday, 1 February 1848

Pleasant, & calm; a heavy swell fr S. W.

Wednesday, 2 February 1848

Pleasant and calm, the heavy swell from the S. W. continues.

Thursday, 3 February 1848

Pleasant weather, a fresh breeze from the N. with swell from the S. W.

Friday, 4 February 1848

The weather pleasant breeze light & fair, no change.

Saturday, 5 February 1848

The weather pleasant. Quite calm & monotonous.

Sunday, 6 February 1848

The weather delightful, At 10 A. M. there was quarters and inspection of the crew by the Comdr. after which we had prayers, hymns and a long posy sermon, by the comdr. altogether very uninteresting.

Monday, 7 February 1848

The weather pleasant, passing clouds, breeze fresh and fair.

Tuesday, 8 February 1848

The weather a little cool & cloudy, breeze fresh and fair.

Wednesday, 9 February 1848

The weather cool & cloudy. I felt unwell to-day and took some medicine, the breeze light and somewhat baffling.--

Thursday, 10 February 1848

The [weather] cool & cloudy, breeze light, the ship quite uncomfortable, rolling excessively,--nothing new and quite dull.

Friday, 11 February 1848

The weather cool & cloudy, wind variable, with a very heavy swell from the westward,--The Purser sent up at ten P. M. last night, sent to the Capt. and requested permission for a light, which the Comdr. refused.--clearly evincing his emnity towards the Purser, the surgeon in the next room to the Purser had a light until 12 Midnight. The Comdr. gave as a reason for allowing the surgeon a light, was in consequence of his the surgeon's being unwell, but the S. says that it is false.

Saturday, 12 February 1848

The weather cool & cloudy blowing fresh, the ship going ten [k]nots. Saw a bark to win[d]ward, but at too great a distance for us to speak [to] her, she is probably an American craft.

Sunday, 13 February 1848

The weather cool, breeze light, and swell very high.

Monday, 14 February 1848

The weather clear, cool & breeze moderate, The island of Mas a Fuera [Mas Afuera] in sight all day to win[d]ward, This island so far as I can learn is uninhabited, and seldom frequented except by the sealers. It is as it's name implies, the farthest from the coast of Chili, to which it belongs.

Tuesday, 15 February 1848

The weather cool, cloudy and moderate. We made the Island of Juan Fernandez, a penal island belonging to Chili. We passed about forty miles from [it], so that it was only perceptible in the distance. I learn that the chilian government has abandoned it as a penal colony, and that there are few if any persons residing on it--

Wednesday, 16 February 1848

The weather quite cool, haizy, breeze fresh, & ahead. We found from the color of the water, (which is not so deep a blue) that we were on soundings, although two hundred miles from the coast, passed this morning a whale ship, cruising in search of whales, nothing new.

Thursday, 17 February 1848

The weather cool, but fair, the breeze quite fresh, made two sail to-day, made the land about 12 M. and stood into the Bay of Valpariaso about six P. M. just after we entered the Bay it fell a calmn, and Admiral [Sir Michael] Seymore [Seymour] dispatched three large boats to tow us in, by means of towing and light airs we

succeeded in coming to anchor about 11 P. M. We found [the] English ship of the line Collingwood, and Brig Spy here, quite a numerous fleet of merchant vessels of all nations merly lying here and one Chilian Brig of war. The Ohio had been here, & was here joined by Com. Jones, she sailed some two weeks past for Callao. The Columbus sailed from here for the U.S. about three months ago, A young prussian officer who had been some time in our service named Duvale (a count) died here very suddenly of an inflammation of the Bowels. The Columbus was eighty days from san Francisco direct, a long passage. Com. Jones left an order here for all american men of war to follow him to Callao, which might arrive at this place, but we are going to construe that order not to include us. We were delighted to get back once [more] to civilized life, and where we might at least indulge in some of the delicacies of the markets. There was no late news from the U.S. we learned that two troop ships had arrived in the Pacific, with men to fill up the N. York Regiment.

Friday, 18 February 1848

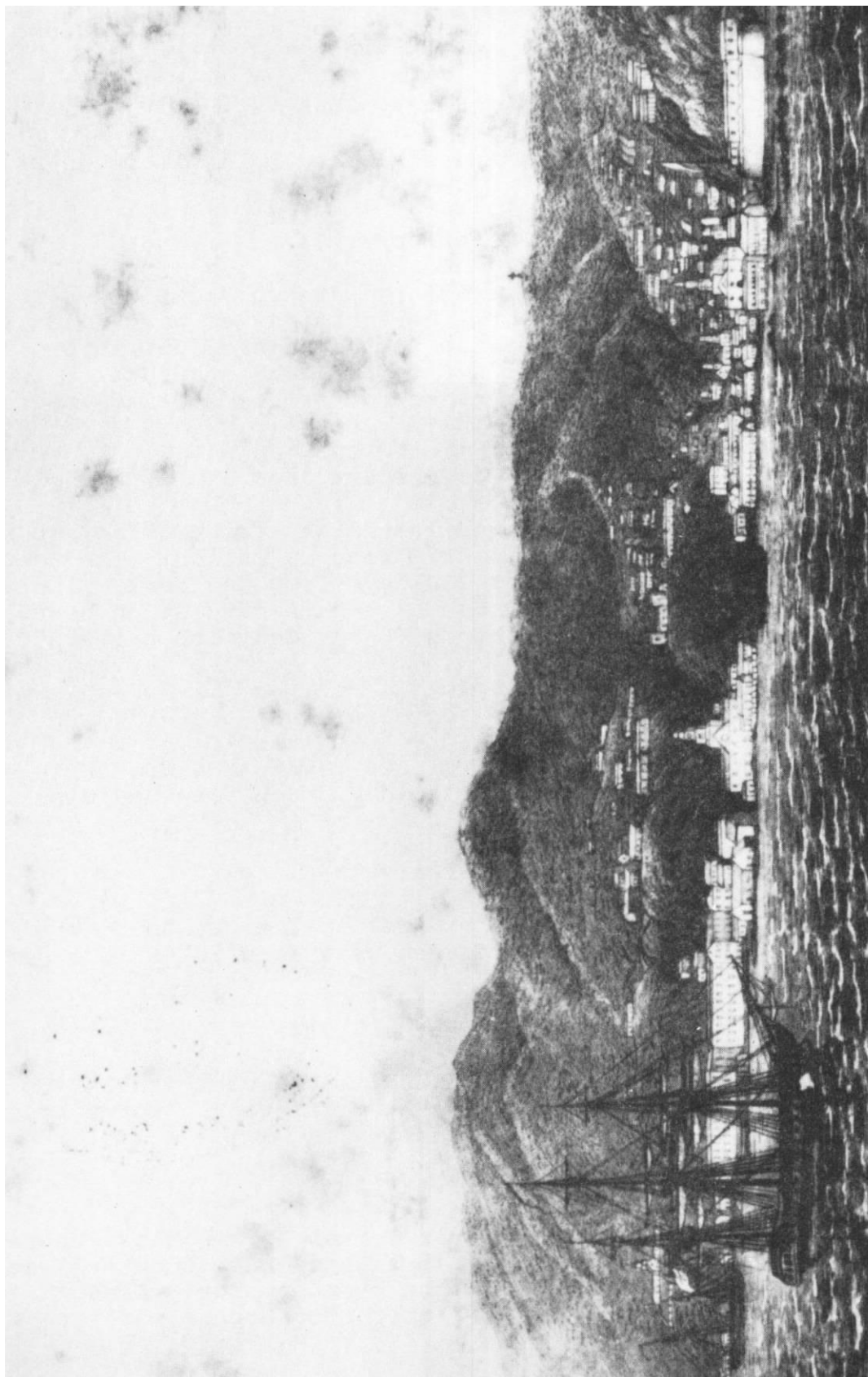
Valpariaso--The weather quite mild, the Consul [E. Ritchie Dorr] visited the ship this morning and was saluted, at twelve o'clock the Chilian Flag was saluted with 21 guns which was promptly returned from the shore. There was considerable visiting among the Naval Commanders today.--We learned that Commodore [David] Gresinger had come out to command of the East India Squadron, and that the Congress was to be the Flag ship, not very pleasant news for the officers of the Congress, who have had two years hard service on the coast of californa. I think we are unusually lucky in not falling in with Com. Jones, for if we had there is no telling when we should have got off for home. Indeed I fear that we are not entirely safe yet, for by some possibility Jones may have heard of our departure, if so he will do every thing to intercept us, and as there are several arrivals expected from Callao in a few days hence Wednesday the 23rd is fixed on for the day of sailing. And indeed such is the vacilation of the powers that be, that I shall only conclude that we are safe, when we have doubled cape Horn, and not until then. Several vessels went to sea to-day and one or two arrived. We commenced giving the men liberty to-day, which is high time, for they have not had liberty for over two years.--Nearly all the officers were on shore to-day and some remaining all night. I will (I think) go to-morrow.--

Saturday, 19 February 1848

The weather fine, as is usual at Valparaiso.

Sunday, 20 February 1848

The weather good,--the ship in considerable uproar giving the men liberty in small parties, a majority of whom returned intoxicated, The Rev. Mr. Turnbull, performed service on board to-day, he appears



Valparaiso, Chile

a very pleasant man, and is supported here by the seamen friend Society of New York. I went on shore to-day and remained all night,

Monday, 21 February 1848

The Governor visited the ship and was saluted. The American ship Chili sailed for Boston today.

