

Outrage in the House of Congress. A PERSON SHOT.—Early yesterday morning, intelligence was received in the city of a disturbance in the House of Representatives, at Washington, growing out of the miserable party squabbles which prevail usually during the whole session of that body, and which ended in a serious manner to one of the members of the police of the House, Mr. Wailes. We find an account of this disgraceful transaction in the Globe, whose editor was present during the disturbance, and was, therefore, cognizant of the principal facts. The House was engaged in a discussion on the Tariff. Mr. White of Kentucky, Speaker of the last House of Representatives, made a speech on the subject, which as is usual to that body, turned upon partisan politics, and Mr. White occupied the principal part of his time in proving that there was no bargain and sale between Mr. Adams and Clay in 1825, in regard to the Presidency, as has been charged in some of the newspapers from that day to this. We copy from the Globe the subsequent transactions, in which the melancholy and disgraceful occurrence alluded to took place.

Mr. White, just at the close of his hour, stated that five gentlemen of the House had certified to what the newspapers had charged Mr. Clay as having said in his speech on the Missouri question, in February, 1819: 'If you won't let us have black slaves, we must have white ones,' &c.; which speech he said Mr. Clay had never written out.

The extract, he said, was taken from a note to Mr. Rich's speech, published in the National Intelligencer more than a year after that gentleman had made his speech, in which note Mr. Rich had said that Mr. Clay used those words. Here Mr. White's hour had run out, and Mr. Jacob Brinkerhoff obtained the floor. Mr. Andrew Kennedy asked Mr. Brinkerhoff to yield the floor to him a moment, as he was one of the five gentlemen alluded to, and he wished to prove what he had certified to. Mr. Brinkerhoff refused to yield the floor; when Mr. Rathbun, who sits directly in front of, and not more than three feet from, Mr. White, said to Mr. Kennedy, 'Never mind, we can prove it all over the House.' Mr. White replied, 'You can prove a— lie, then; swallow that, you.' Mr. Rathbun rose slowly from his seat, with his thumbs in the pockets of his pantaloons, and turning round to Mr. White, said, 'Do you intend to apply the lie to me personally?' To which Mr. White replied, 'I do, — you,' shutting his fists and putting himself in a defensive, or offensive position, as he said so. By this time the words were out of his mouth, both of them had aimed a blow at each other. We could not discern which struck first. As soon as we saw this, we ran to where they were, but before we reached there they had been separated. We entered the aisle where the combatants were, side by side, with the sergeant-at-arms. The members ordered the sergeant-at-arms out in a menacing manner, some of them putting their hands against him. While they were doing this, we have been told, a man named Moore, who resides in the Lexington congressional district of Kentucky, was behind the sergeant-at-arms, trying to pull him out, and saying at the same time, 'let them fight it out.' We neither saw nor heard this. Our attention was drawn at the time to the members in front of the sergeant-at-arms, who ordered him out of the bar of the House. We thought, if the sergeant-at-arms was out of his place, or exceeding his duty, that we certainly were clearly out of ours, and that we had better keep a bright lookout, else we might be ejected very suddenly. By the time we thought this much, we concluded to get out of the bar of the House; and as we got out near the door that enters the hall from the Post-office of the House, we saw the flash and heard the report of a pistol in the doorway.

We rushed to the door, and found three or four persons just outside the door, grappling with the Kentuckian whom we have mentioned trying to wrest from him a pistol. As he appeared to "hold his own" with them, we concluded to assist them; and just as we were about doing so, a voice at our side said, "Take me, Mr. Rives, for I am wounded." We at once recognized the person who spoke to be Mr. W. L. Wirt, one of the police of the Capitol. We took hold of him and found that he had been shot through his right thigh, near where it joins his body. Two men assisted us to take him to his house, about 300 yards from the Capitol. On his way thither, he informed us that, hearing a disturbance in the House of Representatives, he thought it to be his duty to go in and assist in quelling it; that, as he entered the door nearest the post-office, Mr. McCauslen a member of Congress from Ohio, was putting the Kentuckian before mentioned out at it; that as soon as he was put out, he drew a pistol from his breast and attempted to shoot Mr. McCauslen, who was then just inside the House, while he, Mr. Wirt, was in the door; that some person at that moment took hold of the man who had the pistol, and turned him so much, that he shot him, (Wirt), who was by one of the checks of the door.

