

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The Confederation politicians, like their Confederate friends, are about to make a change of base. (Renewed laughter.)

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER AT OMOOD.

Gen. Butler commenced by declaring that the 8th anniversary of the battle of Bonaparte Hill, suggesting such glorious recollections of the past, should be to us as a free people, responsible only to God and our own consciences.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863.

FOURTH OF JULY!

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION.

The regular annual Mass Meeting of the Friends of Freedom will be held under the auspices of the MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, at the Grove in Framingham, Saturday, July 4th, 1863.

Among the expected speakers are, WM. L. GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, REV. MR. RICHMOND, W. WOODS, W. W. H. BROWN, CHARLES LENOX RAMOAP, A. T. FOSS, E. H. HETWOOD, CHARLES C. BURTON, F. B. SAMPSON, Esq., and others.

Part of the Grove and back—From Boston, Worcester and Millbury, 80 cents for adults, 40 cents for children; from Framingham, 70 cents, children, 35 cents; from Milford, Milford Branch, (except Boston, 85 cents); from Marlboro', Westley, Grantville, Conville, Southboro', and Westboro', 60 cents for adults, 30 cents for children; from Natick, Holliston and Ashland, adults, 45 cents, children, 25 cents.

Returning, leave the Grove for Boston, Milford and Worcester, at 6 P. M. For Way Stations above Framingham, (except Westboro'), 4.45. For Northboro' Branch, at 5.30 P. M.

Admission fee to the enclosure of the Grove, for those coming by the cars, adults, 15 cents, children, 10 cents. Those who come by railroad admitted free.

No fireworks allowed in the enclosure of the Grove. The House at the Grove will be open for Refreshments.

In case of rain, the meeting will be held in Waverly Hall, opposite the Railroad Depot at South Framingham.

SPEECH OF MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

On the 17th of June, an immense gathering of the loyal people of the Granite State was held in Concord, to give expression to their sentiments in support of the Government, and in execration of the Southern rebellion for the overthrow of the Union.

What is the next issue forced upon us? It is, looking to the platform of the men in Ohio who have nominated a man for Governor who is somewhere between Næmus and Shelbyville, that of arbitrary arrests. Gen. Butler argued that if the Government were to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, it would be to support the rebellion.

THE TRAITOR VALLANDIGHAM.

Those who think that Vallandigham is a "good Union man" are better than the following: "The Confederates may see good loyalty to the Southern Confederacy" in it. It shows, too, how "free speech" is suppressed in the North!

Gen. Butler proceeded to demolish the other copious arguments against the Government, and to show that the rebellion was a war for the rights of the South and the way it should be dealt with, and deduced from his remarks, the duty of every individual to support the Government and spare no effort to suppress the rebellion.

page, protesting against blood-red crime and heaven-daring iniquity; bearing testimony after the manner of prophets and apostles, of the martyrs and saviors of every age, and being willing to be "made of no reputation," ay, "counted as the filth of the earth," so that the oppressed might go free, and the land be saved from its terrible curse.

Mr. Blair says that "Calhoun's school" would destroy every free principle, because repugnant to the perpetuity and propagation of slavery as the only safe foundation of good government.

When the phylaxology of the Constitution of the United States was under debate, and in process of formation, a few of the persons concerned in framing that instrument were resolutely determined that the words slave and slavery should have no place there.

The anti-slavery persons in the body that framed this Constitution were well content with the phrases in question, because they expected slavery soon to die a natural death, and because they saw that these phrases, being accurately descriptive of apprentices, and properly applicable to them, might continue to have significance and use after the cessation of slavery.

Corrupting the nation! The great mass of our people have received such detriment, intellectual as well as moral, from their veneration for the Constitution as to be justly and justly perceived of the fact that it was intended to favor slavery by putting it on a par with apprenticeship, and their habit of seeing slavery treated by the Government and the nation as a fixed, normal, legitimate institution, that they long since came to regard the slave's labor as really "due" to the master, and the "claim" of the master as just and valid over the slave.

Now, the claim of ownership in the labor of a slave, though less comprehensive than that of ownership in his body and soul, is no less unjust, no less impudent, no less utterly groundless. In both these cases alike, the seller has stolen the article which he offers for sale; and whoever buys it knows that it was stolen, and thus acquires no just title to it by the money he pays.

Such is the decision of equity in this matter. Let it never for a moment be admitted that the slaveholder has any amount of any kind of right to control the slave. Every act, and every species, of such control, is the exercise of unjust force. And it is the slave who should receive compensation, both from the master who has oppressed him, and from the government which has been the master's accomplice.