Tuesday, 22 February 1848

I omitted to mention the arrival of the French Sloop of War (La Brillante) on Friday. This being the Birth day of Washington, the national Flag was hoisted at the mast head's of our ship, the English, Chilian and French Ship's [of] War, and a salute of twenty-one guns fired at meridian. I went on shore this evening and remained to [go to] the opera.

Wednesday, 23 February 1848

The English Steamer Sampson arrived last night from Callao, no news except that the Ohio, Preble, and Erie were at Callao,--The American store ship Matilda arrived to day 120 days from New York, with stores and passengers. All the liberty men have been brought on board, Our bills are all Paid, and all hands (thank God) are called to up anchor for home.

Thursday, 24 February 1848

The weather cool, & breeze fresh. Lieut R[evere]. & H[unter]. on the sick list. I felt quite unwell to-day, took some medicine & turned in early.

Friday, 25 February 1848

The weather quite cool, I was very unwell all night took more medicine this morning,--some sails seen, standing in various directions.

Saturday, 26 February 1848

The [weather] as usual, breeze fresh and ship uncomfortable from the high seas, I feel much better to-day. Lieut H. improving, all doing well,

Sunday, 27 February 1848

The weather milder this morning, Juan Fernandez and Messa Fuera islands in sight, two or three sail in sight, Had [quarters] at 10 A. M. and prayers with a long sermon by the Comdr. Lieut H. went on duty to-day. Lieut R much better, the breeze moderate & more favorable.

Monday, 28 February 1848

The weather cold, and squally, nothing new.

Tuesday, 29 February 1848

The weather cool, breeze moderate & steady. A large Albatross was caught today.--Nothing new. All hands getting ready for the Cape.

Wednesday, 1 March 1848

The weather mild, breeze quite light and every indication of a change. A large Porpoise was caught this morning, and an Albatross.

Thursday, 2 March 1848

The weather cold. Breeze moderate all the first part of the day. About 2 P. M. it came on to blow, and is blowing quite a gale this evening.

Friday, 3 March 1848

The weather cool, and alternate sunshine & clouds. The breeze moderate and ahead, and present prospects indicate a long passage.

Saturday, 4 March 1848

The weather cool & cloudy, breeze fresh and ahead.

Sunday, 5 March--Thursday, 16 March 1848

The weather cool, blowing a gale this evening, from this time until Thursday the 16th We alternate[d] [between] gale and moderate breezes and calm, cloud rain snow and sunshine, for the first four or five days it blew heavily with a very high sea, the hatches were batened down, and the ship more uncomfortable than I have every known, here in fact this weather continued until we made Diego Runeries [Ramuraez], the very great change in the temperature produced catarrh with almost all hands.--Such was the very uncomfortable motion of the ship, that we could not sleep, nor eat with any pleasure, and as for spreading the cloth or placing the dishes on the table, it was attempted but once, by which the amount of our crockery was awfully curtailed,--so we took our meals by hand braced up in some corner so that we should not fetch away, but most of us took it in bed, where we for [the] most part spent our time endeavoring to keep out the cold, But so soon as we made Diego Runeries the weather seemed to grow better although we were off the very pitch of the Cape we were becalmed for two days when we took a light breeze and finally came round with studdingsails. There were a number of sails seen here, passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It wants but seven days of three years since we doubled the cape on our outward bound passage,--long enough in all consciencies for men to be kept at one

time from home, and would that those who administer our naval affairs both at home and abroad, had two or three such cruises to make as I am persuaded that they would learn some valuable experience, & much benefit the service.

Friday, 17 March 1848

Atlantic Ocean, The weather quite cool fresh breeze and ahead until about 4 P. M. when the wind hauled to the S. W. and is blowing a gale, The ship is sending before it, under double reefed Topsails and foresail, the sea is rising rapidly, the night is hazy, and dark, and we are near the region of ice bergs, consequently a hight look out should be kept, the ship is going eleven knots.

Saturday, 18 March 1848

Blowing a fresh S. W. gale, the ship having run in twenty hours up to 12 M. to-day, two hundred and thirty-eight (238) miles by the log, which agree with the observation.,--The weather is growing something milder.

Sunday, 19 March 1848

The gale still continues from the S. W. The weather clear but cool. Lieuts. Missroon, Revere, & Hunter, and Midshipman Simes sick, Lieut Bartlette & Midshipmen Grafton & Davidson on duty, The Capt in consequence of the two watch Lts. has determined to heave the ship too at night, thereby loosing much time while this fine fair wind continues, Midshipmen Grafton & Davidson, have both been seven years in service, and are as familiar, and as capable of taking charge of the Deck now, as they ever will be, hence the fears of the Capt are not only unfounded as to the capacity of these officers, but is very annoying, & vexatious.

Monday, 20 March 1848

The weather clear and growing much milder. The Breeze fresh but drawing ahead, Capt M. did not heave too last night as he threatened to do,--why I do not know.

Tuesday, 21 March 1848

The weather clear & mild, the breeze light & ahead, the sick improving slowly, speculation runs high as to our passage from here to Boston, some say 38 days, others 40 to 42, and others say from 45 to 48, I trust 38 may be right, but I shall [be] satisfied if we arrive in 50. The latitude to-day 40^o 55' 30" south, Boston is in 42^o 21' --" N. Latitude.

Wednesday, 22 March 1848

The weather mild, passing clouds, and a very large number of birds about to-day passed a bark last night standing N. E. by N. The sick improving.

Thursday, 23 March 1848

The weather mild, Thick cloudy and rain breeze very fresh from S. E. Ship going eleven knots.

Friday, 24 March 1848

The weather mild, Thick cloudy, and rain and light[en]ing, sea high and ship uncomfortable, breeze fresh.

Saturday, 25 March 1848

The weather quite mild, passing clouds with some rain, breeze light. Lieuts. R. & H. and midshipman Simes, recovered from their sickness and returned to duty to-day.--Nothing worthy of note.

Sunday, 26 March 1848

The weather mild, wind light. Had Quarters at 10 A. M. with prayers and a sermon ready by the Capt.--

Monday, 27 March 1848

The weather warm, cloudy with rain squalls, wind variable, A large water spout was seen to leeward this evening. I saw it, and it was very beautiful, distant about 12 miles.

Tuesday, 28 March 1848

The weather quite warm, breeze light & squally.

Wednesday, 29 March 1848

The weather warm, & very squally with rain.

Thursday, 30 March 1848

The [weather warm] wind light, fair, & rain.

Friday, 31 March 1848

The weather very warm, breeze light, & few clouds.

Saturday, 1 April 1848

South Atlantic Latitude 25° 46'--Longitude 35° 50' West 12 o'clock M. The weather warm, calm, a breeze sprung up at 5 o'clock but nearly ahead or rather ahead. The Capt gave an order to-day requiring the [crew] to shave the upper lip a very proper order.

Sunday, 2 April 1848

The weather quite warm, cloudy & breeze fresh. At 10 A. M. had quarters and inspected the crew, the rules & Articles for the government of the Navy were read in part. I have noticed that several articles were omitted in the reading of the regulations, why I do not know. The commander had a hymn, some psalms, parts of a chapter of one of the apostles I believe John, and prayers of the episcopal church for morning service. The ship is found to be very crank, owing to the small quantity of provisions and water on board clearly showing the want of more balast. About five P. M. it came on to blow and rained in torrents with sharp lightening, and while they were busily employed in reducing sail, a heavy squall struck the ship, splitting the foresail, which was an old one, and parted the lee mizen topsail brace but fortunately there were no men on the yard at that time, The rain continues to pour down, the wind has moderated.

Monday, 3 April 1848

The weather quite warm, cloudy & breeze fair, but moderate, There was sharp lightening last night & rain most of the night.

Tuesday, 4 April 1848

The weather warm, cloudy, rain and breeze fresh.

Wednesday, 5 April 1848

The weather last night was th[r]eatening and squally, it has been cloudy with a little rain all day breeze light but squally & the ship is so light that we have to be very careful in carrying sail. There has been three sail in sight to-day.

Thursday, 6 April 1848

The weather quite warm, wind light, several sail overhauled and passed in the last twenty-four hours.

Friday, 7 April 1848

The weather clear & warm. A sail reported from the mast head this morning, and we have had some little excitement all day in the race between us, we came up with her about five P. M. she was a portuguese bark from Rio with merchandize & passengers, we spoke [to] her and

exchanged longitudes with her, ours was $32^{\circ} 50'$, hers was $32^{\circ} 30'$ after a number of questions and answers, Lt B. wrote the name of our ship on a board and showed it to them, when they wrote silencio and showed it to us, this was the name of the vessel, while at the same time it was asking us to be silent, hence the joke.

Saturday, 8 April 1848

The weather warm, breeze light but fair. A sail passed ahead of us bound probably to Rio. I have omitted to mention, that we have big exercises every day.

Sunday, 9 April 1848

The weather very warm, a sail reported this morning. For the last few days we have [seen] two or three sails a day. We had service by the Comdr at 10 A. M. after which a general muster.

Monday, 10 April 1848

The weather warm, passing clouds, breeze moderate, Latitude $2^{\circ} 50'$ South, Longitude $35^{\circ} 00'$.

Tuesday, 11 April 1848

The weather quite warm, cloudy with light showers, breeze quite moderate, Latitude $00^{\circ} 24' 00''$.

Wednesday, 12 April 1848

The weather warm, cloudy with rain, breeze very fresh from N. E. Latitude at M. $1^{\circ} 32' 00''$ North. In consequence of the lightness of the ship, all the empty tanks & casks were pumped full of salt water.

Thursday, 13 April 1848

The weather warm, clear, breeze fresh, from N. E.

Friday, 14 April 1848

The weather growing cooler, cloudy, breeze very fresh, going an average of 10 [k]nots per hour at sunset reefed top sails.

