



A few weeks ago, a lad of fifteen years of age... in the dead of winter, with only a slave's clothing...

Mr. C. Thoun, who is seldom at fault in his facts and judgments... in the year for the fighting...

We have in our view some prominent statements... which have fully expounded the principles of Christianity...

Many men weary of agitation, longing for peace... in some way, even if it be not exactly the right way...

But no moral question, practical or theoretic... is finally settled until it is settled right...

MR. WEBSTER AND MR. HALE. PERSONAL EXPLANATION. If the Senate will indicate to me in a matter somewhat personal to myself...

I believe this has been quoted in the Senate... Mr. Webster—Yes, sir.

Mr. Webster—I undertake to say, sir, anybody who quotes that speech for the purpose of showing any inconsistency between those sentiments...

Mr. Hale—I made the quotation, sir, in some remarks... I have no respect to the Senator from Massachusetts...

Mr. Webster—If the honorable member did not make that quotation for the purpose of giving a suggestion that there was an inconsistency...

MOVEMENT OF THE SLAVE POWER IN TEXAS—COALITION WITH WEBSTER. WASHINGTON, March 31.

Gen. Houston has gone to Texas to persuade the Legislature to ask for immediate division into two slave States. It will be done.

I have to-day received information from a gentleman... who returned from the South that a large force of soldiers are being sent to Cuba...

Sir, I have always done whatever I could to resist the acquisition of slave territory. I voted against that treaty...

Mr. Webster.—We do not stand upon the same ground. We did not stand upon the same ground in 1845...

Mr. Hale.—I want to make one further explanation, sir, and I am sorry, very sorry, to be driven to do it.

It is a great question, comprising many smaller ones.—Shall we extend and foster Slavery, or shall we extend and foster Freedom?

It was, sir, with no purpose of provoking controversy with the Senator from Massachusetts, or any one else, that I alluded to this matter.

But, sir, I have impugned and impeached no man's motives. I do not mean to say that I do not believe...

Mr. Webster.—It is not a question of motive, sir. I do not intend to draw out upon you...

Well, if the enormities of such advocates of slavery extension as the Washington Union and Charleston Mercury are not the clearest proofs...

WELL, IF THE ENORMITIES OF SUCH ADVOCATES OF SLAVERY EXTENSION AS THE WASHINGTON UNION AND CHARLESTON MERCURY ARE NOT THE CLEAREST PROOFS...

I have to-day received information from a gentleman who returned from the South that a large force of soldiers are being sent to Cuba...

The Liberator.

BOSTON, APRIL 5, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders!

SPEECH OF THEODORE PARKER.

At a Meeting of Citizens of Boston and Vicinity, held in Faneuil Hall, March 25th, in condemnation of the recent Speech of Daniel Webster.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

It is an important occasion which has brought us together. A great crisis has occurred in the affairs of the United States.

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I have to-day received information from a gentleman who returned from the South that a large force of soldiers are being sent to Cuba...

In 1787, we shut out Slavery from the Northwest Territory for ever, by the celebrated proviso of Mr. Jefferson.

In 1788, the Constitution was formed, with its compromises and guarantees.

In 1808, the importation of slaves was forbidden.

In 1809, we annexed Louisiana, and slavery along with it.

In 1819, we annexed Florida, and more slavery.

In 1820, we legally established slavery in the territory west of the Mississippi, south of 36 deg. 30 min.

In 1845, we annexed Texas, with 325,520 square miles, as a slave State.

In 1848, we acquired, by conquest and by treaty, the vast territory of California and New Mexico...

At the present day, it is proposed to have some further action on the matter of slavery.

1. Shall four new slave States at any time be made out of Texas? This is not a question which is to be decided at present...

2. Shall Slavery be prohibited in California? 3. Shall Slavery be prohibited in New Mexico? 4. What laws shall be passed relative to fugitive slaves?

I will not stop to consider the constitutionality of the joint Resolution which annexed Texas.

Mr. Webster's opinion on that subject is well known. But the Resolution does two things: 1. It confers a power, viz. the power to make four new States...

Then he says, there is 'a solemn pledge,' that if he shall be divided into States, those States may come in as slave States.

2 and 3. Mr. Webster has given his answer to the second and third questions, which may be considered as a single question.—Shall Slavery be legally forbidden by Congress in California and New Mexico?

What does Mr. Webster say in view of all this? If a proposition were now here for a government for New Mexico, and it was moved to insert a proviso for the prohibition of slavery...

So much for the second and third questions. Let us now come to the last thing to be considered. What laws shall be enacted relative to fugitive slaves?

Mr. Davis, the Senator from Mississippi, maintained that Slavery is not abolished in California and New Mexico. He denies that the acts abolishing Slavery in Mexico were made by competent powers...

But Mr. Davis goes further. He does not think Slavery is excluded by legislation stronger than a joint resolution.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, among others, wants New Mexico for slave soil.

Now, Mr. Foote, of Mississippi—Hannan Foote, as he has been called—understands the laws of the formation of the earth as well as the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

But I have not yet adduced all the testimony of Mr. Foote. Last year, on the 23d of February, 1849, he declared:—'No one acquainted with the vast mineral resources of California and New Mexico...

CITIZENS OF THE SLAVE STATES desirous of emigrating to California to acquire property, are requested to send their names, number of slaves, and period of contemplated departure...

What does Mr. Webster say in view of all this? If a proposition were now here for a government for New Mexico, and it was moved to insert a proviso for the prohibition of slavery...

Suppose the bill of Mr. Webster's friend shall pass Congress, what will the action of it be? A slave hunter comes here to Boston—he seizes any dark looking man that is unknown and friendless...

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2. The local authorities of the States concerned, in the Federal Government itself.

Every body knows the act of Congress of 1793, relative to the surrender of fugitive slaves, and the decision of the Supreme Court in the 'Prigg case, 1842.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 'That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States shall escape into any State or Territory...

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor, as mentioned in the first section of this act, shall escape from such service or labor...

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall receive or conceal, or who shall harbor or assist such person to evade the provisions of this act...

This is the Bill known as 'Mason's Bill,' introduced by Mr. Butler of South Carolina, on the 16th of January last.

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