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THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

There is a reaper, whose name is death,
And, with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

"Shall I have naught that is fair?" saith he;
"Have naught but the bearded grain?"
Though the breath of these flowers is
Sweet to me,
I will give them all back again."

He gazed at the flowers with tearful eyes;
He kissed their drooping leaves;
It was for the Lord of Paradise
He bound them in his sheaves.

"My Lord hath need of these flowrets gay."
The reaper said, and smiled;
"Dear tokens of the earth are they,
Where He was once a child."

"They shall all bloom in fields of light,
Transplanted by my care,
And saints, upon their garments white,
These sacred blossoms wear."

And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flowers she most did love;
She knew she should find them all again,
In the fields of light, above.

O, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'Twas an angel visited the green earth
And took the flowers away.

HOW THE WOLVERINE DISCOVERED THE LEAD MINE.

I was a "young" man ten years ago—
and (like some other young men I wot of,
who did the same thing, and returned
lighter than they went!) I drifted out
West. My locale for the time being
was in the easterly part of Michigan, but
I once ventured westward as far as Wis-
consin.

There is a swarm of "suckers," "hoo-
ziers," "buckeyes," "corn-crackers," and
"wolverines," eternally on the QT VIVE,
in them parts—a migratory race of bi-
pedes—who float about from spot to spot,
"squatting" for the nonce, wherever their
fancy or interest incline them; and a
rougher set of men will rarely be met
with, saving the genuine "voyageurs" or
"trappers"—so notorious for their hardi-
hood.

A "green" looking individual turned
up suddenly one morning in the vicinity
of a back-woods mining settlement, and,
according to his own account he had
come from a "desperate way off" in
search of "summit to do."

A linsy-woolsey jacket, considerably
the worse for wear, was slung over his
shoulder; his pants were made of tow-
cloth; a pair of coarse cow-hide brogans
ornamented his feet, and the gear which
protected (?) his head might have answer-
ed an excellent turn to sift ashes through
in brief, his TROUSERS looked very
like the breaking up of a hard winter.

He sauntered leisurely up to a knot of
workmen, and drawing from his side-
pocket a huge soft-cracker, he commenced
munching it—
"Mornin' stranger," said one of the
hands, at length.

"Mornin' yourself, Cap'n."
"Which way?"
"None in partic'lar."
"Well, stranger, where do you hail
from?"

"Wall—I hail from all around the lot."
"From the East'ard?"
"Wal—yes—I reckon."
"What news?"
"None—as I know on."
"You're short—kinder."
"Wal—you'll find me long enough—
perhaps."

The conversation was suspended; the
wolverine continued to munch his biscuit,
and the miners pursued their labors—
But the biscuit finally disappeared, and
the stranger, who had taken considerable
interest in their operations, had approach-
ed within speaking distance again.

"Wal—they du say the Banks busted
—?"
"What bank?" bawled an operative,
dropping his spade and looking about him
for a hand side.

"Nites States Bank."
"O! is that all? Why, how you skeart
a feller!"
"Some of 'em'll get skeered, was them
that I reck'n, afore they're through with
it."

Again the talk ceased. The wolverine
watched the progress of the workmen,
and finally laid his jacket upon the bank.
"S'pose you don't want another hand?"
"No."
"No; I thought not."

Here one of the party in a green round-
about, who imagined himself considera-
bly more than a match for half a score
like the GREEN 'UN—and who appeared
like overseer of the gang—proposed to
him that he should pay out for the
crowd, and he would then show him
where he could set up the "digger trade"
on his own account!

"Done!" said the wolverine.
"Drinks all round—mind."
"SARTIN. Jest fetch on your 'prary
dew' for the hull lot, and d—n the ex-
penses."

A capacious caddy of the CRATURE was
procured and the party had a jolly time
at the cost of the new comer. The li-
quor disposed of, he asked for directions
to the site where he should commence op-
erations.

"Well, stranger said the knowing one,
with a side wink to his men, "begin
any whar; try under the old tree, you-
der."

"The big shaddy tree, across the lot,
there?"
"Yes."
"Thank ye. It looks like a right smart
spot."

"Hope you'll have a good time of it,"
added the overseer, and the parties separ-
ated.

The wolverine went at it in right good
earnest, with a borrowed "pick," and
long before sunset (as luck would have it)
he "struck a Lead!" Having satisfied
himself in reference to the location, he
covered up his tracks and returned to the
lead mine.

"Say, Cap'n; you're rayther hard on a
poor feller."
"Eh! What luck, stranger?"