By the time we got Mr. Wailes home, we ascertained that his thigh-bone was not broken; and we returned to the Capitol immediately, to look for our hat, which we left there, with several letters in it. On reaching there, we found the hat, the letters safe, peace reigning, and we soon afterwards left there for our home.

We think it proper to state, in conclusion, that we heard part of the "words" which passed between Mr. Rathbun and Mr. White; and those which we did not hear are vouched for by persons who did hear them.

As soon as order was restored, Mr. Dromgoole proposed the arrest of the two members by the Sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Saunders, of N. C. proposed a committee of inquiry, and various motions were submitted amidst great confusion. Mr. White begged that all these motions might be withdrawn and he would then submit a statement which he hoped would prove satisfactory. Mr. White then expressed his sincere regret and poignant sorrow at the occurrence. He knew that it reflected discredit upon the country and dishonor upon the House. Mr. Rathbun in like manner pronounced a proper apology, which ended in the two members shaking hands in the presence of the members, which scene called forth a spontaneous burst of applause from the galleries. Mr. Dromgoole withdrew his motion for arrest. Mr. Holmes, however, moved the expulsion of the members. Mr. Cappel of Ga. desired their severe censure. A resolution was finally adopted, authorizing a Select Committee of five members to inquire and report upon the whole subject, including the assault of Wm. S. Moore, and the House then adjourned.

Scientific Notices for 1843. Some curious experiments have recently been made by an academicien at Paris, on the fattening tendency of sugar. It turns out that in some constitutions it has such a tendency; in others it creates bile. Few human beings have made sugar their diet exclusively. It is a well known fact, which we repeat by way of illustrating the subject, that the negroes in the West Indies always become fat at the time they are engaged in making sugar, which they eat in the form of syrup. This seems to have been unknown to the person whose opinions we are quoting. It is said that the celebrated Bolivar, when he had injured the tone of his stomach by fatigue and privations, was unable to eat any thing but sugar. In most cases, it is thought this diet would bring the person adopting it to the grave.

While on the subject of nutriment we may as well quote the comparative nutritive quality of flour. A Dr. Thompson has reduced the results of what he calls panary fermentation, to some degree of certainty. It is as follows: Nannberg bread is equivalent to 100.00 Dresden do do 115.34 Berlin do do 116.04 Canada flour, do 117.23 Essex do do 121.33 Glasgow unfermented bread, 123.15 Lathian Flour, 134.06 United States flour, 145.03 U. S. flour by mechanical analysis, 150.00 By this it appears our flour is the most nourishing of any in the world.

A portable gas has been exhibited at Lyons, which is applicable to the smallest candlesticks, and may be carried about with the greatest facility.

It is said that a paper has been read before the British Association to show that iron undergoes a change in hammering, and that smiths, when they wish to forge a piece of iron well, strike it often on the anvil, thus rendering it very brittle! This fact may have some bearing upon the discussion going on in relation to the exploded gun of the Princeton.

Opium is now cultivated by the French in Algeria.

Malic acid may be obtained from garden rhubarb.

M. Beaudé, of the French Academy of Sciences, insists that he has analyzed mineral waters kept in earthen bottles, and found they were not deteriorated, but another savan, M. Roguet, insists on the contrary. It is the custom with us to import the German mineral waters in earthen bottles, and at our hotels soda water is also kept in them. In the latter instance, it is not bottled long enough to allow the decomposition of the substance of the ware; in the former, there is an undoubted deterioration.

It is asserted that death caused by Prussic acid is easily apparent. Life, say the German papers, can be immediately restored by pouring acetate of potash and common salt, dissolved in water upon the spine and head. Dr. Rogerson, a chemist, has successfully treated rabits, poisoned by this acid, by pouring cold water upon those parts of their bodies.

A method of obtaining beautiful copies of Daguerreotypes, called Tithonotype, has been invented by Dr. Draper, and is described in the Philosophical Magazine, No. 146.

The Russians have, for a few years past, been actively exploring the gold regions of their country with great success. The sands yielding gold are extensive and valuable, particularly those of Wiask.

