

(After news discovered, or to be discovered hereafter, may be made, in any lawful grant prior to the cessation of California to the United States; that the navigable waters shall be open and free to all citizens of the United States, those of California included; and that the southern boundary shall be restricted to the Missouri compromise line, thirty-six degrees thirty minutes of north latitude.)

And as soon as she shall have produced to the President of the United States, satisfactory and authentic evidence that the terms aforesaid have been fully and exactly complied with, the President of the United States, be and he is hereby authorized and requested, without any further action on the part of Congress, to issue his proclamation declaring the California is, and she shall thereupon be, admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever.

And it is further enacted, That such portions of the revenue collected at the ports of California, as may remain unexpended at the time of the issuing of the President's proclamation as aforesaid, shall be paid over to the said State of California.

Sec. 3. And it is further enacted, That the Senators and Representatives elected now before Congress for the said State of California, shall be entitled to receive, and shall receive, the mileage and other allowances to which they are entitled by the Territory of Oregon from the day that the message of the President transmitting the constitution of California was received by Congress.

Sec. 4. And it is further enacted, That the boundary between the thirty-six degree thirty minutes of north latitude, and the boundary line by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the boundary line by the treaty of Mexico, shall constitute a Territory under the name of the Territory of South California, and shall be organized, as such, under the provisions of this bill, applying to the Territory of California, and the provisions which they ought to be changed in all respects whatsoever; and shall, when ready, able, and willing, to become a State, and desiring to be such, be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people thereof may desire and make known through their constitution.

Mr. ORR, of S. C., asked the gentleman from Mississippi to yield the floor a moment to enable him to offer an amendment.

Mr. THOMPSON, then offered the amendment proposed by Mr. ORR, and at his request, as his own, it being an amendment to the bill, while Mr. T.'s first proposition was a substitute for it.

The question being first upon agreeing to the amendment, Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, said: Mr. Speaker, I know and feel that the hour of debate is passed, and that this House is impatient for action; but I feel constrained even yet to make one more effort to secure justice for the section of the country which is now in a struggle without hope. I know the result in advance. But I have sought the floor to enable me to place on record my own opinions and views.

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Be it enacted, &c., &c., That all that part of the Territory of the United States included within the following limits, to-wit: bounded on the west by the State of California, on the east by the Territory of Oregon, and on the east by the summit of the Rocky mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, be and the same is hereby created into a Territory, to be known by the name of the Territory of Utah, and when admitted as a State, said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as the constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. [Truly a gratuitous permission to have or not that which is admitted, every State in the Union may constitutionally adopt or not at pleasure.] Provided, That no person shall be admitted as a citizen of said Territory who shall have been convicted of a crime against the laws of the United States.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Ill., moved an additional proviso, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except for crime, should exist in any of the territory acquired from Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN ruled it out of order, inasmuch as it related to territory not involved in the bill.

Mr. WENTWORTH then modified his amendment accordingly. And the question being taken by tellers, (the yeas and nays being not obtained in committee,) it was disagreed to—yeas 63—nays 85.

Mr. MEADE, of Va., offered an amendment to the bill, as at the end of the first section of the bill, carrying out the principle of non-intervention.

The amendment was read, as follows: "That all laws heretofore passed by Congress prohibiting African slavery in any Territory lying west of the Mississippi river, be, and the same are hereby repealed."

The CHAIRMAN ruled it out of order, but Mr. MEADE appealed from the decision, but the committee affirmed the decision of the Chair.

Mr. SEDDON, of Va., moved the following amendment, to-wit: "That no person shall be admitted as a citizen of said Territory who shall have been convicted of a crime against the laws of the United States."

Mr. SEDDON said: I offer this amendment, Mr. Chairman, for no purpose of mere delay or obstruction, but in good faith, to obtain an expression of the sense of the committee. It is not my purpose to comment upon the details or character of the measures which by its action on yesterday morning, it is clear this House has resolved to consummate and pass. I feel too strongly and deeply the gross wrong and outrage they inflict on my section of the country, to be able to do so.

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fixed minds. But, beyond them, there is yet a power, we may invoke with hope. To the sovereignty of the people there may be appeal, and to their representatives there may be redress, and maintain rights. In my humble judgment, the honor and the safety of the Southern people are involved in the issues of these measures, and to them, with the confidence which their history and character justify, let a referendum become their Representatives, the determination of the extent of the wrong done and "the mode and measure of redress."

The question was taken by tellers and lost. Yeas 55—nays 85.

The question recurring on the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. TOOMBS said, he would avail himself of the right to speak in opposition to the gentleman's amendment, in order to answer the inquiry which he had propounded. He would say to the gentleman, without acknowledging that he had incurred the highest responsibility or obligation to respond to any one's interrogatory, that he had voted in conformity with the general sense of the whole South.

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yield the fight gracefully here. And, added, Mr. B., so help me God, I am for resistance.

Mr. SCHNECK moved to amend by striking out the following from the 9th section, viz: "Except only that, in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writ of *habeas corpus* shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also, that..."

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