

Refuge of Oppression.
Liberator Nov 8. 1850
THE SATANIC STATESMAN.

The following letter from Hon. Daniel Webster was read at the great Union Meeting in New York, on Wednesday evening last, and was received with the most tremendous applause:—

N. H., Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, MARCH 29, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders!

GREAT MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

Pursuant to a call made in the public journals for a meeting of citizens who 'have read with alarm and deep regret the recent speech of Daniel Webster in the U. S. Senate, on slavery,' a very large concourse of citi-

ld but regard to the state of the country from accepting at once your proposal of my presence at the meeting in the Castle Garden on Wednesday evening. I do not know that such a meeting will be attended by a large number of intelligent men, lovers of freedom, and, doubtless, but abject slaves will not suffer either party to triumph or to dry up within them all.

Daily Evening Traveller.

BOSTON:
TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1850.

THE TERMS OF THE DAILY EVENING TRAVELLER are \$5 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions received at No. 8 Old State House. Papers left daily at any part of Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury, and adjoining towns. Agents supplied on liberal terms.

Mr. Webster's Reception.

Mr. WEBSTER was received yesterday afternoon, agreeably to previous arrangements, in the City Hall. The questions respecting the territories, would thereby be put to rest, even for the present.

EVENING, JULY 20, 1850.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH
On the Compromise Bill.

IN SENATE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1850.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, took up the consideration of the Compromise Bill, the question pending being on Mr. Benton's amendment in regard to the boundary of Texas.

Mr. Webster addressed the President as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT, it was my purpose on Tuesday of last week to have followed the honorable member from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) who was addressing the Senate on the morning of that day, with what I then had and now have to say upon the subject of this bill. But before the honorable member had concluded his own remarks, it was announced here that the late Chief Magistrate of the United States was so dangerously ill that the Senate was moved to adjourn. The Senate adjourned, and the solemn event of the decease of the Chief Magistrate was announced the next day.

Sir, there are various reflections which cannot but present themselves to the minds of men, growing out of that occurrence. The Chief Magistrate of a great republic died suddenly. Recently elected to the office by the spontaneous voice of his fellow countrymen, possessing in a high degree their confidence and regard, ere yet he had had a fair opportunity to develop the principles of his civil administration, he fell by the stroke of death. Yet, sir, mixed with the sad thoughts that this event suggested, and the melancholy feeling that spread over the whole country, the real lovers and admirers of our constitutional government, in the midst of their grief and affliction for his loss, find something consoling and gratifying for their reflection. The executive head of a great nation had fallen suddenly: no disturbance arose: no shock was felt in a great and free republic. Credit, public and private, was in no way disturbed, and danger to the community or individuals was nowhere felt. The legislative authority was neither dissolved nor prorogued, nor was there any further delay in the exercise of the ordinary functions of every branch of the government, than such as was necessary for the indulgence—the proper indulgence—of the grief which afflicted Congress and the country.

Sir, for his country General Taylor did not live long enough; but there were circumstances in his death, so fortunate for his own fame and character, so gratifying to all to whom he was most dear, that he may be said to have died fortunately. "That life is long which answers life's great end." A gallant soldier, experienced in his profession, he had achieved all that was to be expected of him in that line of duty. Placed at the head of the government, as I have said, by the free voice of the people, he died in the midst of domestic affections and domestic happiness. He died in the full possession of the gratitude of his country. He died in the consciousness of duty performed. He died here, in the midst of the councils of his country, which country, through us, its organs, has bestowed upon him those simple, grand and imposing rites, such as the republic confers on the most distinguished of her sons. He has run the race destined for him by Providence, and he sleeps with the blessings of his countrymen.

'Such honors lion to her hero paid,
And peaceful slept the mighty Hector's shade.'

Mr. President, I proceed now to say upon the subject before us what it was my purpose then to have said. I begin by remarking that the longer we stay in the midst of this agitating subject, the longer the final disposition is put off or postponed, the greater is the injury to the country.

State, or before any Magistrate of a County, City, or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, upon proof to the satisfaction of such

Bowdler May 29 1850

Surrender of Fugitive Slaves

LETTER OF MR. WEBSTER.

Correspondence between the Citizens of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and Mr. Senator Webster.

LETTER OF THE CITIZENS OF NEWBURYPORT.
NEWBURYPORT, APRIL 8, 1850.

TO THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER:

SIR:—We address you to make known the satisfaction we have no protection but such as the God of nature

will give. "They enslave their children's children, who make compromise with sin."