Saturday, 15 April 1848

The weather somewhat cooler, breeze fresh. Cloudy.

Sunday, 16 April 1848

The weather pleasant, breeze fresh & cloudy. At 10 A. M. we had an inspection of the crew and prayers by the Comdr.

Monday, 17 April 1848

The weather pleasant, hazy and breeze fresh. Passed an English Hermerphadite Brig to-day.--Lat. 15° 25'.

Tuesday, 18 April 1848

The weather fine, hazy and breeze light.

Wednesday, 19 April 1848

The weather pleasant, clear & breeze very light,--Collins, an old man, who was sent on board by the Consul at Valparaiso, Died this morning about five o'clock of Paralysis and general debility. Collins was an American, I believe a native of Baltimore, and about fifty-five years old, he was in the service during the last war, and was in the engagement at Baltimore,--He came to the Pacific about 25 years ago and served on board the Frigate Macedonian (Com. [John] Down's [Downes],) he left her at Valparaiso and had been variously employed there until within the last year or two when he [was] struck with a paralysis, he was there sustained by the American residents, until he came upon the Consul hands from total disability and was on his way home, as a distressed seaman when his suffering was terminated by Death. C. was enthusiastic in love for his country, and spoke with great animation of the glories of our war with England. But having finished his term of service on earth, his spirit took its flight to the regions of eternity, and his mortal remains were with due solemnity and respect committed to a watery grave, there to await the summons of his Creator. We had general quarters this evening, the men performed their exercises well, and I was pleased to see much less confusion, than has heretofore been usual on such occasions.

Thursday, 20 April 1848

The weather pleasant, passing clouds & breeze very light. A sail was seen from the mast head. All hands busy painting and cleaning ship for port.

Friday, 21 April 1848

The weather mild, cloudy with heavy rain squalls, the wind light the first part of the Day, but about one P. M. the wind veered to N. very fresh.

Saturday, 22 April 1848

The weather growing cool, cloudy & breeze moderate.

Sunday, 23 April 1848

The weather pleasant, cloudy breeze fresh and fair. Had an inspection of the crew at Quarters, and prayers by the Commander at 10 A. M. About 1 P. M. made a sail ahead and at three P. M. we came up with her, she proved to be a whaling Brig belonging to yarmouth called the Branch, she and the Portsmouth hove too, when the Master of the B. came on board, she had some few papers as late as the 1st of February, but there was very little news, and even that little was not sufficiently intelligible to be understood. We however learned sufficient to induce the belief that the prospect of a peace with [Mexico] was as yet extremely uncertain.

Monday, 24 April 1848

The weather pleasant, cloudy & some rain. About 6 A. M. A sail was reported, which soon proved to be a man of war Brig, we hoisted our colors when the Brig ran up American colors, we then exchanged numbers, when she proved to be the U.S. Brig Boxer from the coast of Africa. She had no news, she was bound for Philadelphia. About two P. M. A French Bark was reported but we did not speak [to] her. Boston, our port of destination was 800 miles off at 12 M. to-day.

Tuesday, 25 April 1848

The weather warm, cloudy with some rain calmn. A sail reported this evening. Painting ship, & cleaning up.

Wednesday, 26 April 1848

The weather warm during the day but cool at night. Several sail in sight to-day, and a boat came along side of us, from the whale ship South Carolina of New Bedford, she sailed from Talcahuana [Talchuanu], in Chili early in January, having completed her voyage [and] is on her return home, calmn this forenoon, but a smart breeze to-night.

Thursday, 27 April 1848

The weather pleasant, calmn, Saw a whale to-day.

[Appended to the journal are eight recommendations for promotion, dated 27 April 1848.]

1. The bearer John D'Arcy has served for more than two years on board this ship, in the Marine Guard under my command; and I found him faithful in the discharge of his duties, respectful and

subordinate and in consequence of his general good conduct and sobriety, I promoted him to a corporal of marines; in which capacity he served with fidelity to [the] service and much credit to himself. I therefore take great pleasure in recommending him as a faithful trusty and sober man, and highly deserving employment and encouragement.

U.S. Ship Portsmouth)
27th April 1848}

H. B. Watson
1st Lieut U.S. Marines
Comdg Marine Guard,
U.S. Ship Portsmouth

2. The bearer James A. Reamey has served under my command for more than two years, in the marine Guard on board the U.S. Ship Portsmouth, during all which time he was a most faithful trusty and strictly sober man, and by his uniform sobriety, general good conduct and perfect subordination, recommended himself for promotion. I promoted him to Corporal, in which capacity he served with vigilant fidelity to the service and much Praise to himself.

I therefore discharge a pleasing duty in recommending him as a young man [in] every way deserving encouragement.

U.S. Ship Portsmouth)
27th April 1848}

H. B. Watson
1st Lieut U.S. Marines
Comdg Marine Guard
U.S. Ship Portsmouth

3. The bearer Thomas Moulton has served for more than three years in the Marine Guard under my command on board the U.S. Ship Portsmouth, as Private and from his vigilant attention to duty, subordination and general good conduct, I take pleasure in recommending him for Promotion.

U.S. Ship Portsmouth)
27th April 1848}

H. B. Watson
1st Lieut U.S. Marines
Comdg Marine Guard
U.S. Ship Portsmouth

4. The bearer William F. Steele has served for more than three years in the Marine Guard, under my command on board the U.S. Ship Portsmouth, as Drummer, during all which time, he has deported himself with uniform subordination, Sobriety and vigilant attention in the discharge of his duties.

I deem it due to this man, to state that he performed the duties (Corporal) both in Garrison and in the Field, while the Marines were serving on shore in California, and by his faithful attention to duty and soldierly bearing, he merited and met with my entire approbation. I therefore with pleasure do but an act of justice in recommending him as a suitable and worthy person for encouragement & Promotion.

U.S. Ship Portsmouth)
27th April 1848}

H. B. Watson
1st Lieut U.S. Marines
Comdg: Marine Guard
U.S. Ship Portsmouth

5. The bearer James H. Crocken has served for more than three years, in the Marine Guard under my command on board the U.S. Ship Portsmouth as Fifer, and in his general department, vigilant attention to duty and respectful subordination, he has met with my approbation. I therefore recommend him as worthy of encouragement.

U.S. Ship Portsmouth)
27th April 1848)

H. B. Watson
1st Lieut U.S. Marines
Comdg: Marine Guard
U.S. Ship Portsmouth

6. The bearer William Scott has served in the Marine Guard under my command, for more than three years, on board the U.S. Ship Portsmouth, during all which time, he has deported himself in an orderly subordinate and respectful manner, Faithful and attentive in the discharge of his duties. I therefore recommend him as a person worthy of encouragement.

U.S. Portsmouth)
27th April 1848)

H. B. Watson
1st Lieut U.S. Marines
Comdg: Marine Guard
U.S. Ship Portsmouth

7. The bearer Samuel Sample has served for more than three years in the Marine Guard, under my command on board the U.S. Ship Portsmouth, as Private, during all which time he has conducted himself with proper subordination and sobriety, has been vigilant and faithful in the discharge of his duties, and in his general conduct and military bearing has merited, and met with my approbation. I therefore recommend him as a sober, trusty and faithful man, deserving of Promotion and encouragement.

U.S. Ship Portsmouth)
27th April 1848)

H. B. Watson
1st Lieut U.S. Marines
Comdg: Marine Guard
U.S. Ship Portsmouth

8. The bearer Erastus A. Burnham has served in the Marine Guard, under my command, for more than three years, on board the U.S. Ship Portsmouth, during all which time he has deported himself in an orderly manner is an excellent soldier and faithful in the discharge of his duty. I therefore recommend him as a man deserving advancement and encouragement.

U.S. Ship Portsmouth)
27th April 1848)

H. B. Watson
1st Lieut U.S. Marines
Comdg Marine Guard
U.S. Ship Portsmouth

Friday, 28 April 1848

The weather pleasant. A perfect calm.

Saturday, 29 April 1848

The weather pleasant. A light breeze from S. W. Passed a log floating on the water, with a large number of fish around it. A man named [Robert] Denison [Dennison] accidentally fell overboard today, but caught the stern ladder, the life bouy was cut loose, but missed him, it was left behind as it was not thought sufficiently valuable, to detain the ship for lowering a boat after the man was rescued. Four sail reported ahead.

Sunday, 30 April 1848

The weather pleasant a little cool at night, breeze fresh. At 10 A. M. We had quarters, prayers and a sermon by the Comdr.

Monday, 1 May 1848

The weather cool, cloudy and breeze fresh.--A sail seen this evening standing S. W.--we are two hundred and fifty miles from Cape Cod.--

Tuesday, 2 May 1848

The weather quite cool, a thick haze. Saw a number of sail this morning and spoke [to] a brig from Mobile,--after which we luffed the ship up in the wind and took a cast of the lead, when we found but seventeen fathom of water, being on what is called Nantucket South shoals; the haze became so thick that we could not see twice the length of the ship, tacked ship, and stood off into deeper water, when we again tack ship, and stood it is said for the channel between south shoals and George's Bank, sounded and found twenty-nine fathom water and mud bottom, took in the Top gallant sails and main sail and again tack ship, During the [tack] we came very near running down a brigantine, the weather has every indication of a storm. All our present difficulty might have been guarded against had we, ran the ship last night when we had clear weather, and much of the humbug of to-day might have been avoided, if the Capt had not [been] influenced so much by one mans egotistical knowledge, and whose forwardness is the best evidence of his ignorance. From present appearance, I cannot tell when if ever we reach Boston. These difficulties had been pointed out, to the Capt, and a more southerly port recommended, but sectional prejudice overcame all reasons.

