THE LIBERATOR.

VOL. I.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1853.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

OUR COUNTRY IN THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1853.

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FOR THE WEEK.

STATE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, "in all cases affecting an title, or wherein the validity of a State law is drawn in question, or whenever an act of Congress is called in question," shall have "exclusive power to determine what is and what is not a law; and to declare the same." The Constitution does not authorize Congress to declare acts of State law to be unconstitutional, but only when the validity of a State law is drawn in question. The power of Congress to declare acts of State law to be unconstitutional is a legislative power, and not a judicial power. The power of Congress to declare acts of State law to be unconstitutional is vested in the Congress, and not in the President. The power of Congress to declare acts of State law to be unconstitutional is a power of the legislative branch of the government, and not a power of the executive branch of the government. The power of Congress to declare acts of State law to be unconstitutional is a power that is exercised by the Congress, and not by the President.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.

In the year 1850, the abolitionists, in organizing the American Anti-Slavery Society, took the Constitution of the United States as their charter. They believed that the Constitution provided them with the necessary authority to carry out their mission of overthrowing slavery. They believed that the Constitution provided them with the authority to declare acts of State law to be unconstitutional, and to declare acts of State law to be void.

THE CONSTITUTION AS A CHARTER.

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