

**THE LIBERATOR**  
PUBLISHED  
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,  
AT THE  
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.  
**Robert F. Wallcut, General Agent.**  
Five copies will be sent to one address for two months, if payment be made in advance.  
Advertisements making less than a square in  
third three times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1.00  
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,  
Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-  
thorized to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.  
Special Committee.—FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS  
J. LAY, THOMAS QUINCY, SAMUEL PAINE, and  
FRANCIS PARKER. [This Committee is responsible  
for the financial economy of the paper—not for  
its contents.]

W. M. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.  
VOL. XXII. NO. 53.

**The Liberator.**  
Character of Daniel Webster.  
A DISCOURSE  
Delivered at Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 28th, and repeated at  
Andover, Dec. 6th, 1852.  
BY SAMUEL J. MAY.

**There is no respect of persons with**  
God. He is no respecter of persons.  
—He that doeth wrong shall  
reap the wrong which he hath done; and there  
is no respect of persons.  
—It is not good to have respect of  
persons in judgment.  
—He that doeth wrong shall reap the  
wrong which he hath done; and there is no  
respect of persons.  
—It is not good to have respect of  
persons in judgment.

enjoyed the blessings of a home of peace, purity and  
plenty, the instructions and example of wise and  
pious parents, and has been accustomed to hear the  
lessons of Christian doctrine and duty enforced from  
the pulpit with wisdom and eloquence,—let such a  
favored man, especially if he possesses large wealth,  
or occupies a high official station, let such a man  
become loose in his principles, and licentious in his  
habits, let him launch into expenses which he cannot  
afford, borrow money for the continuance of his plea-  
sures, or his business, and never repay it; let him be-  
come libidinous and drunken; and if he be a states-  
man, sell himself and his party for the attainment of  
the object of his ambition, and you shall find many  
ready to veil, to extenuate, to excuse, to deny, even,  
his vices. Charity will plead, that the trials and  
temptations of the great are severer for than ordi-  
nary minds and hearts can even conceive. Those who  
dare to condemn such a man are themselves denounced  
as censorious and cruel, ungrateful for his services,  
and unkindly of the feelings of his fond relatives.  
The brilliancy of the mental gifts bestowed upon such  
an offender, and the halo of his high social or official  
position, forbids the approach of a common criticism  
upon the immorality of his conduct. Now, all this  
is unequal, unjust, and utterly inconsistent in those  
who assume to be the followers, especially the minis-  
ters of Jesus Christ. That wisest, holiest, loveliest of  
the sons of men, that dearly beloved Son of God,  
showed no such partiality in his judgments of sinners.  
He was most explicit, most severe, in his condemna-  
tion of the great men of his day and nation—the men  
who filled the highest places in the State and the  
Church, and who were reputed to be the most learned  
and most pious men of their time—the scribes, the  
pharisees, the Doctors of the Law, the jurists, the  
rulers, the chief priests, the governor, and king  
himself. Those were the men whose vices Jesus  
took the most pains to expose, and on whom he pro-  
nounced the severest censures that ever fell from the  
lips of a righteous indignation. That benignant  
brother of the whole human family, that impartial  
Son of the Heavenly Father, saw in his day, as we  
all may see in our day, if we will, that far better  
apologies may be made for the vices of the poor, the  
ignorant, the publicans, yea, even the harlots, than  
for the vices of the rich, the educated, those who have  
enjoyed the advantages of the best society, and of the  
highest literary and religious institutions of the day,  
and have the means to supply every want and gratify  
every reasonable wish. "To whomsoever much is  
given, of him shall much be required." This princi-  
ple of just judgment is commended to us by our Sa-  
vior, and it ought always to preside over the tribunals  
of earth, as it assuredly will preside at the judgment  
seat of Christ.

men of giant intellects, those astute lawyers, those  
practical statesmen, those men whose eloquence could  
make the legislators of the nation quail, and send a  
tremor throughout the land; whose logic could make  
the worse seem the better reason, obscure the light of  
the self-evident truths of our world-renowned  
Declaration of Independence; almost persuade the men  
of this day that *property should be held by governments*  
*in more sacred regard than humanity*; and bring them  
to believe that the claim of the *right to liberty for all*  
*men was only a rhetorical flourish of the fanatic leaders*  
*of our Revolution*. They, they are the men,  
who, by their personal and official influence, have  
done more than all others to uphold slavery—that  
execrable system of blighting, crushing oppression, in  
the midst of our Republic. Unless, therefore, we can  
impair, we destroy the influence of those men upon  
the minds and hearts of our people, I see not but that,  
for a generation to come, our nation is to be given up  
to a cruel idolatry, which they have sanctioned; be  
bound in obedience to a lower law, which they have  
enshrined above the law of God; and be accustomed  
to deny all practical faith in that blessed religion  
which commands us to relieve the suffering, protect  
the helpless, break the yoke of the oppressed; in one  
word, do unto others as we would that they should  
do unto us.

men of giant intellects, those astute lawyers, those  
practical statesmen, those men whose eloquence could  
make the legislators of the nation quail, and send a  
tremor throughout the land; whose logic could make  
the worse seem the better reason, obscure the light of  
the self-evident truths of our world-renowned  
Declaration of Independence; almost persuade the men  
of this day that *property should be held by governments*  
*in more sacred regard than humanity*; and bring them  
to believe that the claim of the *right to liberty for all*  
*men was only a rhetorical flourish of the fanatic leaders*  
*of our Revolution*. They, they are the men,  
who, by their personal and official influence, have  
done more than all others to uphold slavery—that  
execrable system of blighting, crushing oppression, in  
the midst of our Republic. Unless, therefore, we can  
impair, we destroy the influence of those men upon  
the minds and hearts of our people, I see not but that,  
for a generation to come, our nation is to be given up  
to a cruel idolatry, which they have sanctioned; be  
bound in obedience to a lower law, which they have  
enshrined above the law of God; and be accustomed  
to deny all practical faith in that blessed religion  
which commands us to relieve the suffering, protect  
the helpless, break the yoke of the oppressed; in one  
word, do unto others as we would that they should  
do unto us.