Wednesday, 3 May 1848

With a but a slight intermission, there has been a thick haze all day. We spoke [to] a bark this evening and found our latitude and long. to agree with him, We are now standing up under easy sail, the south channel distant about fifty miles from Cape Cod light, running by the soundings, it is however [a] slow & difficult process.

Thursday, 4 May 1848

The weather quite cold a dense fog & extremely disagreeable, about 4 A. M. it came on to blow very hard from the N. when about 11 A M the fog lifted and we got an observation and found that we were near the land, and in about one hour we made the low sand beach off the village of Chatham. A great number of sails were seen, Cape cod bears N. W. so we have to beat up unless the wind hauls in our favor.

Friday, 5 May 1848

[The journal ends without an entry for this date.]

Appendix A

Muster Roll of a Detachment of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers,
Music, and Privates, of the United States Marines, stationed on
board the U.S. Ship Portsmouth under the command of Lieut
H. B. Watson from the 1st of Jan to the 31st January
1845 inclusive.--*

[Extract]

Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
Henry B. Watson	Lieut	
James M. Wiatt	O. Sergt	
George M. Miller	Sergt	
William Smith	Corpl	
John L. B. Connolly	"	
William F. Steele	Drummer	
James H. Crocken	Fifer	
John W. Belford	Private	
Rufus Briggs	"	
George Burton	"	Transfd to M.B. Gosport, Va Jan 14 45
Peter Burns	"	
Erastus A. Burnham	"	Joind from M.B. Gosport, Va Jan 15 45
Edmund Burk	"	Joind from M.B. Gosport, Va Jan 15 45
Michael Cunningham	"	
Samuel B. Dennis	"	Transfd to M.B. Gosport, Va Jan 14 45
Peter Heyler	"	
James H. Kelly	"	Transfd to M.B. Gosport, Va Jan 14 45
John H. Kothe	"	
George N. McConnell	"	Transfd to M.B. Gosport, Va Jan 14 45
Philip McGowen	"	
John H. Miller	"	
James Monney	"	
Thomas Moulton	"	
John Richardson	"	
Samuel Sample	"	
Henry Scott	"	
William Scott	"	Joind from M.B. Gosport, Va Jan 15 45
Henry Severence	"	Transfd to M.B. Gosport, Va Jan 14 45
Francis Sullivan	"	Joind from M.B. Gosport, Va Jan 15 45
Joseph Waters	"	Joind from M.B. Gosport, Va Jan 15 45
Ezekial D. Walker	"	Joind from M.B. Gosport, Va Jan 15 45
James M. Wilder	"	

U. S. Ship Portsmouth
At Sea February 1st 1845

Henry B. Watson
Lt: Comdg: the Guard.

*Marine Corps Muster Rolls, RG 127, National Archives.

Appendix B

List of Marines, On this ship, January 1845 [-February 1846]*

Rank	Names	Hammock) number)	Letter & No of muskets	Letter & No of Bayonett	Remarks,
Sergt.	Wiatt				
"	Miller	197.	R. 86.	T. 15.	
Corporal	Connolly	195.	A. 63.	A. 63.	Reduced to the ranks 11th March 1845 & doing duty in the Med department
"	Smith	196.	H. 6	H. 6.	
"	Heyler	180.	A. 86.	G. 15.	Promoted Corporal 11th March 1845.
Music	Steele	194.			
"	Crocken	193.			
Private	Bentley	173.	O. 79	V. 98.	Transferred to Marine Barracks Norfolk
"	Briggs	175.	R 84.	R. 84.	
"	Burns	177.	L. 3.	F. 64.	
"	Belford	174.	O. 78.	O. 78.	
"	Burton	176.	D. 93.	D. 7.	Transferred to Marine B. Norfolk
"	Burke	173.	O. 92.	A. 40	Joined from Marine B. Norfolk Transferred to Frigate Constitut- ion
"	Burnham	176.	F. 54.	G. 81.	[Transferred to Fri- gate Constitution] Norfolk.
"	Cunningham	178.	O 86.	O. 86.	
"	Carlton				Joined from Frigate Constitution
"	Coolridge				[Joined from Frigate Constitution]
"	Bartlette				[Joined from Frigate Constitution]
"	D'Arcey				[Joined from Friate Constitution]
"	Dennis	179	M. 1.	A. 14.	Transferred to Marine B. Norfolk
"	Kothe	182.	J. 33.	Y. 76.	Transferred to Frigate Constitution
"	Kelley	181.	C. 97.	W. 43.	Transferred to Marine B. Norfolk

*Appended to Lieutenant Watson's journal which covers the period, 11 January 1845-20 May 1846.

"	McConnell	183.	E 88.	G. 38.	[Transferred to Marine B. Norfolk]
"	Mooney,	185.	T. 77.	T. 77.	Transferred to Frigate Constitution
"	McGowen	187.	G. 78.	K 9.	
"	Miller	184.	D. 8.	D 18.	
"	Moulton	186.	O. 34.	O. 34.	
"	Richardson	188.	E. 10	A.U. 81.	
"	Reamey				Joined from Frigate Constitution
"	Sample	189.	B. 59	K. 72.	
"	Severance	191.	H. 26.	H 26.	Transferred to M. Barracks Norfolk
"	Sullivan	181.	R. 2.	N. 64.	Joined from M. B. Norfolk
"	Scott 1st	190.	P. 74.	P. 74.	
"	Scott 2nd	179.	C 20	E. 27.	Joined from M. B. Norfolk.
"	Wilder	192.	L. 36.	H. 17.	
Private	Walker	181.	H. 36.	H. 36.	Joined from M. B. Norfolk
"	Waters	191.	O 71.	O. 71.	[Joined from M. B. Norfolk] Transferred to Frigate Constitution

Appendix C

Daily Reports of Marine Captain Ward Marston

Monday, 23 November 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull*

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 23 Novr 1846
In obedience to your orders I joined this Post on the 21st & relieved Lieut H. B. Watson on the 22nd.

During the last twenty four hours Two Indians have been confined for drunkenness, also a seamen by the name of Thomas Hudson belonging to the Warren for the same offence. John Thompson having violated his license for retailing spirituuous liquor by selling to the above Thomas Hudson his store is closed. The two last cases will be submitted to the Alcalde for trial. I have released the two Indians with admonition on the application of their employers. During the night all has remained quiet. Sentinels vigilant.

Respectfully [&c.]

Countersign "Trust"

Ward Marston
Capt & Comdg M[ilitar]y Forces
at Yerba Buena

N 1. Permit the Bearor Capt J. B. R. Cooper to pass to Sonoma without molestation.

Ward Marston
Capt & Comg My Forces

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 23 Novr 1846
I present to you.

N. 2 Permit the bearor John Lees to pass to St Clara without Molestation.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces
Yerba Buena

N. 3 Permit the Bearor Raphel Bedak to pass in the country unmolested.
Yerba Buena
23 Novr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

*Captain Joseph B. Hull, of the sloop Warren, assumed command of United States forces in the Northern District, based at San Francisco, from Captain John B. Montgomery.

N. 4

Permit the Bearors David Morgan, N. Smith, W Mendenhoff & G Patterson to pass with their horse to Thomas Cola without Molestation.

Yerba Buena 23 Novr 1846.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 5

Permit the Bearor Sandro Delendro to pass to Maxernas Merlinas Ranch without Molestation.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 6

Permit the Bearor Augustus Dick to pass to St Antonio without molestation. (Canceled)

Renewed 25th

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 7

Permit the Bearor Daniel Clark & three men in the boat Comet to pass without molestation.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Tuesday, 24 November 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir

Marine Barracks, Yerba Buena 24 Novr 1846.

I have confined on a warrant issued by the Chief Magistrate for the arrest of Alexr McDuffee for a serious assault on a Kanocker [Kanaka, or native Hawaiian] on board the Brig "Maria Theresa" now in the Bay.--During the 24 hours all quiet. Sentinels vigilant. Thomas Hudson for violation of the licence law was fined 20 dollars by the Magistrate. Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign "Alert"

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces
Yerba Buena

Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 24 Novr 1846

Permit the Bearor Phillip Soto to pass to Mr Andreios Ranch without molestation.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces
Yerba Buena

Wednesday, 25 November 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 25th Novr 1846
Yesterday Raphel Guirado joined from the Ship Vandalia to take charge of the horses belonging to the U. States. All quiet during the 24 hours & sentinels vigilant. Very respectfully [&c.]
Countersign Burroughs, Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

1 7. Permit the Bearor Miguele Paralta to pass to the Contra Costa without molestation.
Yerba Buena Ward Marston
25th Novr 1846 Capt Comdg My Forces

2 8. Joseph Barney has permission to reside in Yerba Buenna to pass to the Mission St Francisco.
Yerba Buena Ward Marston
25 Novr 1846 Capt Comg My Forces

3 9 Permit the Bearor Philip Soto to pass to Mr Andreios ranch without molestation.
Yerba Buena Ward Marston
25th Novr 1846 Capt Comg My Forces

Thursday, 26 November 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 26th Novr 1846
For the last 24 hours all has remained quiet. The Sentinels vigilant except the Citizen in the Valley from 3 to 5 A. M. His post was visited at 4 A. M. & no sentinel was found. The Marine Sentinel on the Beach reports he saw a light on the opposite coast at 6 o'clock P. M. it remained for a half hour & then disapeared, it seems to be a Fire.--Very respectfully [&c.]
Countersign Valour, Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 1 Permit the Bearor Candeleundo Valencia & son to pass to the Red Woods without Molestation.
M. Barracks Ward Marston
26th Novr 1846 Capt Comg My Forces

Friday, 27 November 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 27th Novr 1846
In accordance with your orders I issued the following to the retailers of spiritous liquors in this place--It is hereby ordered

that all persons are forbid to trust any sailors or Marine belonging to the squadron, or to buy or barter any of their clothing. A violation of this, will subject the offender to an arrest & trial before the Magistrate.

