

themselves a constitution and State government; and whereas the people of the Territory of Florida did, in like manner, by their delegates on the 11th day of January, 1839, form for themselves a constitution and State government, both of which said constitutions are republican; and said conventions having asked the admission of their respective Territories into the Union as States, on equal footing with the original States:

Be it enacted, &c., That the States of Iowa and Florida be, and the same are hereby, declared to be States of the United States of America, and are hereby admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State of Florida shall embrace the Territories of East and West Florida which, by treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States and Spain, on the 22d day of February, 1819, were ceded to the United States.

One Representative in Congress was allowed to Florida until the next census.

An act supplemental to the act for the admission of Florida and Iowa into the Union, and for other purposes, was passed March 3, 1845.

By this act grants of land were made to Florida, and the laws of the United States were extended to that State.

Resolutions of the legislature of Florida, in relation to the disputed boundaries between that State and Georgia and Alabama, were presented in the Senate February 2, 1846. (See Senate documents, first session Twenty-ninth Congress, vol. 4, Nos. 96 and 133.)

On March 4, 1846, a bill respecting the settlement of the boundary line between the State of Florida and the State of Georgia was reported from the committee.

All of the area of Florida was public domain, except certain grants made by foreign sovereigns, former owners of the soil, and was and now is surveyed and disposed of under laws of the United States.

T E X A S

(Indian—Friends) was the fifteenth State in order of admission.

Population.

| Years. | White. | Colored. | Total. |
|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1850 | 154,034 | 58,558 | 212,592 |
| 1860 | 420,891 | 182,021 | 604,215 |
| 1870 | 504,700 | 253,475 | 818,579 |
| 1880 | 1,107,409 | 394,001 | 1,592,574 |

Area, 274,356 square miles, or 175,587,840 acres.

No organic act. No Territorial condition under laws of United States.

Annexed (former Republic of Texas), December 29, 1845, and admitted on that date.

A republic, formerly belonging to the Republic of Mexico and a portion of the Mexican States of Coahuila and Texas, admitted into the Union by joint resolutions and act of Congress.

The joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, approved March 1, 1845, was as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION for annexing Texas to the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports, and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind, which may belong to or be due and owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct, but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery, or involuntary servitude (except for crime), shall be prohibited.

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas, as an overture on the part of the United States, for admission, to negotiate with that republic; then,

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States: That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

The joint resolution for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union, was approved December 29, 1845.

JOINT RESOLUTION for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution approved March the first, eighteen hundred and forty-five, did consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas might be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same might be admitted as one of the States of the Union; which consent of Congress was given upon certain conditions specified in the first and second sections of said joint resolution; and whereas the people of the said Republic of Texas, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, did adopt a constitution, and erect a new State, with a republican form of government, and, in the name of the people of Texas, and by their authority, did ordain and declare that they assented to and accepted the proposals, conditions, and guarantees contained in said first and second sections of said resolution; and whereas the said constitution, and the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the Republic of Texas, have been transmitted to the President of the United States, and laid before Congress, in conformity to the provisions of said joint resolution: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Texas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That until the Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of Texas shall be entitled to choose two Representatives.

An act to extend the laws of the United States over the State of Texas, and for other purposes, was approved December 29, 1845, viz :

AN ACT to extend the laws of the United States over the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States are hereby declared to extend to and over, and to have full force and effect within, the State of Texas, admitted at the present session of Congress into the confederacy and Union of the United States.

The United States owned no public lands in Texas. The State retained title to the soil on her admission to the Union, and has since disposed of them under her own laws.

IOWA

(Franco-Indian—"Drowsy," applied to a tribe of Indians) was the sixteenth State admitted.

Population.

| Years. | White. | Colored. | Total. |
|------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1840 | 42, 024 | 188 | 43, 112 |
| 1850 | 191, 881 | 333 | 192, 214 |
| 1860 | 673, 779 | 1, 069 | 674, 848 |
| 1870 | 1, 188, 207 | 5, 762 | 1, 193, 969 |
| 1880 | 1, 014, 666 | 9, 443 | 1, 024, 109 |

Area, 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres.

A Territorial organization. Organic act, June 12, 1838. Admitted December 28, 1846.

Formed from territory purchased from France.

On December 19, 1836, a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of establishing the Iowa Territory out of part of Wisconsin passed the House of Representatives.

On December 14, 1837, a resolution of same tenor passed House of Representatives.

On December 13 and 20, 1837, memorials of the people of Iowa for a division or separation from Wisconsin were presented in the Senate.

On December 14, 1837, same presented in House of Representatives.

On December 13, 1837, a memorial of the people of Iowa for settlement of boundary with Missouri was presented in the Senate.

On January 2, 1838, proceedings of legislature of Wisconsin relative to boundary line between Iowa and Missouri were presented in the Senate. (See Senate documents, second session Twenty-fifth Congress, vol. 1, No. 63.)

On February 6, 1838, a report was made by committee of House of Representatives on expediency of establishing a separate Territorial government for Iowa, accompanied by a bill.

The Territory of Iowa.

On June 12, 1838, an act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the Territorial government of Iowa was approved.

On June 18, 1838, an act to authorize the President of the United States to cause the southern boundary line of the Territory of Iowa to be ascertained and marked was approved.

On January 30, 1839, a report of the Secretary of State, with maps, made in compliance with resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives, in relation to the southern boundary of the Territory of Iowa, were received. (See documents, House of Representatives, third session Twenty-fifth Congress, vol. 4, No. 128.)

On March 3, 1839, an appropriation was made for the survey of the southern boundary of the Territory of Iowa, of \$969.05.