but, in all his public acts, bearing on the subject of  
slavery, he had always been in favor not merely of its  
continuance, but of its extension. While Governor  
of the Territory of Indiana, Gen. W. used his official  
influence to introduce slavery into that territory,  
contrary to the act of Congress, by which it had  
been for ever excluded. While a member of Congress  
in 1819 and 1820, he voted for the admission of Mis-  
souri, with a Constitution sanctioning slavery; and  
thus he consented to an act which, under the name of  
Compromise, delivered the free States and free labor  
into the hands of the Slave Power. While a candi-  
date for the Presidency in 1836, he uttered the senti-  
ment, in a public speech, that the citizens of the free  
States have no Constitutional right even to discuss  
the subject of slavery, which sentiment he re-affirmed  
after his second nomination, in 1840. Gen. W.  
maintained, too, the doctrine that Congress had no  
power by the Constitution to abolish slavery in the  
District of Columbia, without the consent of the slave  
States; and, moreover, he gave his encouragement  
and assistance in Kentucky, in procuring the passage  
by the Legislature of Ohio of the infamous law which  
made it criminal to give food and shelter to fugitives  
from slavery.

men of giant intellects, those astute lawyers, those  
practical statesmen, those men whose eloquence could  
make the legislators of the nation quail, and send a  
tremor throughout the land; whose logic could make  
the worse seem the better reason, obscure the light of  
the self-evident truths of our world-renowned  
Declaration of Independence; almost persuade the men  
of this day that *property should be held by governments*  
*in more sacred regard than humanity*; and bring them  
to believe that the claim of the *right to liberty for all*  
*men was only a rhetorical flourish of the fanatic leaders*  
*of our Revolution*. They, they are the men,  
who, by their personal and official influence, have  
done more than all others to uphold slavery—that  
execrable system of blighting, crushing oppression, in  
the midst of our Republic. Unless, therefore, we can  
impair, we destroy the influence of those men upon  
the minds and hearts of our people, I see not but that,  
for a generation to come, our nation is to be given up  
to a cruel idolatry, which they have sanctioned; be  
bound in obedience to a lower law, which they have  
enshrined above the law of God; and be accustomed  
to deny all practical faith in that blessed religion  
which commands us to relieve the suffering, protect  
the helpless, break the yoke of the oppressed; in one  
word, do unto others as we would that they should  
do unto us.

but, in all his public acts, bearing on the subject of  
slavery, he had always been in favor not merely of its  
continuance, but of its extension. While Governor  
of the Territory of Indiana, Gen. W. used his official  
influence to introduce slavery into that territory,  
contrary to the act of Congress, by which it had  
been for ever excluded. While a member of Congress  
in 1819 and 1820, he voted for the admission of Mis-  
souri, with a Constitution sanctioning slavery; and  
thus he consented to an act which, under the name of  
Compromise, delivered the free States and free labor  
into the hands of the Slave Power. While a candi-  
date for the Presidency in 1836, he uttered the senti-  
ment, in a public speech, that the citizens of the free  
States have no Constitutional right even to discuss  
the subject of slavery, which sentiment he re-affirmed  
after his second nomination, in 1840. Gen. W.  
maintained, too, the doctrine that Congress had no  
power by the Constitution to abolish slavery in the  
District of Columbia, without the consent of the slave  
States; and, moreover, he gave his encouragement  
and assistance in Kentucky, in procuring the passage  
by the Legislature of Ohio of the infamous law which  
made it criminal to give food and shelter to fugitives  
from slavery.

men of giant intellects, those astute lawyers, those  
practical statesmen, those men whose eloquence could  
make the legislators of the nation quail, and send a  
tremor throughout the land; whose logic could make  
the worse seem the better reason, obscure the light of  
the self-evident truths of our world-renowned  
Declaration of Independence; almost persuade the men  
of this day that *property should be held by governments*  
*in more sacred regard than humanity*; and bring them  
to believe that the claim of the *right to liberty for all*  
*men was only a rhetorical flourish of the fanatic leaders*  
*of our Revolution*. They, they are the men,  
who, by their personal and official influence, have  
done more than all others to uphold slavery—that  
execrable system of blighting, crushing oppression, in  
the midst of our Republic. Unless, therefore, we can  
impair, we destroy the influence of those men upon  
the minds and hearts of our people, I see not but that,  
for a generation to come, our nation is to be given up  
to a cruel idolatry, which they have sanctioned; be  
bound in obedience to a lower law, which they have  
enshrined above the law of God; and be accustomed  
to deny all practical faith in that blessed religion  
which commands us to relieve the suffering, protect  
the helpless, break the yoke of the oppressed; in one  
word, do unto others as we would that they should  
do unto us.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.  
BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1852.  
WHOLE NO. 1145.



THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH  
AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.  
Yes! It cannot be denied—the slaveholder g  
lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their  
assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to  
secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their  
slaves. The first was the immutability; for twenty years,  
of preserving the African slave trade; the second was  
the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an en-  
gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,  
delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal  
to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-  
sentation for slaves—for articles of merchandise, under  
the name of persons. . . To call government thus consti-  
tuted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of  
mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of  
riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the  
government of the nation is to establish an artificial  
majority in the slave representation over that of the  
free people, in the American Congress, and thereby  
to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION  
AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VIT-  
AL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-  
TIONAL GOVERNMENT.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.