During the 24 hours all quiet. Sentinels vigilant. Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign "Home"

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 1 10. Permit the Bearor John Yates & his Schooner the Sacramento to pass to Suters Fort or the landing thereof & his crew of six Indians.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 2. 11. Permit the Bearor Perryer McComb & his sloop to pass to the Sacramento, also Joseph Foster as a passenger.
Yerba Buena 27 Novr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 3 12. Pass the Bearor Edward Caffyware to pass in the Boat of Mr Perryer McComb to the Sacramento.

Yerba Buena
27 Novr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 4 13. Permit the Bearor William Hannes to pass in the Schooner Sacramento to Suters Fort without molestation--

Yerba Buena
27 Novr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Saturday, 28 November 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 28 Novr 1846

In accordance with yr letter of yesterday I issued the following order. Corporal Francis Lemmon [Lemon] for unsoldierlike conduct is hereby reduced to the ranks of a Private, and Private Obed V. Waple is hereby promoted to the rank of a Corporal and is to be obeyed & respected as such from the 26 inst.

Marine Barracks 27th Novr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

At the request of Capt Montgomery I supplied his steward with a bag of corn from that which has been procured for the province-- In consequence of the newes from the Pueblo, I have the Public horses driven into the corall & this morning 11 of them were found milling, it is supposed that some one let down the bars, the Keeper of them has gone in search of them. All quiet. Sentinels vigilant. Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Watson,

Ward Marston

N.4 ¹⁴ Permit the Bearor Hasen Sancens to pass to Raphels Ranch
12 miles distance from the Mission of St Francisco without
molestation.

Yerba Buena
25 Novr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Sunday, 29 November 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir
Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 29th Novr 1846
The Keeper of the horses returned with 14, which makes 9 less
than there was in the corall, the evening previous [illegible] & 2
less than I receipted for including one I delivered to Purser
Watmaugh. It is thought by some that the horses have sought shelter
in the woods during the bad weather, but there is one fact that
excites suspicion & that is, the best horses are missing.--About
sun set the sentinel at the Block house, was informed by a Boy that
two Indians were in the Corall, attempts were made to arrest, but
without success. The sentinel on the Beach about 7 o'clock P. M.
was informed that a drunken Indian was disturbing a family. I had
him arrested & shall present him to the Magistrate for trial.

During the night all quiet except an Indian was seen under
suspicious circumstances about Mr. Leidsdorff's house. Sentinels
vigilant as the weather would allow.--No opportunity as yet to
forward the letters to St Josa. respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Rain

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 1. ¹⁵ Permit the Bearor James Doyle to pass to the Red woods &
from thence to Monterey without molestation.

Yerba Buena
29th Novr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 2. ¹⁶ Permit the Bearor John Sullivan to pass to the Red woods
without molestation.

Yerba Buena 27 Novr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Monday, 30 November 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir
Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 30th Novr. 1846

There were 17 horses brought in last night by the Keeper, making
one over the number receipted for, including one taken by Mr
Watmaugh, this morning, two are missing, but are not thought to
have gone far. During the 24 hours all quiet. Sentinels generally

vigilant, an opportunity will probably offer to send those letters to day. Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Faith

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Captain Ward Marston to Washington A. Bartlette*

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 30th Novr 1846
I present to you an Indian by name of Acustro, charged with being drunk & disturbing the Peace on the evening of the 28th inst. Witnesses Corporal [James] Hays, & Privates [James] Harlan & [Charles] Stewart. Respectfully [&c.]

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 1 17 Pass the Bearor James Miller to St Raphel without molestation.

Yerba Buena 30 Novr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Tuesday, 1 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 1 Decr 1846
For the last 24 hours all quiet, 16 horses in the Corall. Sentinels vigilant.

Countersign War

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 1. 18 Permit the Bearor Mr Castinada (aid to General Vallejo) to pass to Sonoma without molestation.

Yerba Buena 1 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Wednesday, 2 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 1846
During the 24 hours all quiet & sentinels vigilant. The Boy Joe employed by Lt Watson is entitled at the rate of 25 dollars pr month from the 11th to the 23 Novr which is 13 days is 10 dollars & 83 cents. Shall I give him an order on Mr Leidsdorff for it.--G. F. Andrews one of Capt Webbers men arrived from the Pueblo St Jose reports all well, & the horses safe. Col Fremont was supposed to

*Lieutenant Washington A. Bartlette, of the ship Portsmouth, was chief Magistrate at Yerba Buena.

be encamped between St John's & Monterey his force about 400 men.
No news of Mr Larkin. Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Ambition

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Thursday, 3 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir
Marine Barracks, Yerba Buena 3 Decr 1846
For the last 24 hours all quiet & sentinels vigilant. Lt
Watson having informed me that "Joe" the boy who formerly took care
of the horses had three among ours without the U.S. mark. I
delivered two to him without those marks, the other among those
missing. There are now 12 horses on hand which makes 4 missing
belonging to the U. States. G. F. Andrews who arrived from the
Pueblo, left here on his return last evening.--Very respectfully
[&c.]

Countersign Strong

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Wednesday, 4 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir
Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 4th Decr 1846
For the last 24 hours all quiet & sentinels vigilant, 12 horses
in the Corall. Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Honour,

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Thursday, 5 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir
Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 5th Decr 1846
Private Bennett arrived from the Pueblo St Josa yesterday with
letters from Lt [Robert F.] Pinkney & returned in the evening, having
delivered him a horse, for which his receipt was taken. During the
24 hours all quiet & sentinels vigilant. Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Iron,

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Friday, 6 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir
Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 6th Decr 1846
Yesterday Lt Dority presented me a list of 59 persons out of
which 20 appeared. I informed them of the object of their
assembling was to form a Company for the protection of the Town.
There not being a sufficient number to take the business in to

consideration they adjourned till to day at 10 A. M. At 6 P. M. a courier James P. Glower arrived from the Pueblo St John with dispatches, which were sent on board to you--All quiet for the 24 hours, sentinels' vigilant. Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Nerve

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 1 1⁹ Permit Colonel Victor Prudon to pass to Sau salita & Sonoma without molestation.

Yerba Buena
6 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Saturday, 7 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir

Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 7 Decr 1846

The notice was given yesterday morning for the Citizens to meet, but they did not. I intend to day to issue a written summons to each to appear to morrow, but I would here report that the most of them have no Arms & I have but 11 spare Muskets belonging to the U. States.--Private John Hogan I have confined to the cells on Bread & water for five days for being drunk on Post.--All quiet & sentinels vigilant during the 24 hours.-- Very respectfully [&c.]

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Mr Leidsdorff will pay to Raphel Guerrado the sum of 20 dollars on account of his pay for taking care of the Public horses.

Marine Barracks
Yerba Buena 7. Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

(Appa) J. B. Hull

Required for the Public Mess at the Barracks the following articles, viz

Two pots
One Frying pan
Two Axes

Mr Leidsdorff will supply the above articles.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

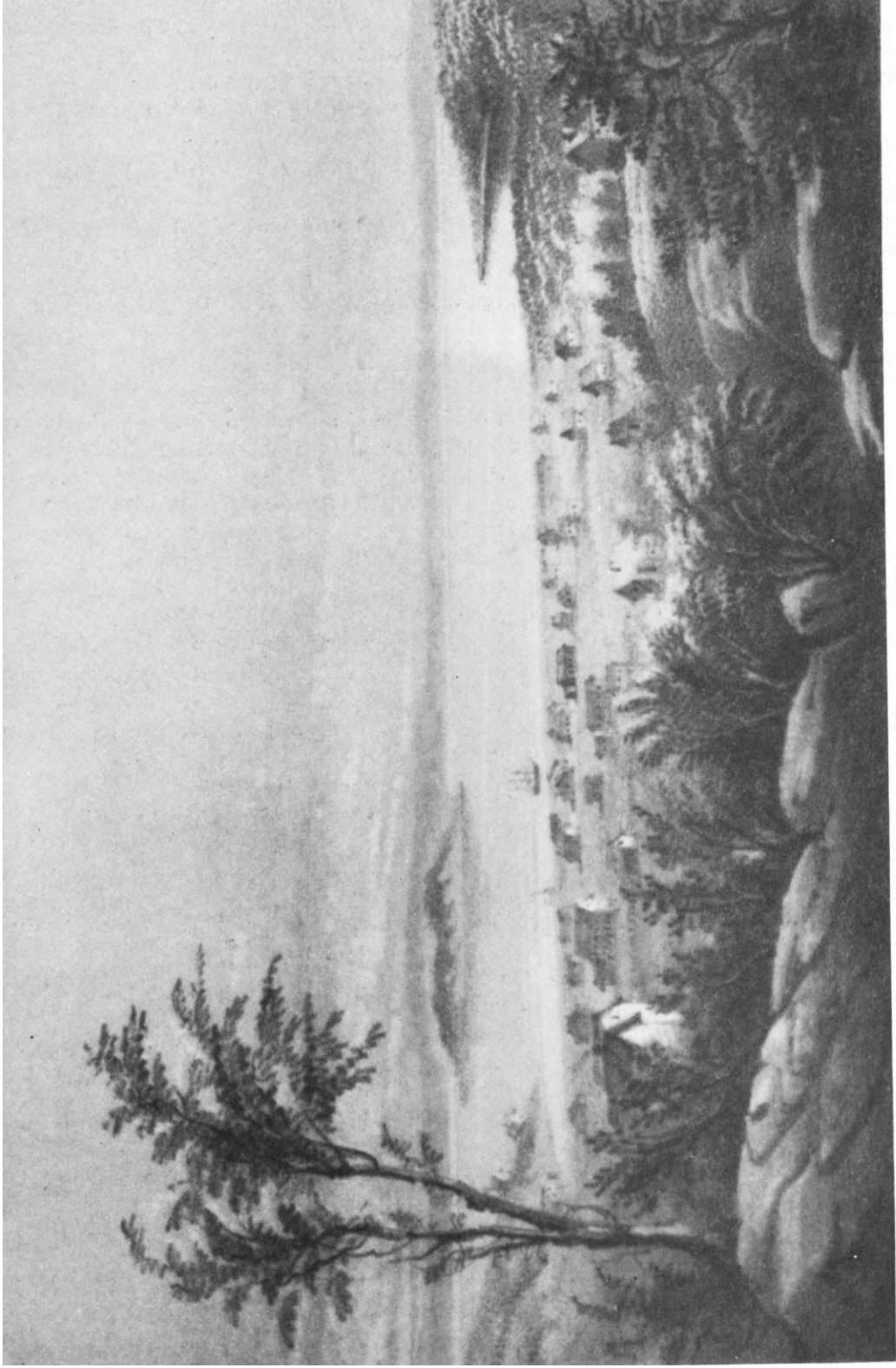
N. 1. 2⁰ Permit the Bearors Joseph N. Thompson, & George Benton to pass to Sausalita without molestation.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 2 2¹ Permit the Bearors John Robertind & E Baptist to pass to Sausalita without molestation.

