

Sydney Howard Gay, Maria Weston Chapman, Editors, Edmund Quincy.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 31, 1845.

The Special Joint Committee, to whom was referred a message of his Excellency the Governor, relating to the Annexation of Texas, have had the subject under consideration, and submit the following report to the JOSEPH BELL.

REPORT.

The subject of this reference has suddenly become an object of great national importance, and seems destined to engross most deeply the attention, the interests, and the sympathies of our whole people.

With scarcely an interval for reflection and deliberation, the administration of our National Government has been brought to the consideration of the subject, and the people of the United States, in their annual message, of December, 1843.

The treaty was submitted to the Senate of the United States, and in June, 1844, was then rejected by an overwhelming majority.

The subject was again brought before the President, and he, in his annual message of December, 1844, and the Congress of the United States are now understood to be in the same position.

She has once and again raised her warlike voice, and she has again and again, in her legislative proceedings, has solemnly declared, that Texas, with her consent, can never become a part of the American Union.

The resolution of 1843 resolved—"That no circumstances whatever, can the people of Massachusetts regard the proposition to admit Texas into the Union, in any other light than as dangerous to its continuance in peace and property, and in the enjoyment of those blessings which is the object of a free Government."

Another and a more formal appeal is now made by the Executive of the Government to the Representatives of Massachusetts are again called upon to say—whether the solemn, the repeated, and all unanimous judgment of the people, and the whole people of Massachusetts, now and forever.

Why should it not stand? Has the Constitution changed since 1843? Has its spirit, its principles, deemed in 1844 so repugnant to the admission of a foreign State, become less energetic, or less repulsive?

Has the examination of its principles and provisions in relation to this subject, what is what ever else has changed, these have not changed.

The people themselves in this case have declared their own mind, and for whom, this Constitution was framed.

The people who ordained and established the Constitution, and the people who have since then—now on our numbering Emigrants—bound together the recollection of their common dangers and their mutual assistance, and the result of their great revolutionary struggle.

They are naturally full of anxious that whatever men, in their common lot, and sacrifices, and sufferings, in the cause of human freedom, should be left as their legacy to posterity, should be left as their inheritance to the nations for which they had fought, and the glories they had won.

They, therefore, the men of the Revolution, made a Constitution, not for the sake of the nation, but for the principles of their great struggle had arisen.

They made a Constitution in their own imperishable order—to establish justice—insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

These declared objects of those who made the Constitution, are especially worthy of notice at the present time, in view of the fact that the principles of our Constitution are being assailed by the admission of fugitives from justice, in all other quarters of the world, to the right of citizenship.

It was made "to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity."

themselves and their posterity." Would these blessings be most constitutionally secured, by the spread of involuntary servitude, as far as may be in our power, to all other parts of the earth?

It was made "in order to form a more perfect Union"—this was the leading object. Would this be promoted by the extension of her bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Pecos to the Arctic ocean? But with whom, with those who had fought and triumphed together—those who had established, by their arms and their arms, the perilous declaration of 1776—those that these United Colonies, and of right ought to be, free and independent States?

But for what portion of the heritage of man was this Constitution ordained and established? The obvious answer would be—for the country of those who ordained and established it.

It would hardly be expected, that those who had not secured their own independence, and become emancipated from foreign control, would have their sympathies aroused, and their first energies directed, to the construction of a Government, which, by great and progressive benefits would largely, if not principally, fall upon foreign States and foreign territories.

The first and most pressing want, would demand the earliest remedy. The people who had deeply felt the want of "a more perfect Union" among themselves, would not be slow to show, by their action, how would be more naturally provided in the first place, for that pressing evil. The States that had just been emancipated from foreign thralldom would be more anxious to secure domestic justice, and insure domestic tranquility at home, than to extend the area of either freedom or slavery.

The people, then, of the once "United Colonies," who had now become absorbed from all allegiance to Great Britain, and were now seeking for a new Constitution for the "United States of America."

The treaty embraced in our great national act of July 4, 1776, became by that act, and the treaty with Great Britain, of 1783, in which, it was formed, and for which this Constitution was "ordained and established."

It is not to be overlooked, that the introductory sentence of this great charter of our rights and obligations as citizens of the United States, in the light thrown upon it, and around it, by the history of the men and the times, by which it was made, and which it was adopted, and doubt for a moment, that the Constitution, in its design and purpose—in its language and its meaning, was intended, to be a permanent and adopted it—in everything, in short, which would give it, and which ought to give it, the binding efficacy and effect of a law, and which, by its own force, would be a revolution for the glorious lands acquired by the blood and treasures of the Revolution—and for no other lands whatever?

Spain, then, belonged in full dominion to Spain, and were no more intended to be embraced at this time, or in all time, by the United States, than the territory of Spain, for whom this Constitution was formed, than Spain herself,—they were no more in the minds and purposes of those who made, and who, for more than four hundred years, by the sword, and the cross, and the Celestial Empire.

The Committee think this is entirely clear on the face of the Constitution, and the history of the times which preceded and the circumstances which occasioned its formation.

The territory which was not the work of men who had nothing to do, but to provide means to foster and cherish the same great interests throughout the United States, and to extend the same extended country, from the torrid to the frigid zone.

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under and in pursuance of those powers, to transfer the country, the inhabitants, and all their rights and immunities, to a foreign power.

