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These remarks may be applied also, to some extent, to the other party. It is contended that the United States by the treaty succeeded to all the claims of Mexico.

By the constitution, the judicial power of the United States extends to all cases arising under the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States.

Now, it is perfectly evident, from the language of the constitution, and from the history of it, that "the cases arising under the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States" extend to all cases arising under the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States.

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CITY OF WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1850.

LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The 2d, 3d, and 4th, Mr. Madison said, ought to be decisive with Virginia; and they were.

Now, sir, before I go further, I desire to pause here—to call the attention of the committee to the similarity between the influence which existed in the case of Vermont and those which exist now, and against the construction of which the provision of the constitution under consideration was designed to provide.

Besides this difficulty about Vermont, which had actually occurred, there were others very analogous to it which were anticipated at the time the formation of the constitution.

From this historical narrative, we ascertain the mischief intended to be provided against. And it was so manifest, in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution, that the admission of new States, and the restriction which was proposed, or, in other words, in nearly all of them, a restriction was imposed upon Congress in the admission of new States, extending to all the States which were to be admitted.

The first resolution moved on this subject was a part of the Virginia proposition, drawn by Mr. Madison, but submitted by Governor Randolph, on the first day of the convention.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for the admission of new States, within the limits of the United States, whether from a voluntary junction of governmental territory or otherwise, with the consent of a majority of the United States.

The resolution, as proposed by Gov. Randolph, was adopted by the convention, and together with others, proposed by Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, and Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey, was referred to the committee on detail, charged with the duty of preparing the draught of the constitution.

It is proposed to guaranty the States. Shall Vermont be reduced by force in favor of the States claiming it? or shall she be admitted as a State? or shall she be admitted as a State?

Mr. Wilson: "When the majority of a State wish to divide, they can do so. The aim of those in opposition to the article, he perceived, was that the general government should be divided, and by that means divide the Virginia territory, and the inhabitants of the territory should be divided into two States."

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CONGRESSIONAL.

OF VIRGINIA.

On the proceedings of the Executive in California and New Mexico; delivered in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, July 17, 1850.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee of Elections in the case of the application of Mr. Bates to be admitted to a seat in the House, the delegate from New Mexico—

Mr. BATES said:

Mr. Chairman: I had not designed to take part in this debate, until I heard the speech of the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. McClary], in relation to the admission of New Mexico as a State. I am glad to know, however, that the House has taken up this question, and that the House has taken up this question, and that the House has taken up this question.

Mr. Chairman: I had not designed to take part in this debate, until I heard the speech of the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. McClary], in relation to the admission of New Mexico as a State. I am glad to know, however, that the House has taken up this question, and that the House has taken up this question, and that the House has taken up this question.

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