An artesian well is to be placed in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. Arago imagines that from a depth of 900 metres, 200 greater than the famous well of Grenelle, the water will be of the temperature of 31 deg. centigrade, and supply the hospitals of La Pétie and Salpêtrière with warm water. A well of this description in Hampshire, 156 feet deep, furnishes 59,328 gallons a day.—N. Y. True Sun.

NOT RECALLED TO TAKE.—The Duke of Wellington has received £2,258,309 of the public money, calculating the interest on Parliament grants of £700,000, besides prize money in Spain and France, estimated £4,800,000 more.

MILK.—It was stated in a report at the recent meeting in New York in favor of the Erie Railroad, that six millions of quarts of milk were annually transported over that road already.



Saturday, May 4, 1844.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR. HENRY A. MÜHLENBERG.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.

ELECTORS, For President and Vice President of the U. States WILSON M'CANDESS, Senatorial. ASA DIMOCK.

- REPRESENTATIVE. 1. GEO. F. LEHMAN, 13. GEORGE SCHNAEL, 2. CHRISTIAN KREISS, 14. NATH'L B. ELDRED, 3. WILLIAM H. SMITH, 15. M. N. IRVINE, 4. JOHN HILL, (Phila.) 16. JAMES WOODBURN, 5. SAMUEL E. LIZEN, 17. HYON MORTON, 6. SAMUEL CAMP, 18. ISAAC ANKNEY, 7. JESSE SHARPE, 19. JOHN MATTHEWS, 8. N. W. SAMPLE, 20. WM. PATTERSON, 9. WM. HEIDENREICH, 21. ANDREW BURKE, 10. CONRAD SHIMER, 22. JOHN M'GILL, 11. STEPHEN BALDY, 23. CHRISTIAN MYERS, 12. JONAH BREWSTER, 24. ROBERT ORR.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 50 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

BREVIE TYPE.—100 lbs., or more, of second hand brevier type, for sale at this office, at 15 cts. per lb., cash. The type are the same as those used in our advertising columns.

We are indebted to the Hon. James Pollock, and to Messrs. Bright and Horton, for public documents.

We are not able to lay the letters of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay, on the question of the annexation of Texas, before our readers, on account of their great length. The Treaty will be found in another column.

OBJECTIONS TO MR. MÜHLENBERG.—The opponents of Mr. Muhlenberg not being able to say anything against him, in regard to his character or qualifications, now object because he has been at one time a clergyman. They seem to forget that Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, has been nominated by the Whig State Convention, for Vice President of the U. S. States, and that Mr. Everett, who has been Governor of Massachusetts and is now Minister at the Court of St. James, a station which he fills with great credit to himself and his country, was also, at one time, a preacher. But then Mr. Everett is a good whig and Clay man, which, of course, alters the case very materially.

Our whig friends, not satisfied in claiming for themselves superior intelligence, must needs have also, all the fine looking men in their ranks. Oliver Oldschool, who writes some very interesting letters from Washington to the U. S. Gazette, says: "This city is rapidly filling with sterling whigs from the South and West, on their way to the Baltimore Convention, and a fair set of men, or men in better spirits, you never seen." In all Oliver's letters we do not recollect that he ever described a fine looking loco, as he calls the democrats, or ever heard them deliver any of those able speeches so common among the whig members.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION has nominated Henry Clay, of Ky., for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, for Vice President. The contest for Vice President was between John Davis, of Mass., Millard Fillmore, of N. Y., John Sergeant, of Pa., and Theo. Frelinghuysen, of N. J. After the 2d ballot, the name of John Sergeant was withdrawn. On the 3d ballot the vote stood, John Davis, 78; Millard Fillmore, 40; Theo. Frelinghuysen, 155.

Gen. Cass has not declined, as has been asserted. His name was brought out by the people, and he will not, himself, withdraw it.

The friends of President Tyler have determined to run him as a candidate for the Presidency.

A GREAT FALL.—A few days since, a Cow fell from a precipice on the top of the Blue Hill, opposite Northumberland, into the river. The declivity is almost three hundred feet in height, craggy, and almost perpendicular.

The treaty of annexation, which of course was to be kept secret, was furnished to the New York Evening Post for publication. Some one of the Senators, it is supposed, has been guilty of this breach of faith, and the Sergeant-at-arms has been despatched to bring the editor before the Senate.

Mr. Benton has come out in a letter strongly in favor of Annexation to Texas; but in opposition to the Treaty.