Yerba Buena 7th Dec 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces



San Francisco in 1846

N. 3. 22 Permit the Bearor Capt H. Stevens to pass to Sausalita without molestation.

Yerba Buena
7 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N 4 23 Permit the Bearor Isaac Lewreck to pass to St Clara without molestation.

Marine Barracks
Yerba Buena 7 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Sunday, 8 November 1846

Cpatain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir

Marine Barracks Monterey 8 Decr 1846

Lt [Andrew J.] Grayson of the Volunteers arrived from Monterey yesterday. For the last 24 hours all quiet & sentinels vigilant.

Very respectfully [&c.]
Countersign Tower

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 1 24 Permit the Bearor J Beasley to pass to Sonoma without molestation.

Yerba Buena
8 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 2 25 Permit the Bearor Bartlett Venes to pass to Sonoma without molestation.

Yerba Buena 8 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 3. 26 Permit the Bearor John Walcott to pass to Sonoma without molestation.

Yerba Buena 8 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 4. 27 Permit the Bearor Thomas Kettleman to pass to Sonoma without molestation.

Yerba Buena
8 Oct [Decr] 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Monday, 9 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir

Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 9th October [December] 1846

At the request of Mr. Green a Lawyer I allowed him to have conversation with Bernardo Garcea (the Prisoner confined by order of Comr Stockton) in his official capacity.--Two horses missing this morning supposed to have broken out. I have given orders to remove the sentinel from the Corall & have also directed the horses to be turned loose at night. I confined an Indian on the 7' for

being drunk & riotous at Dennike the Baker, on complaint of Corporal [James] Hays who also says the Baker was influenced by liquor. On visiting the sentinels at 1/2 past 10 P. M. I found the two posts on the road & the Valley vacant & on inquiry the two citizens neglected to take their stores, the Marine sentinels vigilant.--All quiet. Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Ore

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Captain Ward Marston to Washington A. Bartlette

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 9 Decr 1846
I present to you an Indian by name of Martin confined on complaint of Mr Dennike a Baker for being drunk & riotous. Witness Mr D & Corpl Hays.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Tuesday, 10 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 10 Decr 1846
On the 8th inst I issued notices to 68 citizens to assemble at this place this day at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of forming a company for the defence of the place.--During the 24 hours all quiet & sentinels vigilant.--Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Napoleon

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 1. 28 Permit the Bearor Manuel Torres to pass to Sau selita and Bodega without molestation.
Yerba Buena 10 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 2 29 Permit the Bearor Ignacio Pacheco to pass to St Raphael without molestation.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 3 30 Permit the Bearor Henry Heighlier to pass to Sau salita and Bodega without molestation.
Yerba Buena 10 Decr 18..

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N 2 31 Permit the Bearor George Weimer [the name "Henry Hughler" has been crossed out] to pass to San Joaquin without molestation.
Yerba Buena 10 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Wednesday, 11 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 11th Decr 1846
Yesterday there assembled at this place 51 Citizens in accordance with my notification, for the purpose of forming a Military Company, they adjoured till Saturday evening to meet at the Hotel of Mr Brown. During the 24 hours all quiet & sentinels vigilant. The Indian Martin & John Phillips were released.--Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Washington

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Thursday, 12 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 23 Decr 1846
Information having been received that the Enemy were in force near us, a body of seamen & Marines came on shore from the U.S. ships Savannah & Warren and preparations made to repel any attack that might be made. A man by name of Argale Ramon arrived & reported himself at this place, stating he would remain here three days, but left almost immediately he was supposed to have been a spie.--During the night all quiet & sentinels vigilant.--A scouting party under Lt Bartlett went out to the Mission & returned this morning with 9 horses & 9 saddles.--Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Justice,

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

There is required 300 Musket cartridges
There was all brought in from the Town 6 saddles.

Friday, 13 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 13th Decr 1846
The Forces from the U.S. ships Savannah & Warren remained on shore till this morning when that of the former returned except one Corporal & four privates. The Citizens assembled last evening & elected the following officers

[William D. M.] Howard as Captain, G[eorge]. Hyde as 1st Lieut & [William M.] Smith as 2 Lieut & delivered a Musket, cartirdge box, & 3 to four cartridges to each of the following men Herman Hentz, Charles Glein & C. W. Dority, G. Dennike, [the name of John McLellon is crossed out] A. Deck, J. J. Meck, & J. Rose, for which they are responsible.--During the night all quiet & sentinels

vigilant.--One of the horses died & some missing. Very respectfully
[&c.]

Countersign Order

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Saturday, 14 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 14th Decr 1846

The Butcher reports he has no fresh supply of Beef on hand, caused by the people of the Mission not being able to drive in the Cattle as their horses & saddles have been taken from them. The Prisoner Garcia has created great noise during the night. Confined during the day Argule Ramon on suspicion of being a spy. A portion of the Forces from the U.S.S. Savannah & Warren returned on board. Capt Smith of the Volunteers reports his c[om]p[an]y ready for service but is in want of amunitions and some arms, he also says they are willing to go as far as the Mission & Presidio in case of necessity besides defending the Town.--I would state that I have had but 110 Cartridges for the Volunteers, of these, I have issued 30 & have on hand 37 fit for use, & 12 broken ones. The rest have been lost by the Volunteers. I have but 14 cartridges a piece for the Marines of the Warren, I made a requisition on you a few days since for 300. During the night all quiet & sentinels vigilant. Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Hill

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

[The page containing the reports for 15, 16, and 17 December 1846 is missing]

Wednesday, 18 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 18th Decr 1846

Information received from the Mission reports that an Indian came in there on the 17 & says Lt Bartlett & his party has been captured by the Enemy. At 11 A. M. a scouting party of 6 men under Mid [Andrew W.] Johnson left here & returned at 1/2 past 3 P. M. Mid Johnson reports as he entered the Mission, two Californians who were well mounted, immediately retired, pursuit was made, one of them left his horse & lost to the woods & escaped; as also did the other by the fleetness of his horse, the horse was taken possession of & brought in.--I released by y[ou]r order Manuel Sanchez but subsequently confined him by the same authority.--I have also released the following French prisoners viz Samuel Smith, John Dodge, & Henry Smith.--Six horses have been kept saddled through the night

ready for use.--All has remained quiet during the 24 hours & sentinels vigilant. Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Aim

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

P.S. Mr [John] Sinclair the Alcalde of Sacramento Valley reports that Mr [Robert T.] Ridley [Ridley] who was sent to search for the Warrens Launch reports that he has examined the Sacramento thoroughly & partly the St Joaquin & no intelligence can be obtained of her & they think that she has been lost & not captured. Mr Larence has just arrived from the Mission & who left there with Lt Bartlett has returned that his party was surrounded by a party of 40 Californians at Sanchez Ranch & captured, that the Californian women has been ordered to leave the Mission & an attack is supposed contemplated.

N. 1--39 Permit the Bearor Robert Ridley to pass to any place without molestation.

Marine Barracks
Yerba Buena 18 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N 2. 40 Permit the Bearor John Yates to pass to St Josa without molestation in the Sacramento, Mr Stokes a passenger.

Marine Barracks
18 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Thursday, 19 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 19th Decr 1846

A Volunteer of Col Freemont by the name of Hartman arrived yesterday from the Sacramento, with the following passport from E[dward]. M. Kern. ["which says that he was ordered to the Pueblo St Josa for work but" has been crossed out]

Fort Sacramento, Decr 12. 1846

"Allow Mr Hartman to pass to Yerba Buena or the Pueblo St Josa. Mr H entered the service under Col Freemont & was on account of his sickness unfit for service, and was ordered by that officer to the Pueblo to work, but finding no materials at that place requests either to remain at Yerba Buena or return to this Fort, his time will be out next month the 8th.

