

It being desirable, for the peace, concord and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably <sup>existing</sup> all ~~existing~~ questions of controversy ~~substantiated~~ ~~between~~ between them, arising out of the institution of slavery, upon a fair equitable and just basis: Therefore

1.<sup>st</sup> Resolved that California, with suitable boundaries, ought upon her application to be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the interference by Congress of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of Slavery within those boundaries.

2. Resolved that as Slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the Territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law either for its introduction into or exclusion from any part of the said Territory; and that appropriate Territorial Governments ought to be established by Congress in all of the said territory, not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the adoption of any restriction or condition, on the subject of Slavery.

3. Resolved that the Western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one Marine League from its mouth, and running up that river to the Southern line of New Mexico, thence with that line Eastwardly, and so continuing in the same direction to the line as established <sup>between the U. S. and Spain,</sup> excluding any portion of New Mexico, whether lying

lying on the East or West of that river.

4.<sup>th</sup> Resolved that it be proposed to the State of Texas that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the legitimate and bonafide public debt of that State, contracted prior to its annexation to the U. States, and for which the duties on Foreign imports were pledged by the said State to its Creditors, not exceeding the sum of \$\_\_\_\_\_ in consideration of the said duties so pledged having been no longer applicable to that object, after the said annexation, but having thenceforward become payable to the U. States; and upon the condition also that the said State of Texas shall by some solemn and authentic act of her Legislature or of a Convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

5.<sup>th</sup> Resolved that it is inexpedient to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist, in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

6.<sup>th</sup> But Resolved that it is expedient <sup>to prohibit</sup> within the District the Slave trade in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the Limits of the District, either to be sold therein as merchandise or to be transported to other markets without the District of Columbia.

7.<sup>th</sup> Resolved that more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the Constitution,

for

for the recapture and delivery of persons bound to service  
or labor in any State who may escape into any other State  
or Territory in the Union.

And §<sup>4</sup> Provided that Congress has no power to prohibit  
or obstruct the trade in Slaves between the Slaveholding  
States; but that the admission or exclusion of Slaves brought  
from one into another of them depends exclusively upon  
their own particular laws.

31 Cong. 2 S. Min. 26.  
1 Sept. 3

Resolutions

Submitted by W.  
Clay.

Manning

Clay  
He did not keep track

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 29, 1850.

Read, ordered that the further consideration thereof be postponed to and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, and that they be printed.

Mr. CLAY submitted for consideration the following

RESOLUTIONS:

It being desirable for the peace, concord, and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all existing questions of controversy between them, arising out of the institution of slavery, upon a fair, equitable, and just basis: therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought, upon her application, to be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.

2d. *Resolved*, That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law either for its introduction into, or exclusion from, any part of the said territory; and that appropriate territorial governments ought to be established by Congress in all of the said territory, not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

3d. *Resolved*, That the western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the southern line of New Mexico; thence with that line eastwardly, and so continuing in the same direction to the line as established between the United States and Spain, excluding any portion of New Mexico, whether lying on the east or west of that river.

4th. *Resolved*, That it be proposed to the State of Texas, that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the legitimate and *bona fide* public debt of that State, contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties on foreign imports were pledged by the said State to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of \$—, in consideration of the said duties so pledged having been no longer applicable to that object, after the said annexation, but having thenceforward become payable to the United States; and upon the condition also that the said State of Texas shall, by some solemn and authentic act of her legislature, or of a convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

5th. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of

Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

6th. *But resolved*, That it is expedient to prohibit within the District the slave trade in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the District, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets without the District of Columbia.

7th. *Resolved*, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State who may escape into any other State or Territory in the Union. And,

8th. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slave-holding States; but that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

6th. *But resolved*, That it is expedient to prohibit within the District the slave trade in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the District, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets without the District of Columbia.

7th. *Resolved*, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State who may escape into any other State or Territory in the Union. And,

8th. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slave-holding States; but that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.