Since the passage of the tax bill, State stock has advanced to \$73 per share. The higher the stock the less we shall get for the public works, if they should be sold.

The Post Office Bill has passed the Senate, and may now pass the House.

The committee in relation to the outrage in Congress, have not yet reported. Nothing but the expulsion of the parties will satisfy the people.

A committee has been appointed in the U. S. Senate, to enquire whether Mr. Niles, whose mind has become impaired, can take his seat.

The Presidency.

Matters are beginning to assume considerable importance in Congress, at present. The subject of the next Presidency has now arrived at a crisis that makes every thing connected with it, or having a bearing upon it, well weighed and carefully discussed. Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay have both come out against the annexation of Texas. This, on the part of Mr. Van Buren, was not expected by many of his Southern friends, who declare they will support no man opposed to annexation. It is now openly declared in Washington, that Mr. Van Buren cannot receive the nomination at the Baltimore Convention. Whether he can or not, it is becoming plainly evident to all, that another candidate ought to be selected. The nomination of Cass, Johnson, or Buchanan, (although the latter has declined,) would, we are confident, give great satisfaction. Against Mr. Van Buren personally we cannot say anything. But a large majority of the people, we are confident, are opposed to his nomination, and this alone would justify our course in urging another man for the nomination. In many respects, Mr. Van Buren is superior to Mr. Clay. His moral character and conduct places him on much higher ground. Mr. Clay's dwelling propensities, and the sanction he has given to this great evil, has, and must greatly injure him in the estimation of the good and the virtuous portion of the community. His haughty dictatorial and often insulting spirit, whilst in the Senate of the U. States, has also placed him in no favorable light, and has often caused much regret and uneasiness on the part of his friends, who, it is supposed, on this account, urged him to resign his seat in that body. This, among many other reasons, should induce the Convention to select some popular and unexceptionable man. The whigs base their hopes of success wholly upon the unpopularity of our candidate. Let them be disappointed, by selecting a popular man.

A LIVE COON.—The delegation that started from Lycoming county to the Baltimore Clay Convention, resolved to take a live coon with them to the Convention. Accordingly, an old hunter was set to work to catch one. The first one he treed was killed in falling the tree. A second one was, however, caught and placed in a small log cabin, on board the ark, which carried the delegation. The coon, during the first night, ate his way through the board roof, and would have made his escape, but for the chain which held him. This, by some, is thought to be a bad omen. We don't pretend to be skilled in these matters, but think him an unsober camp, in thus attempting to desert his brother coons in this trying emergency. Besides, it proves conclusively, that coons won't all wear the collar.

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.—This excellent and valuable daily paper was enlarged on the 1st inst. The improvement of the times and the increase of advertisements, the editors say, require its enlargement, and well do they deserve the patronage bestowed on their paper. Twenty years ago a man would have been deemed out of his senses who would have predicted that a paper, the size of the Ledger, could be printed and advertised (all cash in advance) enables them to accomplish this. The editors say there are but few paper mills in the country, of sufficient capacity to supply them with paper, and have therefore engaged a second mill to supply any deficiency.

Asahel Lukens, who was convicted and confined in jail at Harrisburg, for passing counterfeit money has made his escape. The Sheriff offers a reward of \$50 for his apprehension.

The mission to Vienna will be offered to the Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, or Gov. Polk, of Tennessee.

One hundred and fifty millions of yards of cotton cloth has been sent to China during the last 12 months.

A COLORED MEMBER OF THE BAR, from Boston, asked for admission to the Bar at Portland, Me., under the new law, which makes all good citizens eligible, but was refused under color of law that he was not a citizen.

POST OFFICE BILL.—This bill has been engrossed for a third reading, and will, it is thought pass the Senate by a handsome majority. The House has yet to act on it, and as many of the members look more carefully to their own interest than those of their constituents, it may probably be defeated or postponed. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"Section 20 of the bill, (Mr. Merrick's amendment) provides that it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder, tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take, at a valuation, the stock or vehicles of any previous contractor for the same route. And all advertisements made under the order of the Postmaster General, in a newspaper, or newspapers, of letters uncalled for in any post-office, shall be inserted in the paper or papers of the town or place where the office advertising may be situated, having the largest circulation, provided the editor or editors of such paper or papers shall agree to insert the same for a price not greater than that now fixed by law; and in case of question or dispute as to the amount of circulation of any papers, the editors of which may desire this advertising it shall be the duty of the Postmaster to receive evidence and decide upon the fact."

