

Remarks of Hon. W. R. King, of Alabama, on the presentation of Mr. Clay's Resolutions.

I regret that this discussion has sprung up. I think it has been characterized by a little more feeling than the occasion called for. I myself...

A satisfactory adjustment of the question he effected. I beg pardon of the Senate for having detained them so long.



WASHINGTON, February 5, 1850. SENATE.

Mr. Burling reported a bill to remunerate the State of North Carolina for certain advances made to volunteers of the Mexican war; which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Foote proposed two resolutions as amendments to the resolutions of Mr. Cass concerning diplomatic relations with Austria, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Soule offered another resolution as an amendment to the same.

Mr. Cass accepted the amendments.

Mr. Mangum moved, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay on Wednesday last.

Mr. Clay said he never rose to address the Senate with more intense feeling than on the present occasion. He had witnessed many seasons of great peril and danger in the history of the country, but he never before rose to address the Senate when there was such extreme solicitude, fear and anxiety felt by the country in the issue of the great events now transpiring.

He thought the friends of the Wilmot proviso should be well satisfied with this declaration, and with what had taken place in California. They should remember, that if the Wilmot proviso was enacted, its operation would cease when the State was formed.

He hoped that the free States would be satisfied with this expression of opinion, and not require any enactment on the subject. This resolution would have been more acceptable to him without the assertion of these two truths with them, but he had thought that something should be given as a compensation for the surrender and compromise of feeling on this point.

To this object he had directed all his efforts; with such a view he had in a manner cut himself off from all social enjoyments since his arrival in this city, and devoted all his time, labor, and abilities, to the formation of some plain whereby, once more, peace, concord, and harmony, could be restored to the country.

series of resolutions propose a plan whereby all this is done.

He saw one section of the States of the country pushing their measures to an alarming and dangerous extreme; he saw the other section preparing to extend their measures to another and equally dangerous extremity; and he thought that he should prepare a plan that would stop this peril, and afford a ground on which both sections could unite without sacrifice of any principle, but at the sacrifice of a little feeling only.

In the first resolution it was said that California should be admitted into the Union without any provision either prohibiting or admitting slavery.

He differed widely from his friend from Michigan (Mr. Cass) as to the binding authority of decisions of the Supreme Court, and elementary writers on the Constitution.

He put it to gentlemen to say if there was not an actual existing power somewhere to introduce or exclude slavery from the Territories. If so, where was the power?

There was no power given to Congress in express terms by the Constitution over the subject of slavery, but there was power given in express terms to regulate the territory of other subjects which were acted upon every day.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

tion, the power to levy a tax, and the power relative to fugitive slaves. Beyond this, Congress has no power over slavery in the States.

If Congress were called upon to overturn the institution of slavery in the States, and such a measure was seriously thought of, then his voice would be for war.

France had engaged in a war to propagate the rights of man, and her fate was well known. I/we should engage in a civil war about the introduction of slavery into territories where it does not exist, what a spectacle would be presented to the world!

He differed widely from his friend from Michigan (Mr. Cass) as to the binding authority of decisions of the Supreme Court, and elementary writers on the Constitution.

He put it to gentlemen to say if there was not an actual existing power somewhere to introduce or exclude slavery from the Territories. If so, where was the power?

There was no power given to Congress in express terms by the Constitution over the subject of slavery, but there was power given in express terms to regulate the territory of other subjects which were acted upon every day.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia whilst that institution continues to exist in Maryland, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

An objection was made on the occasion of the presentation of the resolutions, by a Senator, to the recognition by this resolution of a power in Congress to abolish slavery in this District. He had never doubted this power to exist in Congress.

The Constitution declares Congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States."

He put it to gentlemen to say if there was not an actual existing power somewhere to introduce or exclude slavery from the Territories. If so, where was the power?

There was no power given to Congress in express terms by the Constitution over the subject of slavery, but there was power given in express terms to regulate the territory of other subjects which were acted upon every day.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

this kind of merchandise come to this place from other ports, and should be the subject of a law, and that all State constitutions and laws were of no effect if in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

The seventh resolution relates to the surrender of fugitive slaves. On this subject he would go as far as the farthest in carrying out the enforcement of the Constitution. It was a requirement of the Constitution and every State, and every State officer, and every man in the Union, was bound to aid in its execution.

He put it to gentlemen to say if there was not an actual existing power somewhere to introduce or exclude slavery from the Territories. If so, where was the power?

There was no power given to Congress in express terms by the Constitution over the subject of slavery, but there was power given in express terms to regulate the territory of other subjects which were acted upon every day.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

ing five were then chosen. Much to his regret, some of these declined, and Mr. Randolph was appointed on the committee.

The two committees met in the Senate chamber on the Sabbath, and but a few days before the adjournment of Congress, and, after a consultation, adopted a resolution which was reported to both houses, and became the law.

He put it to gentlemen to say if there was not an actual existing power somewhere to introduce or exclude slavery from the Territories. If so, where was the power?

There was no power given to Congress in express terms by the Constitution over the subject of slavery, but there was power given in express terms to regulate the territory of other subjects which were acted upon every day.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.

He had no desire to make a speech on each of the resolutions, but would detain the Senate for a while in the examination of the truths set forth in those resolutions.