

*The Real Daniel Webster [Elijah R. Kennedy, Frederick Evan Crane] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original.*

His ancestors were among the early settlers of Salisbury. He was chosen Fourth of July orator in Hanover, the college town, in 1783, and in his speech appears the substance of the political principles for the development of which he became famous. In 1785 Webster began as the headmaster of the Fryeburg Academy, Maine, where he served for one year. In 1786 he left New Hampshire and got a position in Boston under the prominent attorney Christopher Gore. He returned to New Hampshire to set up a practice in Boscawen, in part to be near his ailing father. Webster became increasingly interested in politics; raised by an ardently Federalist father and taught by a predominantly Federalist-leaning faculty at Dartmouth, Webster, like many New Englanders, supported Federalism. He began to speak locally in support of Federalist causes and candidates. Webster moved to the larger town of Portsmouth in 1790, and opened a practice. Eventually the trouble with England escalated into the War of 1812. That same year, Daniel Webster gave an address to the Washington Benevolent Society, a speech that proved critical to his career. He was a member of the drafting committee and was chosen to compose the Rockingham Memorial to be sent to Madison. The report included much of the same tone and opinions held in the Washington Society address, except that, uncharacteristically for its chief architect, it alluded to the threat of secession saying, "If a separation of the states shall ever take place, it will be, on some occasion, when one portion of the country undertakes to control, to regulate, and to sacrifice the interest of another. In an attempt to secure greater financial success for himself and his family he had married Grace Fletcher in 1795, with whom he had four children, he moved his practice from Portsmouth to Boston. It is the case not merely of that humble institution, it is the case of every college in our land Sir, you may destroy this little institution; it is weak; it is in your hands! I know it is one of the lesser lights in the literary horizon of our country. You may put it out. But if you do so you must carry through your work! You must extinguish, one after another, all those greater lights of science which for more than a century have thrown their radiance over our land. It is, sir, as I have said, a small college. And yet there are those who love it! Woodward Webster was hailed as the leading constitutional scholar of his generation and probably had more influence on the powerful Marshall Court than any other advocate had. But, even more, Webster played an important role in eight of the most celebrated constitutional cases decided by the Court between 1800 and 1835. In many of these—particularly in *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* and *Gibbons v. Ogden*. As a result, many people began calling him the Great Expounder of the Constitution. He came to national prominence, however, as counsel in a number of important Supreme Court cases. In 1800, Webster was retained by the Federalist trustees of his alma mater, Dartmouth College, to represent them in their case against the newly elected New Hampshire Democratic-Republican state legislature. Webster argued *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*. This decided that corporations did not, as many then held, have to justify their privileges by acting in the public interest, but were independent of the states. *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the *Cohens* in *Cohens v. Virginia*, and Thomas Gibbons in *Gibbons v. Ogden*. There he spoke in opposition to universal suffrage for men, on the Federalist grounds that power naturally follows property, and the vote should be limited accordingly; but the constitution was amended against his advice. Joseph Story also a delegate at the convention wrote to Jeremiah Mason following the convention saying "Our friend Webster has gained a noble reputation. He was before known as a lawyer; but he has now secured the title of an eminent and enlightened statesman. He was elected to the Eighteenth Congress in 1821, from Boston. In his second term, Webster found Miles Bearden, a leader of the fragmented House Federalists who had split following the failure of the secessionist-minded Hartford Convention, who he avoided. His term of service in the House between 1821 and 1825 was marked by his legislative success at reforming the United States criminal code, and his failure at expanding the size of the Supreme Court. Now, however, Webster changed his position to support a protective tariff. It is the more blunt opinion of Justus D. The passage of the tariff brought increased sectional tensions to the U. The exposition espoused the idea of nullification, a doctrine first articulated in the U. By 1828, Federal land policy had long been an issue. The National Republican

