No Union with Slaveholders

The United States Constitution is a compact with the States of the Union.

The States have no power to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, or to declare war, or raise armies, or provide and maintain a navy.

The States have the power to tax and to raise armies, and to provide for the common defense.

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THE LIBERATOR.

The Liberator.

WASHINGTON, DC.

THE POLITICAL "MOSAIC."-

The political mosaic is a work of the highest art, and the most magnificent display of the mechanical skill of our day. It is a perfect representation of the American people, and the several States of the Union, and is executed with great fidelity and accuracy. The mosaic is composed of millions of pieces, each of which represents a person or an institution, and the whole is arranged in such a manner as to form a perfect picture of the political system of the United States. It is a work of great beauty and interest, and is a fitting symbol of the unity and harmony of the American people.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

The Dred Scott case is one of the most important and controversial issues in American history. The case was brought to the Supreme Court in 1857, and the decision of the Court had a profound impact on the course of the Civil War. The case involved a slave named Dred Scott, who sued for his freedom, arguing that he had been illegally detained in free states and territories. The Supreme Court ruled against Scott, declaring that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in the territories. This decision was a major blow to the abolitionist movement, and it helped to solidify the division between the North and the South.

THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY.

The Federal Emergency is a collection of orders and decrees issued by the President during times of national crisis. The Emergency was established in 1861, during the Civil War, and it gave the President the power to take control of the mails, telegraphs, and other communications, as well as to regulate the manufacture and sale of Arms. The Emergency was a central feature of Lincoln's strategy for winning the war, and it helped to ensure the flow of supplies and information that was essential to the Union's success.

THE ABOLITIONIST ARTISTS.

The Abolitionist Artists were a group of American artists who used their work to support the cause of abolition. The group was founded in 1833 by Charles Linn, and it included notable artists such as William Henry Harrison, George Caleb Bingham, and Daniel Huntington. The Artists' work was characterized by its vigorous portrayal of the horrors of slavery, and it helped to raise awareness of the issue and to inspire action. In 1840, the Artists published a series of inflammatory broadsides, which were widely distributed throughout the country and which helped to galvanize the abolitionist movement.