"Luck, you said! Wal, I don't know
what you call luck. I've been a sweat-
in' over thar, about ten hours; a hull day
lost, smack, and not a red cent made
yet."

"Oh, try again," said the sharp 'un,
"you'll no."
"Wal, may be so, and may be not.—
Whar's the owner o' thar or patch?"
"I own this land, all about."

"May be you would'nt like to sell thar
lot?"
"But I should though."
"Well, you take for that lot?"

"O, you may have it at government
price; there is eighty acres."
"I'll TAKE THAT LOT, Mr. Wot-you-
call-em."
"You will?"

"Yes, Mister; and HERE'S YER 'PUT-
TY!'"
As our wolverine pronounced this last
sentence, he drew forth a ragged bandana,
in one corner of which was stowed away
a goodly quantum of the "shiners."

The hundred dollars were soon told; the
parties immediately repaired to the Land
Office, where Squire P. made the deed of
transfer, and the document was placed in
the stranger's hand.

On his way back, he passed a crowd
of miners, who had DONE LAUGHING, and
shortly afterwards he was out of sight—
Next morning, bright and early, the wol-
verine was at work under that tree, with
two assistants; and by noon-time a very
showy vein had come to light, within a
few feet of the ground's surface. The
stranger laughed then—the miners grin-
ed, and the lucky buyer disappeared, a-
gain.

Four weeks afterwards, a countryman
in plain homespun, accompanied by a
"gentleman in black," visited the spot;
and they, too, went to Squire P's office.
Another transfer was made; and the awk-
ward wolverine of the tattered breeches
and torn hat, left his purchase in other
hands, WITH A BONES OF FIVE THOUSAND
DOLLARS IN HIS POCKET.

The last I saw of the rough stranger,
he was enquiring of the overseer in the
green roundabout, whether he had for
sale "ANY MORE LEFT OF THE SAME SORT?"
—Yankee Blade.

THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS and the
Government Commissioners had a confer-
ence on Monday last at Apollo Hall
in the presence of a large company of
ladies and gentlemen who attended on the
interesting occasion. LITTLE HILL, the
Indian orator, who was fantastically at-
tired after the manner of his tribe, made
an address, which was delivered in an
impassioned and somewhat graceful style.
The address was interpreted. The orator
handed to the Commissioners a proposi-
tion from the Indians, in writing, stat-
ing what they were willing to do. It was
understood that Little Hill required from
the Government Commissioners an answer
in writing. Being indisposed, Little Hill
retired after shaking hands with the com-
missioners. Judge PARRIS replied, and
intimated the desire of the Government
to remove the Winnebago where the
whites would not interrupt them, with
some other kind remarks. The Council
broke up, after all the Indians, in pas-
sing, had shaken hands with the Com-
missioners.

The Union of Monday night having
stated that the Indians would again as-
semble in conference yesterday morning
at Apollo Hall, and that it would prob-
ably be their last meeting, there was a
number of ladies and gentlemen in attend-
ance at ten o'clock and in the course of
the morning. But there was no confer-
ence, and the company was much disap-
pointed. We happened to be present
when a despatch arrived at Mayer's Ho-
tel from the Commissioners, (as we un-
derstood from one of the attendants,) which
was afterwards interpreted to the Little
Hill. —

FROM MEXICO.

[From the New Orleans Picayune of
October 6.]

Advice from Mexico were received by
the JAMES L. DAY which appear to us of
the utmost importance. The American
Flag of the 26th ultimo, published at
Matamoras, announced the receipt of late
news there from the city of Mexico di-
rect, but the details given are not of im-
portance. We are able to announce,
however, most positively, that letters were
received in this city by the Day, by a
gentleman deeply interested in Mexi-
can affairs, and from a very responsible
foreign source in Matamoras, which say
that Gen. ALMONTA has been appointed
President of Mexico AD INTERIM, and
Gen. SANTA ANNA generalissimo of the
armies of Mexico; and further, that San-
ta Anna was then engaged in raising and
organizing troops, intending to take the
field in person in the North. This news
will strike every one as important in va-
rious aspects, but it is especially so as it
may bear upon the armistice granted by
Gen. Taylor to Gen. Ampudia's forces,
and again upon the dependence which
the Government at Washington may have
placed in the pacific intentions of Santa
Anna.