administration had held land prices high. As Vice President Calhoun was presiding officer over the Senate but could not address the Senate in business, James Schouler contended that Hayne was doing what Calhoun could not. The course of the debate strayed even further away from the initial matter of land sales with Hayne openly defending the "Carolina Doctrine" of nullification as being the doctrine of Jefferson and Madison. Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic He opposed the Tariff of , a compromise designed largely by Clay, which managed to help diffuse the crisis. Especially unsettling was the resolution affirming that "the people of the several States composing these United States are united as parties to a constitutional compact, to which the people of each State acceded as a separate sovereign community. His debt was exacerbated by his propensity for living "habitually beyond his means", lavishly furnishing his estate and giving away money with "reckless generosity and heedless profusion", in addition to indulging the smaller-scale "passions and appetites" of gambling and alcohol. This was the first of three unsuccessful attempts at gaining the presidency. Webster was reportedly offered the vice presidency, but declined. Harrison died one month after his inauguration, meaning that if Webster had accepted the offer, he would have become president. In , he was the architect of the Websterâ€™Ashburton Treaty , which resolved the Caroline Affair , established the definitive Eastern border between the United States and Canada Maine and New Brunswick , and signaled a definite and lasting peace between the United States and Britain. Webster succumbed to Whig pressure in May and finally left the cabinet. Webster was once again offered the Vice-Presidency, but he declined saying, "I do not propose to be buried until I am really dead and in my coffin. However, Taylor died 16 months after the inauguration. This was the second time a President who offered Webster the chance to be Vice President died. Once again, Webster would have become president had he accepted. On March 7, , Webster gave one of his most famous speeches, later called the Seventh of March speech, characterizing himself "not as a Massachusetts man, nor as a Northern man but as an American Theodore Parker complained, "No living man has done so much to debauch the conscience of the nation. Lucifer descending from Heaven! Webster never recovered the loss of popularity he suffered in the aftermath of the Seventh of March speech. I shall stand by the Union What are personal consequences Let the consequences be what they will No man can suffer too much, and no man can fall too soon, if he suffer or if he fall in defense of the liberties and constitution of his country. Taylor had opposed the Compromise, but Fillmore supported it. Webster was once again appointed Secretary of State, and he took office on July With the Compromise unable to pass Congress as a whole, the parts were divided up and passed through separately, each receiving the support of moderates and partisans on either sides, with the votes of partisans on the other side being overruled. The bills were then signed into law by President Fillmore. In early , when the anti-slavery Liberty Party was due to hold its state convention at Syracuse, New York , Webster sternly warned that the law would be enforced even "here in Syracuse in the midst of the next Anti-Slavery Convention. As Secretary of State Webster was a key supporter of the law, which he had endorsed in his famous Seventh of March speech, he wanted high-profile convictions. The jury nullifications ruined his presidential aspirations and his last-ditch efforts to find a compromise between North and South. Webster led the prosecution when defendants were accused of rescuing Shadrach Minkins in from Boston officials who intended to return Minkins to his owner; the juries convicted none of the men. Webster tried to enforce a law that was extremely unpopular in the North, and his Whig Party passed him over again when they chose a presidential nominee in This was especially manifest in the very warm welcome extended to the exiled Hungarian leader Lajos Kossuth in the US: Before and during the campaign, a number of critics asserted that his support of the compromise was only an attempt to win Southern support for his candidacy, "profound selfishness" in the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Though the Seventh of March speech was indeed warmly received throughout the South, he gained support only from New England. At the convention , he came in a distant third behind General Winfield Scott , who received the nomination, and President Fillmore. The American Party, or Know-Nothings , an anti-immigration party made up mostly of former Whigs, put his name on the ballot without permission and he collected a few thousand votes, even though he died just before the election. Elijah Fletcher, a New Hampshire clergyman. A daughter, Grace, and a son, Charles, died young. He was married to her in December and she survived him, dying in A day before he died, his best friend Peter

