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Senate.

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1st Session. } } No. 15.

[Miscellaneous documents concerning the admission of Kansas into the Union]

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS,

RELATIVE TO

The acts of Congress admitting California into the Union, fixing the boundary of Texas, establishing territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico, the fugitive-slave law, and the Kansas-Nebraska act.

FEBRUARY 6, 1856.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

First. *Resolved*, by the legislature of the State of Texas, That this State regards the acts of Congress passed in 1850, admitting California into the Union, fixing the boundary of Texas, establishing territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico, composing a part of what is commonly called the compromise measures of 1850, as questions fully settled, so far as they have relation to the question of slavery, and that Texas is opposed to any change in those laws affecting their principles on the great questions which have unhappily divided the northern and southern States of the Union.

Second. *Resolved*, That the State of Texas regards the remaining act of the compromise measures of 1850, commonly called the fugitive-slave law, as a measure of constitutional right and justice to the slaveholding States, essential to their peace and the preservation of their rights, and that she would look upon the repeal or modification of that act as an invasion of her constitutional rights and a just cause of alarm to herself and her sister States of the south.

Third. *Resolved*, That the State of Texas regards the late act of the United States Congress, known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, whereby those Territories are thrown open to settlement alike by citizens from the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, as a measure founded in the true spirit of the federal Constitution, of justice to all parts of the Union, and of vital importance to the southern States of the confederacy, as well as the permanent peace of the nation; and while this State utterly opposes the repeal of that law, or any modification of its provisions affecting the emigration or rights of slaveholders in said Territories, she, in common with her sister States of the south, would regard such repeal or modification as an invasion of the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States, as sectional in its char-