We have received (says the Delta) the
first number of the BOLETIN OFICIAL, dat-
ed Monterey, 4th September, which con-
tains all Gen. Ampudia's orders and pro-
clamations from the 28th August to the
3d September. Most of these documents
have been published already, but we find
General Ampudia's proclamation to the
inhabitants of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and
Tamaulipas, which had not been translat-
ed. It is dated at the General's quar-
ters in the city of Saltillo, 28th of Au-
gust, 1846. The following is an extract:

"My friends, our brother departments
are preparing for the battle; they will
send to the field thousands of brave volun-
teers, with all necessary supplies; and
lastly, it is probable that the chief of our
independence—the founder of this Repub-
lic—the worthy benefactor of the nation
and general of divisions—DON ANTONIO
LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA—will return
to the seat of war at the head of a large
reinforcement of troops in order to
conduct the campaign personally. Thus,
then, cheer up my brave countrymen, and
show your indignant hostility to our ene-
mies by every means which your power,
right, and position should dictate."

The following items we take or make
up from the Matamoras Flag:

Sickness continues to prevail to a great
extent, both at Camargo and Matamoras.
At Camargo it is said that there are eight
or ten deaths per day.

All the hospitals in Matamoras are full,
and new ones were being opened. Two
hundred entered the hospitals there on the
week ending the 23d ultimo.

Capt. Swartwout, the commandant at
Reynosa, is fortifying his position. Gen.
Patterson is doing the same at Camargo.
A gentleman who arrived at Matamoras
from Camargo informed the editors of the
Flag that eight Mexicans, including two
women, had been killed only a few
miles below that place. The murder was
attributed to some of the volunteers, but
they of the Flag hope it is not so.

The Comanche Indians are commit-
ting serious depredations along the east
bank of the river, and on to the Colorado.

LATE FROM SANTA FE.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Re-
publican communicates the subjoined in-
telligence, brought by a company of traders
from Santa Fe. Not placing any
confidence in the report of the assembling
of a large Mexican force in that quarter,
we only regard it of interest as showing
the continued quietude of our camp:

"INDEPENDENCE, October 3, 1846.
"The arrival of another company from
Santa Fe is just announced by one of
their number, a little in advance of the
rest. They are twenty-four days out
from Santa Fe, having left there the 9th
of September. Every thing seems to
have been quiet in and around the place,
but the news from below is a little start-
ling."

"It was currently reported (when the
company left) that five thousand men,
the flower of the Mexican force, were on
their way up from below, and near Chi-
huahua, to meet and attack Gen. Kear-
ney, and that it was the General's deter-
mination to leave a sufficient number un-
der the command of Col. Doniphan, and
take the remainder below, if possible, to
meet Gen. Wool's division of our army."
"Our army at Santa Fe were garrison-
ing the post rapidly, and a flag-staff of
pine, two hundred feet high, was in course
of erection, to receive the stars and
stripes that float so proudly over our land.
Gen. KEARNEY had his headquarters at
the Governor's castle, and had given one
or two splendid fandangoes."

In nine weeks 14,000 dogs were killed
in Louisville, Ky.

THE EVENING STAR.

BY G. H. WALLIS.

Star of the angels—star of love,
Through the warm twilight sky,
Thou shinest from the fields above
Blessing the watcher's eye;—
Instilling the magnetic hues
Ineffable, which interfuse
With aspirations high— [time,
High o'er the earth, the scene, the
To thee and to the spirits clime.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES OF GEN. TAYLOR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp before Monterey September 22 '46

Sir: I have the honor to report that
the troops under my command, including
the mounted volunteers from Texas,
marched from Maru on the 18th, and
encamped before Monterey on the 19th
instant. It was immediately discovered
that the enemy occupied the town in force
and had added greatly to its strength by
fortifying the approaches and command-
ing heights. A close reconnaissance was
made the same evening by the officers of
engineers and topographical engineers on
both flanks of the town, and it was deter-
mined from the information procured to
occupy the Saltillo road in rear of the
town, carrying, if practicable, the several
fortified eminences in that direction. The
2d division of regular troops, and a por-
tion of Col. Hay's regiment of mounted
volunteers, was accordingly detached un-
der Brigadier Gen. Worth on this service
at noon on the 20th. A ten-inch mortar
and two 21-pounder howitzers were
placed in battery during the night to play
upon the citadel and town. At 7 o'clock
these guns opened and continued a delib-
erate fire, which was returned. To create
a still further diversion in favor of Gen.
Worth's movement, the remainder of the
force, except a camp guard, was display-
ed in the centre and left of the town. The
infantry and one battery of the 1st divi-
sion made a strong demonstration on the
left, and soon became so closely engaged
that I moved forward the volunteer divi-
sion under Major Gen. Butler to its sup-
port, leaving one battalion (1st Kentuck-
y) to cover the mortar battery. A close
contest then ensued, which resulted in the
capture of one strong battery of four
guns, which with some adjacent defences,
our troops now occupy. A garrison was
left to hold this position, & the remainder
of the force returned to camp.