All these provisions are good and for the benefit of the public, yet, it would not be amiss if the public, in some appropriate public manner, were to make their approbation of the bill known, so as to increase its speed in travelling through both Houses.

The Revenue Bill.

On Friday evening, the bill for submitting the sale of the main line to the people, and imposing a tax of three mills for State purposes, was submitted by the committee of conference to both branches. On agreeing to the report, the vote in the House of Representatives stood—yeas 57, nays 31. The bill was ably and eloquently vindicated by Senators McLanahan, Darsie, Craig, Babbitt, Hill and Bigler, and opposed by Senators Champneys, Heckman, Kidder and Sterigere, all concurring in denouncing the abhorrent doctrine of repudiation, but differing in regard to the means best calculated to redeem the public faith. The bill finally passed by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Babbitt, Crabb, Craig, Darsie, Dimock, Emu, Eyer, Farrelly, Foulkrod, Hill, Horton, Huges, McLanahan, Penniman, Quay, Sherwood, Spackman, Stewart, Wilcox, Bigler, Speaker—20. NAYS—Messrs. Failey, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Elough, Fegely, Gorgans, Heckman, Kidder, Kline, Mullin, Sterigere, Sullivan—13. A bill for the redemption of the Berks county over issue Relief bills was also passed. The bill to incorporate the Lehigh County Bank was also passed. Capital \$100,000. Stockholders to be individually liable. Hereafter \$50,000 of the Relief issues are to be cancelled every three months. The following is a synopsis of the Appropriation Bill. It makes specific appropriations for the current year, commencing June 1, 1844, as follows:

- 1. To the expenses of government, the State Treasurer to retain the tax on all salaries paid at the Treasury, the sum of \$250,000
- 2. Pensions and gratuities, 47,000
- 3. Common school appropriation, 200,000
- 4. House of Refuge, 4,000
- 5. Institution for the blind, 8,000
- 6. Deaf and dumb asylum, 11,000
- 7. Ordinary repairs on canals and railroads, in addition to previous appropriations, 180,000
- 8. Road and farm bridges, 34,000
- 9. Expense of motive power is to be paid out of the motive power fund.
- 10. Contingent expenses of canal board, 6,580
- 11. Lock-keepers, collectors, weigh-masters, supervisors, clerk hire, &c., 60,000
- 12. Check-roll and bill creditors, on finished lines, for labor and materials prior to Jan. 9, 1842, according to priority with 6 per cent. int. to original creditors, 200,000
- 13. Extraordinary repairs, not exceeding, 50,000
- 14. Interest on relief issues, 24,975
- 15. Interest to domestic creditors, 13,000
- 16. Miscellaneous expenditures, 5,000
- 17. Militia officers' salaries, 9,000
- 18. State Library, 1,200
- 19. Professional services, &c., 64
- 20. Gratuities to discharged convicts, 600
- 21. Repair on State Magazine, 500
- 22. Commissioners of Delaware Canal Company expenses, 150
- 23. Eastern Penitentiary, 8,000
- 24. Western Penitentiary, 5,000
- 25. Repair of public grounds, 200
- 26. Claims for interest on funded debt not exceeding \$20, on certificates dated prior to February 1, 1841, there is appropriated the sum of 14,000
- 27. To pay incidental expenses on prosecutions, 800
- 28. Expenses of Presidential electors.

New Militia Law.

The following extracts are from the law as passed by both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature:—

- 1. All State exempt laws are repealed.
- 2. All white male able-bodied persons, from 18 to 45 years old, to perform two days' duty, as at present, or pay 50 cents for the company day, and 75 cents for the regimental day. This fine is to be collected through the County Commissioners, with the State tax, and paid into the treasury.
- 3. No Courts of Appeal will be held; no flags; no musical instruments to be purchased by the State; no boys taught to play the instruments at the charge of the Commonwealth; nothing is paid for encampments.
- 4. The dress regulation of the U. S. Army is adopted for volunteers. Armories, as directed by the present Adjutant General, must be provided by every company, and no arms to be issued unless this requisition is complied with.
- 5. No contributing member will be allowed to a volunteer company, unless under oath of the commanding officer that such member paid two dollars before the first Monday in May annually, and the officer has furnished a list, under oath, to the Brigade Inspector, satisfactorily.
- 6. The expenses of the system to be paid out of the fund collected by the Commissioners, and the surplus is to be paid pro rata to the organized volunteer companies.