Harvey had come to visit him. Harvey had stated that Webster looked as if he were suffering. Webster told Harvey, "I shall be dead tomorrow God bless you, faithful friend. Baxter argues that his nationalistic view of the union as one and inseparable from liberty helped the union to triumph over the states-rights Confederacy, making it his greatest contribution. He lacked the necessary modesty and his overpowering desire for the White House, and his craving for money was unbecoming to a statesman of his caliber in a nation committed to republicanism and fearful of corruption. Webster came, after a time, to look upon such transactions as natural and proper. It was their privilege and duty to support him, and he repaid them with an occasional magnificent compliment. When acting alone, he spoke his own opinions. When in a situation where public opinion was concentrated against him, he submitted to modifications of his views with a curious and indolent indifference. Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle. The dismemberment of this vast country without convulsion! There can be no such thing as a peaceable secession. Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility We could not separate the states by any such line if we were to draw it

Chapter 2 : The UPS Store Nashua: Shipping & Packing, Printing and Mailboxes in Nashua , NH

Daniel W. Webster, ScD, MPH is Professor of Health Policy and Management at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health where he serves as Director of the Center for Gun Policy and.

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Chapter 3 : The Devil and Daniel Webster () | Where to Stream and Watch | Decider

Daniel Webster was born on January 18, 1793, in Salisbury, New Hampshire, the present-day city of Franklin. He was the son of Abigail (née Eastman) and Ebenezer Webster. He and his nine siblings grew up on their parents' farm, a small parcel of land granted to his father.

His client, Jabez Stone, mortgaged his soul, however, not his house. Perhaps you read the book in school or saw the film "The Devil and Daniel Webster". In it, Webster defended farmer Stone against Satan himself and won. Irving stole the idea from the German legend of Faust about a man who sold his soul to the devil. An eloquent speaker and senator, he served as secretary of state under three presidents. Webster also ran for president three times without success. Arguably the most famous man in NH history, his statue stands in front of the state capitol. And for nearly a decade, he lived and worked in Portsmouth. A man of many houses This city boasts a legitimate claim to Webster. He lived and worked here for nearly a decade, occupying at least four Portsmouth houses and a downtown office. But we have stiff competition. John McCain, has a failed presidential candidate had more houses than Daniel Webster. Everybody wants a piece of Mr. Webster or at least they used to. His fame is sharply on the wane. A submarine, an inn where he frequently stayed, a college, numerous schools, a NH highway and mountain, and a memorial in Washington DC also carry his name. Webster attended Phillips Exeter Academy where his statue is still the mascot of the debate team. Dartmouth owns at least 50 portraits of its favorite son Class of Webster defended the tiny rural NH college in a landmark Supreme Court case. Even the American Eagle the one with the grim look and thick eyebrows in the old Muppets TV-show is fashioned after Dan. Franklin, NH has the most powerful claim. The sickly boy was born there, formerly Salisbury, NH on land granted to his grandfather by colonial governor Benning Wentworth. His father, a Revolutionary War vet, built a two-room frame house there. It has been moved several times, but the official Daniel Webster birthplace is back on its original foundation and a public museum. They then purchased a small house in Franklin on lush acreage along the Merrimack River that Daniel later inherited. By 1826, with the completion of the railroad line, Webster could reach "Elm Farm" in Franklin from Boston in just three hours. After his death, the farm became an orphanage for children left homeless after the Civil War. In his heyday, Daniel Webster was a pop star politician of the Obama caliber, although without the good looks. He could talk up a storm, and advocated a strong union. By 1820, when he bought a farmhouse in Marshfield, MA he was already famous. You can hold a wedding or corporate meeting at the Webster Estate in Marshfield today, but read the fine print. Webster Farm photos The Portsmouth years Portsmouth can only claim the early years. After teaching in Fryeburg and Boston, Webster arrived in the thriving port city in 1817. That site is now a parking lot across from the Portsmouth Academy, now the Discover Portsmouth Center. Webster married Grace Fletcher of Hopkinton the following year. Prominent Portsmouth attorney Jeremiah Mason was moving out of the building at the time and likely brokered the arrangement. The Websters purchased their first home around 1818. Although sometimes considered haughty and grim, Webster was earning a reputation "riding the circuit", following the judge from town to town where he represented new clients with his powerful speechmaking skills. Webster was on the rise, but Portsmouth was declining. The War of 1812 was the beginning of the end for seaport trade. By now the hick lawyer was a rising star headed to Washington. Grace and Daniel and their two children lived on High Street from 1817 to 1826, but Daniel was moving into politics and would soon jump ship to Boston. The last surviving Webster House was saved from destruction in 1926 when it was moved to Hancock Street as part of the new Strawberry Banke Museum. The museum continues to rent the structure to private tenants. Lion cutting his teeth It was during his Portsmouth phase, rubbing elbows with important lawyers and traveling the state, that Daniel Webster sharpened his skills and gained a reputation. The handsome dark-haired young man grew sallow, paunchy and balding, with a severe and penetrating gaze. The transformation was striking and friends nicknamed him "the lion" and "Black Dan". Daniel Webster was elected head of the Portsmouth town council in 1820. He was warden of the Old North Church downtown. At the urging of friends, he served two terms as a representative from NH in Washington DC where he was strongly opposed to "Mr. By the end of the war, however, Webster was shifting his political