E. M. Kern
Comg Fort Sac--

At 11 A. M. A Detachment of 14 men under [Marine] [Second] Lt [Robert] Tansil [Tansill] left here for the Mission & returned at 4 P. M. & reports all quiet, was informed that there was no doubt but Lt Bartlett had been captured.--During the 24 hours all quiet & sentinels vigilant. Posted a sentinel at [illegible] at 9 P. M. to remain till daylight.--I confined yesterday & released this morning Private [John] Schaffer [Shaffer] for being drunk he says he was treated to grog by some sailors at Mr V. Bennets shop, who has by this violated the order given forbidding any one to sell ardent

spirits to any seamen or Marine. Lieut H[enry]. W. Queen of Marines joined this command from the U.S.S. Savannah on the 18th inst.*
[Very respectfully]

[Ward Marston]
[Capt Comg My Forces]

[Statement]

William Hood says he purchased the horse (claim'd) of Gregory Escalante three months since, turned him out to graze & has not seen him for eight days, paid him 16 dollars. Gregory Escalante says he bought this horse two years since of an Indian & paid 20 dollars, & sold him three months since.--The above was given in my presence.

Marine Barracks
19th Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 1--41 Permit the Bearors viz Joseph Leolno, Peter Sainrevain, Anosso, & one servant & six horses to pass to the Pueblo St Josa without molestation.

Marine Barracks
19 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 2. 42 Permit the Bearor Antonio Astoletto in the employ of Mr Howard to pass & repass without molestation.

Yerba Buena 19 Dec 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

[Accounts]

Peter Myers one musket & cartridge box complete containing six cartridges.--19 Decr 1846.--

Suit of saddles and bridles received

W. J. Clark	one saddle & bridle--	40.00.	Henry Smith	do--	15.00
W. Petit	"-----"	--20.00	Edward Baptist.		15.00
D. H. Jefferson	"-----"	--15.00	R. M. Sherman	do	50.00
H. N. Smith	"-----"	--37.00	W. Hora--		27.00
G. H. Johnson	"-----"	--20.00	W. A. Leidsdorff		60.00
W. A. Leidsdorff	----"	--50.00	W. A. Leidsdorff		18.00
John Sullivan	"-----"	--	bridle & saddle of winter		
			Lt. Ward--		60.00

*The Yerba Buena garrison, by 19 December, consisted of Marines from the Savannah, Dale, and Warren, under the overall command of Captain Marston of the Savannah. The remainder of the Savannah's Marines were stationed on board ship, at San Diego, or at San Jose.

Friday, 20 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir

Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 20 Decr 1846

A Boy by name of Sullivan who left here a few days since with one of the Govt horses, to bring in others returned this morning & reports that when at Mr. Andrews Ranch (about 9 miles distant) he was surrounded by a party of Californians, numbering at least 60, who took from him, his horse, he saved his saddle by having concealed it. Several of American families came in from the Mission, thinking themselves not safe. Confined Private [John] Hogan for having left the Barracks without leave & being drunk. An additional force of men from the Savannah & Warren came on shore last evening. The Volunteer Company under Capt Smith assembled & mounted Guard at Mr Browns Hotel.--About sunset information was received that a party of five Californians arm'd were seen scouting round Mr. Leidsdorff's house, I immediately on conferring with Mr L. repaired there & strictly examined the premises but could not discover them, they were however again seen soon after I left. A Guard of one sergt, six Privates & three volunteers were posted at his house during the night, the sergt reports that all was quiet there during the night.--The Town remained quiet & sentinels vigilant. At 1/2 past 3. A. M. a mounted party consisting of Lieut Tansil, one corporal, four Privates & several seamen left here for the Mission and returned at 9. A. M. Lt Tansill reports that he proceeded some distance beyond the Mission (not passing through it) and took a concealed stance till daylight, when he scouted the country about 3 miles round, but saw no Californians, but a number of horses & cattle, he also reports that all quiet at the Mission. Mr Ridley returned yesterday but the result of his excursion has not been reported to me.--Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign State

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 1..43 Permit the Bearor John Dodd to pass to Sausalita without molestation.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

[Statement]

I hereby agree to serve the U. States Faithfully for one month from this date. Yerba Buena 20 Decr

his
John X Dodd
mark

Witnes R. Tansill
2d Lieut U.S.M. Corps

N. 2..44 Permit the Bearor Diego Vandale to pass & repass on the employment of Mr Howard.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 3. 45 Permit the Bearor Albert Saher to pass to Sonoma without molestation. Yerba Buena 20 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 4. 46 Permit the Bearor Peter Myers to pass to Sonoma without molestation. Yerba Buena 20 Decr 1846.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

[Note]

Peter Myers returned his musket & cartridge box & gave them to W. Pettit for which he is responsible.--

N. 1. 47. Permit the Bearor Edward Baptist to pass to Sausalita with his boat & John Carly & John Phillips without molestation. Yerba Buena 21 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Saturday, 21 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir

Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 20 [21] Decr
Sent on board of the U.S. ship Savannah the following Prisoners viz Bernaden Garcia, Ramon Aguela, & Manuel Sanchez.--The relief forces from the Warren came at sun down and returned this morning.--During the day & night all quiet & sentinels vigilant. The Volunteers under Capt Smith on duty during the night. At 5 A. M. a scouting party under Lt [John] Rutledge went out & visited the Presidio & Mission all quiet & no Californians seen on the route, & returned at 9. A. M. Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Truth

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 2--48. Permit the Bearor Emanuel Sanchez to pass to the Mission and his Ranch without molestation, also his wife.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

[Certificate]

Received from Emanuel Sanchez one bridle & saddle leather, which has been lost in the service, and the value of which will be priced on the presentation of this certificate at this office. Yerba Buena 20 Decr.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Captain Ward Marston to George Hyde

Sir
Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 21 Decr 1846
I present to your Alexander McDuffie & John McLellon for fighting & disturbing the peace of the Town. The witnesses one Richard Morfit & Peter Campbell. Very respectfully [&c.]
Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Sunday, 22 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain William Mervine

Sir
Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 22 Decr 1846
I annex an extract from Lt Watson's report to Commander Montgomery on the morning of the 3d October 1846.--"A man by name of Bernadine Garcia was brought to the Barracks yesterday, and placed in confinement. This man is more generally known by the name of Five fingered Jack."--I was under the impression that it was on record that this man had been confined by order of Commodore Stockton, but find myself mistaken. Lt Watson however verbally informed me such was the fact.--Very respectfully [&c.]
Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

[Corrected Copy]

Captain Ward Marston to George Hyde

Sir
Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 21 Decr 1846
I present to you Alexander McDuffie & John McLellon for fighting & disturbing the peace of the Town. The witness are Richard Morfit, Peter Campbell, Mr Glower, & Corpl [David D.] Randall [Randall]. The above fight took place at 1/2 before 1 P. M. this day. Very respectfully [&c.]
Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 1. 48 Permit the Bearer Capt John Cooper to pass to St Raphel without molestation. Yerba Buena 22 Decr 1846.--
Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir
Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 22 Decr 1846
Manuel Sanchez who was sent on board the U.S. Ship Savannah was returned & released; a certificate was given him for the loss of a bridle & saddle leather.--The rescue force from the Warren was on shore during the night.--Arrested two Citizens for fighting & disturbing the peace of the Town & [they] have been presented to

the Alcalde.--George Hyde Esqr has entered on the duties of Alcalde in the place of Lieut Bartlett who has been captured by the Enemy.--During the night all quiet & sentinels vigilant & the officers have visited the surrounding hills with a glass during the day, nothing discovered. Very resp[ectful]ly

Countersign Hope

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 2. 49. Permit the Bearor Robert Duncan to pass to St Raphael without molestation. Yerba Buena 22 Dec 46

Ward Marston
Capt Comg

N. 3. 50. Permit the Bearor Theodore Condry to pass to Sausalita without molestation.--

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 4. 51 Permit the Bearor Peter Cordell to [pass to] Sausalita and from thence to Sonoma without molestation. Yerba Buena 22 Dec 46.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Captain Ward Marston to George Hyde

Sir
I present to you Mr V Bennett for violating an order issued by myself as follows, "It is hereby ordered that all Licensed retailers of spiritous liquors are strictly forbidden either to sell or give or in any way dispose of it to any Seaman or Marine belonging to the public service. Any such offender will be brought before the Magistrate for the offence." In this that Private Schaffer of this command was on the 18th inst in the store of the said V Bennett, when some Seamen of the squadron were allowed either to buy (or it was given) spirituous liquor, which they gave to the man Schaffer by which he became intoxicated. Witnesses Capt Marston & Priv Schaffer.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

[Receipt]

U.S. Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 21 Dec 46
Received from Mr W Pettit one saddle & bridle for the use of the U.S. service valued at 20 dollars.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Mr Leidsdorff will please pay the above amount on account of the U.S. Govt.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

(Appa) signed J B Hull Comg N. Dist of California

N. 2. 53. Permit the Bearors John Young & Hugh Reed to [take] the Launch of the Vandalla's [to] pass to St Clara without molestation and three Kannckers as her crew.

Yerba Buena 23 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 3. 54 Permit the Bearor the Indian John Lewis & one pair of oxen to pass to St Josa without molestation.

Yerba Buena 23 Dec 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 4. 55 Permit the Bearor Antonio Asteletto to pass to the Mission & three miles distant from this place without molestation. Yerba Buena 23 Dec. 46.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

[Note]

Lewis Peugnet a Volunteer reports himself from the Puebla with the following certificate. "This is to certify that Lewis Peu[g]net is regularly discharged from the U.S. Rangers at the Pueblo. Novr 30 1846 Signed Charles M. Weber Comg U.S. Rangers

N. 5. 56 Permit the Bearor Thomas H. Jefferson to take passage in the sch-----for Monterey.

Yerba Buena 23 Decr 1846.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

[Account Form]

Received from Mr-----one saddle & bridle for the use of the U.S. States Service valued at \$-----signed-----.