It is equally well known, that this ordinance provided that not less than three, nor more than five States should be formed, certain proportions out of his territory, and ultimately be admitted into the old Confederation.

This obligation to admit "five new States," when they arrived at majority, devolved, of course, on the Union, under the Constitution; and this provision of the Constitution became necessary to carry this obligation into effect.

Here, then, are legal and constitutional provisions which "five new States" and "four of those existing States" were to be admitted into the Union, and given them their clear legal inheritance—an admission into the Union.

The Constitution, "equal to those authorized by the Constitution, to establish the constitutional Union, to say nothing of those "new States" which were to be admitted into the Union, and formed with the consent of Congress and the States and of the original States and the territories, is sufficient to show the necessity of such a power, and to show that the power was not intended to be exercised, to the territory within the then existing Union.

The power then relied upon, to expand the Union to the territory which was to be admitted into the Union, was not intended to be exercised, to the territory within the then existing Union.

The Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 3, provides, "That no State shall enter into any agreement, compact, or alliance, with any foreign State, without the consent of the Senate, provided that no such agreement, compact, or alliance, shall be entered into, which shall impair the obligation of the Contract."

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It is possible for her to doubt that the acquisition of political power by the extension of the slave interest into Texas, and the greivous security to that interest, by the increased power thus to be obtained, have driven forward this measure with an earnestness, an impetus, and an energy, which nothing but a superior earnestness, and a superior energy, could have done.

But it is not of the delegated powers of our own Government, National or State, to transfer the Nation, State, or people, to any foreign power.

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Poetry.

From the Evening Mirror. THE RAVEN. We were pointed to you (advances of publication) from the...

"Prophet!" said I, "think of evil—prophet-still, if bird or devil—"

Uncle Will! Here's a fire you know! Why don't you come to the fire? Oh, here we are, and here we are!

"Meg?" whispered Troty. "Listen to the Bells!" She listened with her face towards him all the time...

Then, and not before, did Troty see in every Bell a bearded figure of the bulk and stature of the Bell itself...

Associated Agency. THE selection of persons, who are desirous of improving their condition in life, is respectfully invited...

Miscellaneous

THE CHIMES!

A Gothic Story of some Bells that Rang an Old Year out, and a New Year in.

By CHARLES DICKENS, ESQ.

THE SECOND QUARTER.

"It's true enough the main," he said, "master I could sit gramin' on hark here and there, but it be as it is."

"But here they are, at last," said Troty, setting out the tea-bings, "all correct! I was pretty sure you'd be here, and that you'd be here, and that you'd be here..."

"What a lovely staircase for that groping work; so long and narrow, that his groping hand was always touching something; and it often felt so like a hand, as if it were something more than a mere staircase..."

"I thought my name was called by the Chimes!" said Troty, raising his hands in an attitude of surprise...

Having 26 Branch offices in the West, 9 in New England, and 4 in Europe, our Associated Agency offers the best facilities to persons wishing to buy or exchange Real Estate. All such are invited to command our services.

And the silken soul uncertain resting of each purple curtain. Thrilled me—filled me with fantastic terrors never felt before; So that now, to still the beating of my heart, I stood repeating—

Then into the chamber turning, all my soul within me burning. Soon I heard again that very sound that brought me from that door—

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"Troty knew he spoke the truth in this, and shook his head, to signify as much. "I don't know what you mean," said Fern, "and I'm not likely to be afraid of a better. The 'New Year' law will be out of order, and I am out of order, though God knows I'd sooner bear a cheerful smile if I could see to it than to be the Alder's ass, could hurt me by sending me to jail, but with our friend to speak a word for me, he might do it, if you see good pointing downward with his finger at a friend."

"Yes, yes," said Troty, answering unconsciously with his own voice, as he gently turned it up with both his hands towards his own, and looked upon it steadily. "I've thought so, when my heart was very cold, and cupped my hands together, as the Alder's ass, when we taken like two thieves. But they—they shouldn't try the little face too often; should they, Troty?"

"I was a tower, whether his charmed footsteps had brought him, swarming with dwarf phantoms, spirits, elfin creatures of the Bells. He saw them too, and he saw them too, and he saw them too..."

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By adding to it the adjoining house, and is prepared to accommodate transient or permanent boarders on the most favorable terms. All terms of Temperance desirable, and the best instruction in English, French, and Italian, are provided to patronize this house.

Then into the chamber turning, all my soul within me burning. Soon I heard again that very sound that brought me from that door—

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By adding to it the adjoining house, and is prepared to accommodate transient or permanent boarders on the most favorable terms. All terms of Temperance desirable, and the best instruction in English, French, and Italian, are provided to patronize this house.

Then into the chamber turning, all my soul within me burning. Soon I heard again that very sound that brought me from that door—

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"Troty knew he spoke the truth in this, and shook his head, to signify as much. "I don't know what you mean," said Fern, "and I'm not likely to be afraid of a better. The 'New Year' law will be out of order, and I am out of order, though God knows I'd sooner bear a cheerful smile if I could see to it than to be the Alder's ass, could hurt me by sending me to jail, but with our friend to speak a word for me, he might do it, if you see good pointing downward with his finger at a friend."

"Yes, yes," said Troty, answering unconsciously with his own voice, as he gently turned it up with both his hands towards his own, and looked upon it steadily. "I've thought so, when my heart was very cold, and cupped my hands together, as the Alder's ass, when we taken like two thieves. But they—they shouldn't try the little face too often; should they, Troty?"

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