views. He was enamored of life in Washington and tired of being a big fish in the small pond called New Hampshire. A distant ring tone America has largely forgotten Daniel Webster. His name still rings a bell, but it is a weak and distant tone. Jennifer Love Hewitt plays the Devil. The film sat on the shelf for three years and was quietly released in under the title *Shortcut to Happiness*. Portsmouth too largely ignores Daniel, perhaps out of spite for his departure to Massachusetts. No plaque marks the site of the office he kept for nearly a decade. The young lawyer maintained a small two-room office within view of Market Square during his entire time here, but historians are fuzzy on exactly where. The second or third floor site on the west side of the road was likely at 18 or 20 Market Street. The office was up a steep set of stairs over a store. It was described as a very ordinary space with "less furniture and more books than common. Exactly where the brilliant young lawyer saved the souls of his Portsmouth clients deserves a closer look. The devil, for now, is still in the details. Dennis Robinson at SeacoastNH. Please visit these SeacoastNH. News about Portsmouth from Fosters.

Chapter 4 : The Devil and Daniel Webster - Wikipedia

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Thomas Morton , a rival of the Plymouth Pilgrims The pirate Edward Teach , also known as Blackbeard Reverend John Smeat [1] After five other unnamed jurors enter Benedict Arnold being out "on other business" , the judge enters last " John Hathorne , the infamous and unrepentant executor of the Salem witch trials. The trial is rigged against Webster. He is ready to rage, without care for himself or Stone, but he catches himself: He admits the wrongs done in the course of American history but points out that something new and good had grown from them and that "everybody had played a part in it, even the traitors. The jury announces its verdict: Scratch congratulates Webster, and the contract is torn up. The devil has overreached himself, agreeing to a jury trial out of pride in his unbreakable contract. But by doing so, he has put his contract within the reach of the Common Law used in America, under which a jury can enter whatever verdict it likes, regardless of the law. Webster then grabs the stranger and twists his arm behind his back, "for he knew that once you bested anybody like Mr. Scratch in fair fight, his power on you was gone. Webster takes the predictions in stride and asks only if the Union will prevail. Scratch reluctantly admits that, although a war will be fought over the issue, the United States will remain united. Webster then laughs, "And with that he drew back his foot for a kick that would have stunned a horse. It was only the tip of his shoe that caught the stranger, but he went flying out of the door with his collecting box under his arm. Patriotism[edit] Patriotism is a main theme in the story: Webster claims that the Devil cannot take the soul because he cannot claim American citizenship. The devil says "I am merely an honest American like yourself " and of the best descent " for, to tell the truth, Mr. For Webster, freedom and independence defines manhood: Butler and Girty would have called themselves Americans " and indeed were Americans " but they were Loyalists, and Webster might not have intended any but U. Classifying the jurors as "Americans" involves a wider definition, including all who had a part in its history " even those who lived and died as English subjects before , the Loyalists who actively opposed the creation of the U. Scratch underlines this definition by saying of the jury "Americans all". Slavery[edit] In his speech, Webster denounces slavery. Earlier, he states flatly "A man is not a piece of property. When the first slaver put out for the Congo , I stood on her deck. But he showed how, out of the wrong and the right, the suffering and the starvations, something new had come. And everybody had played a part in it, even the traitors. This desire to end the institution was a mainspring of his support for the Union. Treatment of the Indians[edit] The story may be seen as ambivalent on the treatment of the Native Americans. This is an anachronism, as the historical Daniel Webster was closer to the events and would have been unlikely to express such an opinion. These ambiguities probably reflect ambivalent perceptions of this aspect of American history in the 20th century at the time of writing, rather than at the time when the story is supposed to take place. When the devil arrives he is described as "a soft-spoken, dark-dressed stranger," who "drove up in a handsome buggy. Screen[edit] Two film adaptations have been made: This most recent version was made in , but never had a wide theatrical release. An animated television film loosely based on the story, *The Devil and Daniel Mouse* , was released in Howard Teichmann and Robert L. Richards abridged and adapted the screenplay. Scratch , Frank Goss Jabez Stone. Homer tries to outsmart the devil by not finishing the doughnut, but eventually eats it and is sent to Hell. The omnipotent " Q " served as judge, with a jury of loudly derisive post-apocalyptic criminals. Zero and says that he would give anything for it. Zero then has Peter sign a contract which condemns him by promising his soul to Mr. The boys become an overnight success after adding the harp to their act. They learn what has happened when Mr. Zero has done for their careers, Mike calls Mr. Zero to the stand and tells him that he did not give Peter the ability to play the harp and that it was within Peter the whole time due to his love for the harp. He then convinces Peter to prove it to Mr. Zero and everyone in the courtroom by playing the harp after Mr. Zero takes away the power. Peter is set free and Mr. Zero snaps his fingers and returns to Hell. A biopic about cult musician Daniel Johnston was