In the mean time Gen. Worth had en-
gaged the enemy early in the morning,
and defeated him with considerable loss.
In the course of the day two of the bat-
teries in rear of the town were carried by
storming parties of the 2d division,
and a third was carried this morning at
dawn of day. The Bishop's Palace oc-
cupied the only remaining height in rear
of the town, and is completely command-
ed by the works already carried. Gen.
Worth's division occupies the Saltillo
road, and cuts off all succor or support
from the interior. I must reserve a more
minute report of the important operations
of yesterday until those of the different
commanders are rendered, and also until
a topographical sketch of the country can
be prepared.

I regret to report that our success has
not been obtained without severe loss, so
be attributed in a good measure to the
ardor of the troops in pressing forward.
No returns of killed and wounded have
yet been received, nor is it known what
corps of Gen. Worth's division have suf-
fered most. In the other portion of the army
of first, third, fourth regiments of infan-
try, and regiment of Tennessee volunteers
have sustained the greatest loss.

[Here follows a list of officers who
were killed and wounded, which we omit
because it has been already published.]

I need hardly add that the conduct of
our troops, both regulars and volunteers,
throughout the operations, has been every
thing that could be desired. The part
which each corps contributed to the suc-
cesses of the day will appear more fully
in future reports. To Major Generals
Butler and Henderson, and Brigadier
Generals Twigg and Worth, command-
ing divisions, I must express my obliga-
tions for the efficient support which they
rendered—particularly so to Brigadier
Gen. Worth, whose services, from his
detached position, have been most con-
spicuous.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedi-
ent servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. commanding.
The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp before Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846.

Sir: I have the gratification to report
that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly
carried yesterday by the troops of the
second division. In the course of the
night the batteries below the town were
with one exception, abandoned by the
enemy and this morning were occupied by
our troops. To-day the third infantry,
with the field artillery of the first divi-
sion, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments,
and the second regiment of Texas Rifle-
men, (dismounted,) have been warmly

engaged with the enemy in the town, and
have driven him, with considerable loss,
to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet
strongly occupied. A portion of the sec-
ond division has also advanced into the
town on the right, and holds a position
there. The enemy still maintains him-
self in the plaza and citadel, and seems de-
termined to make a stubborn resistance.

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

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

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedi-
ent servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. commanding.
The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

Sir: At noon on the 23 instant, while
our troops were closely engaged in the
lower part of the city, as reported in my
last despatch, I received by a flag a com-
munication from the Governor of the
State of New Leon, which is herewith
enclosed, (No. 1.) To this communica-
tion, I deemed it my duty to return an
answer declining to allow the inhabitants
to leave the city. By 11 o'clock P. M.
the 2d division, which had entered the
town from the direction of the Bishop's
Palace, had advanced within one square
of the principal plaza, and occupied the
city up to that point. The mortar had
in the mean time been placed in battery
in the cemetery, within good range of
the heart of the town, and was served through-
out the night with good effect.

Early in the morning of the 24th I re-
ceived a flag from the town, bearing a
communication from Gen. Ampudia, which
I enclose, (No. 2.) and to which I re-
turned the answer, (No. 3.) I also ar-
ranged with the bearer of the flag a ces-
sation of fire until 12 o'clock, which hour ap-
pointed to receive the final answer of Gen.
A. to Gen. Worth's headquarters. Before the
appointed time, however, Gen. Ampudia
had signified to Gen. Worth his desire for
a personal interview with me, for the pur-
pose of making some definite arrangement.

An interview was accordingly appointed
for 1 o'clock, & resulted in the naming of
a commission to draw up articles of agree-
ment regulating the withdrawal of the
Mexican forces, and a temporary ces-
sation of hostilities. The commissioners
named by the Mexican General-in-chief
were Generals Ortega and Raquena and
Don Manuel M. Llano, Governor of New
Leon. Those named on the American
side were Gen. Worth, Gen. Henderson,
Governor of Texas, and Colonel Davis,
Mississippi volunteers. The commission
finally settled upon the articles, of which
I enclose a copy, (No. 4.) the duplicates
of which (in Spanish and English) have
been duly signed. Agreeably to the pro-
visions of the 4th article, our troops have
this morning occupied the citadel.

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

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedi-
ent servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding.
The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington.

(No. 1) D. Franco De P. Morales,
Governor of New Leon, to Major
General Taylor. Translated.
Monterey, Sept. 26, 8 o'clock A. M.