Mr W A Leidsdorff will please pay the above amount on account of the U.S. Govt. signed

Appa

N. 1. W. Pettitt \$20, N. 2 Tho H Jefferson \$15.00, N. 3 H Smith \$15.00 N 4. E. Baptist \$15.00, N. 5 W. S Clark \$40.00, N. 6 Mr R. M. Sherman, N 7 W Flood \$27.00, N. 8 John Sullivan's \$50.00, N. 9 G. H. Johnson \$20.00, N. 10. W. A Leidsdorff \$18.00, \$50.00, \$60.00

N. 6..57 Permit the Bearor Capt John Yates & his schooner Sacremento to [pass] to the Sacramento without molestation.

Yerba Buena
23. Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N 7 Permit the Bearor Ignacious Castro to pass to the Pueblo St Josa without molestation.

Yerba Buena 23 Dec 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 8. 59 Permit the Bearor Peter Davidson to pass to the Pueblo St John without molestation.
Yerba Buena 23 Decr 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 9. 60 Permit the Bearor Tereves to pass to the Mission without molestation. Yerba Buena 23 Dec 1846

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

N. 1. 61. Permit the Bearors John Raine and George Walker to pass to the Pueblo St Josa without molestation. Yerba Buena 24 Dec 1846.

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Tuesday, 24 December 1846

Captain Ward Marston to Captain Joseph B. Hull

Sir
Marine Barracks Yerba Buena 24th Decr 1846
For the last 24 hours all has remained quiet & the sentinels vigilant. Information has been received that the Enemy is in force near the Red woods. Very respectfully [&c.]

Countersign Mudlin

Ward Marston
Capt Comg My Forces

Appendix D

List of Persons arriving in Yerba Buena*

Names	Where From	Date	Remarks
Joseph Reremy	U.S.S. Portsmouth	25 Novr 1846	Dischg'd from the P.
Joseph Benerdro	Pueblo St Josa	26 Novr	Pass from Lt Penkney
John Evans	Sonoma	26--"---	Pass from Lt Maury
James Miller	St Raphael	27--"---	No passport.
H. A. Green	Sonoma	1 Decr	Passport from Lt Maury
G. T. Andrew	Pueblo St Josa	2---"---	One of Capt Weber's men
Lt Col Prudon	Sonoma	3---"---	Passport from Lt Maury
Jefferson Private Bennett	Sonoma Pueblo St	1---"--- 4---"---	do do do With dispatches from Lt Penkney
John Sullivan	Josa Redwoods	4---"---	Left here on the 29 Novr
James P. Glover	Pueblo St Josa	5---"---	With dispatches from Murphy
Padre Francisco & 2 servants	St Raphel	6---"---	Passport from Timothy
Jacob Luce	Sonoma	6---"---	
Cordua	Fort Sacre- mento	7---"---	{ Passport from E { M Kern Launch
Johnston	" "	7---"---	{ "Jubah"
Daniel Clark	San Joaquin	7---"---	In the Boat Comet & three of his crew.
Lieut A Grayson	Monterey	7---"---	Belonging to the Volunteers at Monterey
Dn Ignacio Pacheco	St Raphal	8---"---	Passport from
D Enrrique Heigler	" "-----	8---"---	Thomas Murphy
D Manuel Torres	"--"-----	8---"---	St Raphael
Stokes	Pueblo St Josa	10--"---	No passport.
Argule Ramon	Ranche	11th--"---	No passport.
William McDonald	St Diego	15th--"---	A Volunteer from Capt Merits party

*The list is included among the papers of Lieutenant Watson and was originally attached to the "military journal."

John Howell	St Diego	15th"---	-----"-----"
Juan Castinada	Sonoma	16--"---	Pass from Lt Maury
Geo W Haddon	St Diego	17--"---	Left Barque
John Sinclair	Fort Sacre- mento	18--"---	Peruvian
P Sainrevain & Boat	Pueblo St Josa	18--"---	Passport from E M
Joseph & Samuel Capt Yates	do---do Fort Sacre- mento	18--"---	Kern Mr S the Alcalda of the Sacramento
Hartman	"-----"	18--"---	Passport from Lt Penkney
Isaac Lewreck	St Clara	19 Decr 1846	In the Launch
Robert Riddle	Mission	19 "-----"	Sacramento
Francisco Peralto	San Leandre	20--"-----"	from the Sacre- mento a volun- teer from Capt Freemonts party
Peter Davidson	Puebla St John	20--"-----"	A Passport
Ignatius Castro	do---do---	20--"-----"	Left yesterday & return'd to
I. T. Stebbins	Sonoma	21--"-----"	Passport from I. T Estura[]
Charles Alben	Sausalita	21--"-----"	Passport from Lt Pinkney
Peter Cadil	Sonoma	21--"-----"	do--do--do--
George Braiver	Sausalita	21--"-----"	Passport from Lt Maury
Capt Yates	St Josa	23--"-----"	No passport
George Walker	St Josa	23--"-----"	Passport from Lt Maury
----- Rule	St Josa	23--"-----"	No passport.--
Lewis Peugnet	St Josa	23--"-----"	Passport from Lt Pinkney
James Black	St Raphael	23--"-----"	do--do--do
Lewis C Anthony	St Raphael	24--"-----"	do--do--do
George R Ferguson	Sausalita	24--"-----"	this man dis- charge from the service
John Randolph	Tunneslaw	24--"-----"	Mr Murphy gave him no passport
William Brien	St Raphel	24--"-----"	No passport. An Engineer from the U. S. []
Perry McCorn	Fort Sacre- ment	25th"-----"	No passport.--
McDye-----	"-----"	25--"-----"	No passport.--
			No passport.--
			No passport.--
			A Passport from E M Kern & 4 Indians.--

Capt Weber	St Josa	25--"---"---{	With his cpy 36
		{	men, 33 of which
		{	left at the
		{	Mission
----Andrews	From his	26--"---"---	No passport
	Ranch		
Francisco Stanso	St Raphel	28--"---"---	Passport from Mr
			Maury
William Stout	San Joquin	28--"---"---	Passport from Lt
			Watson
Samuel Branin	do--do--	28--"---"---	No Passport
R Bechaco	sanoma	30	pass from Mr Maury
Jo Soto	contra costa	"	on business in
			this place 3 days
J. Randolph	Sonoma	31st	Hunting
Vincent Martines	Pinola	31st	Passport from Capt
			Hull []
M. Andrews	Mission	31st	to St Padro
James Cooper	Sanoma	1 Jany 1847	came in the Launch
S. Arachmado	Contra Costa	1 Jany "	across the Bay
Juan Castro	San Pablo	3 Jany 1847	pass from Capt
			Maury Decr
Peter Castro	" "	" "	no pass
Anto Castro	" "	" "	no Pass
Hosea Maria	Mission	" "	passport
Macomb	St Clara	3 [] "	from Mr Penkney
James Hood	Yerba Buena	4 Jany	to go to Santa
			Clara
M Downs	Sonoma	5 "	pass from Mr Maury
Mr Dinnek	"	"	pass to Nappa
Mr Spencer		"	pass to "
G. Majors	Red Wood	" 5	no pass
H Troor	S Antonio	5th	from Mr Forbes
H Smith	Yerba Buena	6th	
Agaton Ruis	St. Clara	7th "	sent on board
			Frigate
Francisco	Yerba	7 " "	do do do
Ramerez			
Miguel Maria	"	" "	do " "
Soto Mutel	"	" "	" " "
Mr Murphy	St Raphael	11th "	
Jacob Vanderoff	Sonoma	17--"---	Passport from Lt
			Maury
Joseph Kearky	----"---	17--"---	----"-----"-----
Perry McComb	Nappa Valley	17--"---	----"-----"-----
James Wilmot	Red Woods	17--"---	Live with Mr
			Coppinger
Jacob Dopkins	Sonoma	21--"---	Passport from Lt
			Maury
Capt Fisher	Pueblo St	22--"---	
	Josa		

Domingo Juan	Sausalita	22--"---	Came over in Capt Rs boat
D. Bennett	Pueblo St Josa	23--"---	Belonging to Capt Ws Cpy
Raphael Cucho Guero Gier	Sausalita Pueblo St Josa	24th--" 26th--"	Passport from Lt Penkney
Bruno Valencia	St Clara	27th--"	Passport from Lt Williams
Agaton Ruez	St Clara	30th--"	Passport from Lt Penkney
J S. Isabell	St Clara	31--"---	No passport
J Wright	St Clara	31--"---	do---do---
Lt Reea	Pueblo St Josa	31--"---	
G. D. Dickenson	St Clara	31 Jany 1847}	Three Indians in their boat.
Ramon Breones	Contra Costa	1 Febry}	
Pedro Guerrero	--"-----"	1--"---}	
Pomoncena Borqun	--"-----"	1--"---}	
Callamera Breones	--"-----"	1--"---}	
Becentro Martinos	--"-----"	1--"---}	
George Weimer	St Joaquin	2d--"---	In his Launch Comet
Earl Marshall	"-----"	"-----"	Passengers in the Comet
Newell Bullen	"-----"	"-----"	
Richard Knowles	"-----"	"-----"	
A. G. Hackett	"-----"	"-----"	
Angus Delvisis	St Pedro	3--"---	No passport.--
Gullanio Castro	Contra Costa	4--"---	