ANTI-WEBSTER MEETING
OF THE COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Agreeably to notice, a crowded meeting was held at Belknap street church, Boston, on Wednesday evening, March 27th, the call for which was signed, in behalf of others, as follows:—

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| Henry Weeden, | William C. Nell, |
| John T. Hilton, | Henry L. W. Thacker, |
| Coffin Pitts, | George Washington, |
| Jonas W. Clark, | John Thompson, |
| Robert Johnson, | Thomas Brown. |

On motion, the following officers were unanimously appointed:—

ROBERT JOHNSON, *President*.
HENRY L. W. THACKER, WILLIAM JOHNSON, JOEL W. LEWIS, *Vice Presidents*.

WILLIAM C. NELL, ISAAC H. SNOWDEN, *Secretaries*.

The Chairman, on taking his seat, invited Rev. Alfred T. Wood to address the Throne of Grace, after which the object of the meeting was stated to be a consideration of and protest against the recent speech in Congress of Hon. Daniel Webster, misrepresenting his constituents, by recommending, among other measures, the surrendering of fugitive slaves, and colonization of the free colored American. He trusted that the expression of this meeting would be such as the crisis demanded, and worthy of those who, being free, know their rights and dare maintain them.

The Business Committee was then selected, as follows:—William C. Nell, Joel W. Lewis, George Washington, Benjamin F. Roberts, William W. Rich.

William C. Nell, in behalf of the Committee, submitted the following resolutions:—

Whereas, however deeply other classes may be interested in the question of slavery, and injured by its existence and extension, it is still the colored race upon whom the burden of its yoke, and the galling prejudice that springs from it, bear with the most deadly weight; and,

Whereas, if the cruel provisions of the Bill for the recovery of fugitive slaves, now before the U. S. Senate, should pass into law, it is our households and our children which will be outraged by its atrocious violations of all legal provisions for the security of citizens, and even of the Constitution of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting, composed of nominally free colored citizens of Boston and vicinity, and in part of those who have drunk deep the dregs of slavery, are pained to the heart's core, in view of the recent speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster upon slavery, surrendering the new territories to the slaveholder, and volunteering the sanction of his name

This Union as one of the United States. This constitution, sir, contains an express prohibition against slavery or involuntary servitude in the State of California. It is said, and I suppose truly, that of the members who composed that Convention some sixteen were natives

NO. 291.
Speech of Mr. Webster
March 11. 1850
SPEECH

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER,
ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

Delivered in the U. S. Senate, on Thursday, March 7th.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from Kentucky were made the special order of the day at 12 o'clock. On this subject the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Walker) has the floor.

Mr WALKER. Mr President, this vast audience has not assembled to hear me; and there is but one man, in my opinion, who can assemble such an audience. They expect to hear him, and I feel it to be my duty, as well as my pleasure, to give the floor therefore to the Senator from Massachusetts. I understand it is immaterial to him upon which of these questions he speaks, and therefore I will not move to postpone the special order.

Mr WEBSTER. I beg to express my obligations to my friend from Wisconsin, (Mr Walker,) as well as to my friend from New York, (Mr Seward,) for their courtesy in allowing me to address the Senate this morning.

Mr President, I wish to speak today, not as a Massachusetts man, nor as a Northern man, but as an American, and a member of the Senate of the United States. It is fortunate that there is a Senate of the United States; a body not yet moved from its propriety, not lost to a just sense of its own dignity, and its own high responsibilities, and a body to which the country looks with confidence for wise, moderate, patriotic, and healing counsels. It is not to be denied that that we live in the midst of strong agitations, and are surrounded by very considerable dangers to our institutions of government. The imprisoned winds are let loose. The East, the West, the North, and the stormy South, all combine to throw the whole ocean into commotion, to toss its billows to the skies, and to disclose its profoundest depths. I do not affect to regard myself, Mr President, as holding, or as fit to hold the helm in this combat of the political elements; but I have a duty to perform, and I mean to perform it with fidelity—not without a sense of surrounding dangers, but not without hope. I have a part to act, not for my own security or safety, for I am looking out for no fragment upon which to float away from the wreck, if wreck there must be, but for the good of the whole, and the preservation of the whole; and there is that which will keep me to my duty during this struggle, whether the sun and the stars shall appear, or shall not appear, for many days. I speak today for the preservation of the Union. "Hear me for my cause." I speak today, out of a solicitous and anxious heart, for the restoration to the country of that quiet and that harmony which make the blessings of this Union so rich and so dear to us all. These are the topics that I propose to myself to discuss; these are the motives, and the sole motives, that influence me in the wish to communicate my opinions to the Senate and the country; and if I can do any thing, however little, for the promotion of these ends, I shall have accomplished all that I desire.

Mr President, it may not be amiss to recur very briefly to the events which, equally sudden and extraordinary, have brought the political condition of the country to what it now is. In May, 1846, the United States declared war against Mexico. Her armies, then on the