The law to take effect immediately. These are the principal features of alteration.

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN NEW YORK CITY.

The following statistics were given in a report at the Erie Railroad meeting of the annual value of housekeeping articles used in the city of New York:

Fresh Beef,	\$1,470,000
" Veal,	365,600
" Mutton and Lamb,	335,300
" Pork,	600,000
" Poultry, Game, Eggs, &c.,	1,000,000
Salted Beef, Pork and Hams,	1,200,000
Vegetables and Fruit,	1,200,000
Milk,	1,000,000
Butter, Cheese, and Lard,	1,500,000
Flour, Meal and other Bread stuffs,	3,000,000
Hay and Oats,	750,000
Fuel, wood and coal, exclusive of Steam-boat Fuel,	2,500,000
Articles not enumerated,	580,000
	\$15,500,000

IMPORTANT PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

The Treaty of Annexation of Texas. Concluded between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, at Washington, the twelfth day of April, 1844.

The people of Texas having, at the time of adopting their Constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, their desire so to be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and being still desirous of the same with equal unanimity, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States, actuated solely by the desire to add to their own security and prosperity, and to meet the wishes of the Government and people of Texas, have determined to accomplish, by treaty, objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

For that purpose, the President of the United States has given full powers to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President of the Republic Texas has appointed, with like powers, Isaac Van Zandt and J. Pinckney Henderson, citizens of the said Republic, and the said Plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on and concluded the following articles:—

ART. I. The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and every department of its Government, cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the said United States as one of their Territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other Territories. This cession includes all public lots and squares, vacant lands mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments and accoutrements, archives and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ART. II. The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States.

ART. III. All titles and claims to real estate, which are valid under the laws of Texas shall be held to be so by the United States; and measures shall be adopted for the speedy adjudication of all unsettled claims to land, and patents shall be granted to those found to be valid.

ART. IV. The public lands hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in the other Territories of the United States, as far as they may be applicable; subject, however, to such alterations and changes as Congress may from time to time think proper. It is understood between the parties, that, in consequence of the mode in which lands have been surveyed in Texas, or from previous grants or locations, the sixteenth section cannot be applied for the purpose of education, Congress shall make equal provision by grant of land elsewhere. And it is also further understood, that hereafter, the books, papers, and documents of the General Land Office of Texas shall be deposited and kept at such a place in Texas as the Congress of the United States shall direct.

ART. V. The United States assume and agree to pay the public debt and liabilities of Texas, however created, for which the faith or credit of her Government may be bound at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; which debts and liabilities are estimated not to exceed, in the whole, ten millions of dollars, to be ascertained and paid in the manner hereinafter stated.

The payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be made at the Treasury of the United States, within ninety days after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Frederick Dawson, of Baltimore, or his executors, on the delivery of that amount of ten per cent. bonds of Texas; one hundred thousand dollars if so much be required, in the redemption of the exchequer bills which may be in circulation at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which, together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, the public lands herein ceded, and the nett revenue for the same, are hereby pledged.

ART. VI. In order to ascertain the full amount of the debts and liabilities herein assumed, and the legality and validity thereof, four commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, Texas, within the period of six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and may continue in session not exceeding twelve months, unless the Congress of the United States should prolong the time. They shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and that they are not directly or indirectly interested in said claims at the time, and will not be during their continuance in office; and the said oath shall be recorded with their proceedings. In case of the death, sickness, or resignation of any of the commissioners, his or their place or places may be supplied by the appointment as aforesaid, or by the President of the United States, during the recess of the Senate. They, or a majority of them, shall be authorized, under such regulations as the Congress of the United States may prescribe, to hear, examine, and decide on all questions touching the legality and validity of said claims, and shall, when a claim is allowed, issue a certificate to the claimant, stating the amount, distinguishing principal from interest. The certificates so issued shall be numbered, and entry made of the number, the name of the person to whom issued, and the amount, in a book to be kept for that purpose. They shall transmit the records of their proceedings and the book in