entitled *The Devil and Daniel Johnston* in reference to the story. Nelvana created an animated television special called *The Devil and Daniel Mouse* based on the story. In the program, Daniel Mouse is a musician whose partner, Jan, sells her soul to the devil in exchange for fame. Two Chick Publications tracts, *The Contract! Satan and His Staff*, 54 F. Weber cited this story as the sole, though "unofficial", precedent touching on the jurisdiction of United States courts over Satan. In the Supernatural episode "Captives", it is revealed that Crowley, the de facto king of Hell, rented several storage units under the alias "D. Webster" as a tongue-in-cheek reference to the short story. When the lead character accidentally sells his soul to the devil, the crew then travel back in time to find Webster, but dial the wrong time zone and get a child actor who played a character called Webster. Was this a real person? Scratch has also agreed to be bound by the rule that a jury is the exclusive judge of both the facts and the law; as such, even in the face of overwhelming evidence favoring the plaintiff such as the contract Mr. Scratch had with Stone the jury could find for the defendant, acting as a sort of local law-making body with the power to suspend the law in this case this can only be done for acquittals; convictions must be done strictly according to the law and the evidence. Webster, as an experienced lawyer, would know that; presumably Mr. Scratch would have known that as well, but was confident that his hand-picked jury would do his bidding. Retrieved 24 September Retrieved 1 August

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Chapter 7 : In "The Devil and Daniel Webster," how was the trial rigged against Jabez Stone? | eNotes

Daniel Webster was born on January 18, 1793, in Salisbury, New Hampshire. After graduating from Dartmouth College in 1811, Webster became a successful lawyer in Boston. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1812.

Chapter 8 : The Many Homes of Daniel Webster

August 10, 1994, Page 16 *The New York Times Archives*. In your BOOK REVIEW of July 20 there is a notice of "*The Real Daniel Webster*," a book written by me, which is so unfair and creates such a...

Chapter 9 : Episode The Real Daniel Webster | Brion McClanahan Author & Historian

"*The Devil and Daniel Webster*" is a short story by Stephen Vincent Benét. This Faustian tale was inspired by Washington Irving's short story "*The Devil and Tom Walker*".