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

I have the honor to salute you General-
in-chief of the Army of Occupation of the
United States, and to assure you of my
highest consideration.
God and liberty.
FRANCO DE P. MORALES,
GENERAL-IN-CHIEF of the Army of Oc-
cupation of U. S.

(No. 2.)—D. Pedro Ampudia, General-
in-chief, to Major General Tay-
lor.—[Translated.]

HEADQUARTERS AT MONTEREY,
Sept. 23, 1846—9 o'clock P. M.

SEÑOR GENERAL: Having made the
defence of which I believe this city sus-
ceptible, I have fulfilled my duty, and
have satisfied that military honor which
in a certain manner, is common to all
armies of the civilized world.

To prosecute the defence, therefore,
would only result in distress to the popu-
lation, who have already suffered enough
from the misfortunes consequent on war;
and taking it for granted that the American
Government has manifested a disposition
to negotiate, I propose to you to evacuate
the city and its fort, taking with me the
personal and material which have remain-
ed, and under the assurance that no harm
shall ensue to the inhabitants who have
taken a part in the defence.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of
my most distinguished consideration.
PEDRO DE AMPUDIA,
General-in-chief of the American army.

(No. 3.) HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCU-
PATION,
Camp before Monterey, Sept. 24,
7 o'clock A. M.

Sir: Your communication, bearing
date at nine o'clock P. M. on the 23d
instant, has just been received by the
hands of Col. Moreno.

In answer to your proposition to evac-
uate the city and fort with all the person-
nel and material of war, I have to state
that my duty compels me to decline ac-
ceding to it. A complete surrender of the
town and garrison, the latter as prisoners
of war, is now demanded. But such sur-
render will be upon terms; and the gall-
ant defence of the place, creditable alike
to the Mexican troops and nation, will
prompt me to make those terms as liberal
as possible. The garrison will be allow-
ed, at your option, after laying down its
arms, to retire to the interior, on condition
of not serving again during the war, or
until regularly exchanged. I need hard-
ly say that the rights of non-combatants
will be respected.

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

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedi-
ent servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major Gen. U. S. A. commanding.
Senor D. Pedro de Ampudia,
General-in-chief, Monterey.

Terms of capitulation of the city of Mon-
terey, the capital of Nuevo Leon a-
greed upon by the undersigned com-
missioners, to wit: General Worth,
of the United States Army, General Hen-
derson, of the Texan Volunteers, and
Colonel Davis, of the Mississippi Rifle-
men, on the part of Major General
Taylor, commanding-in-chief of the U.
S. forces, & Gen. Raquena & Gen. Ortega
of the army of Mexico, and Senor Man-
uel M. Llano, Governor of Nuevo
Leon, on the part of Senor General
Don Pedro Ampudia, commanding-in-
chief the Army of the North of Mex-
ico.

Art. 1. As the legitimate result of the
operations before this place, and the pres-
ent position of the contending armies, it is
agreed that the city, the fortifications,
cannon, the munitions of war, and all
other public property, with the undermen-
tioned exceptions, be surrendered to the
commanding general of the United States
forces now at Monterey.

Art. 2. That the Mexican forces be
allowed to retain the following arms, to wit:
the commissioned officers their side-
arms, the infantry their arms and accou-
trements, the cavalry their arms and ac-
countrements, the artillery one field bat-
tery, not to exceed six pieces, with twen-
ty-one rounds of ammunition.

Art. 3. That the Mexican armed forces
retire, within seven days from this
date, beyond the line formed by the pass
of the Rinconada, the city of Linares, and
San Fernando de Pressas.

Art. 4. That the citadel of Monterey
be evacuated by the Mexican and occu-
pied by the American forces to-morrow
morning at 10 o'clock.

Art. 5. To avoid collisions, and for
mutual convenience, that the troops of the
United States will not occupy the city
until the Mexican forces have withdrawn,
except for hospital and storage purposes.

Art. 6. That the forces of the United
States will not advance beyond the line
specified in the second [third] article be-
fore the expiration of eight weeks, or un-
til the orders or instructions of the respec-
tive Governments can be received.

Art. 7. That the public property to be
delivered shall be turned over and receiv-
ed by officers appointed by the command-
ing generals of the two armies.

Art. 8. That all doubts as to the mean-
ing of any of the preceding articles shall
be solved by an equitable construction,
and on principles of liberality to the re-
tiring army.

Art. 9. That the Mexican flag, when
struck at the citadel, be saluted by its
own battery.
Done at Monterey, September 24, 1846.