It is a new chapter in moral philosophy to make original wrong-doing the basis and justification of a perpetual ostracism of those whose skins are not colored like our own. But this Mr. Blair very coolly does. "The white man," he says, "has extruded the Indian race from dominion"—meaning by this, has hunted it well-nigh to extinction—on this continent, its native-born aboriginal inhabitant.

COLORED CONVENTION POSTPONED. The Mass Convention of Colored Citizens which was to have been held on the 25th and 26th of June inst. at Poughkeepsie, in behalf of the "Fremont Legion," is postponed until the 16th day of July, on account of the impossibility of completing the preparations within the proposed time.

MASS MEETING OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF NEWBERN, N. C.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored people of Newbern, North Carolina, was held at the African Church in Newbern, on Monday, June 1st, 1863, commencing at 2 P. M. Joseph E. Williams was unanimously elected President of the meeting.

Resolved, That it becomes the people of this nation to see and acknowledge the hand of God in the great events which are now taking place. His laws have been transgressed, justice and mercy have been forgotten, oppression has prevailed, and now God has come to the nation to account.

Resolved, That we will trust in the Lord, and in good cheer. He has multiplied us, and made us strong. He has raised up friends to help us. He has caused confusion and dismay among our enemies. He bids us no longer to serve the Egyptian, but to smile the oppressor. We will obey the Lord, and we will stand up to the help of the Lord against our mighty.

Resolved, That our old men, and those of us who are not able to do service on the battle-field, will unite and perpetuate the organization of the Colored Ladies' Union Relief Association, of Newbern, for the benefit of Wild's Colored Brigade. We will aid these noble women in the laudable duty they are undertaking, and contribute to their association, for the purpose of ameliorating whatever suffering may be occasioned in the struggle for liberty against tyrant and arbitrary power.

Resolved, That we believe in God our Father, the Ruler of the destinies of nations, and entrust our cause to his favor and protection.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded for the benefit of our rising generation.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the editor of the Christian Recorder, to be published for the benefit of the Church and State throughout the world.

THE FUTURE OF THE FREED PEOPLE.

From the American Reform Tract and Book Society, 28 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, we have received: THE FUTURE OF THE FREED PEOPLE. By Rev. James A. Thome. pp. 47.

PRUDENCE AGAINST COLORED PEOPLE. By Rev. B. P. Aydelott. pp. 21.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for July, commences its twelfth volume, and has reached its sixtieth number—sustaining throughout the highest reputation for literary ability and faith in impartial literary principles.

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GREAT MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

like Lord Palmerston in personal appearance. As a speaker, he is quiet and sarcastic, rather than noisy. But with such an unruly element to work upon...

ADDRESS IN RELATION TO AMERICAN SLAVERY.

During the day, there had been convened in Manchester a Conference of anti-slavery clergy men, met to receive the report of a Committee who had the reply to the address forwarded by the clergy of France...

Mr. Noel's main argument in his able though interrupted address was, that there is no hope for emancipation in the success and independence of the South.

THE SECESSION CHAMPION.

This Barker is well known in America. He entered public life as a Methodist minister, then turned Unitarian, and afterwards an avowed atheist and a prominent atheist writer.

MORAL OF THE MEETING.

It should be borne in mind, that this monster meeting was an expression of public feeling on the emancipation movement, and had a philanthropic rather than a political aspect.

THE WORKING CLASSES.

In Lancashire—and I can say it after pretty extensive travels through the cotton districts—maintain through all their troubles, in spite of all the artful representations of the secession agents, their warm sympathy for the North.

THE MEETING.

It was correctly reported through Manchester during the day, that a disturbance would take place in the evening. The Southern Club and the secessionists' emissaries only boasted of the coming "row," but all this talk did not prevent the six thousand people...

THE MEETING.

Mr. T. B. Potter was Chairman, and Rev. Dr. Mann, an orator of considerable fire and eloquence, made the first speech. He enunciated the boldest sentiments about slavery, and the Co-federacy as allied to it.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Gen. Fremont sent the following letter to the New Hampshire Mass Union Convention held on the 15th inst. New York, June 10, 1863.

LETTER FROM GEN. FREMONT.

My dear Sir—I find that I must give up my hope to be with you to-morrow. The engagements of which I have, as I anticipated, been obliged to remain here, are such that I cannot leave before the 27th inst.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Rebel General, Forrest reported killed. A special dispatch to the Missouri Republican, dated Franklin, Tenn., June 16, says: "Two prisoners just brought up to Col. Baird's headquarters state that rebel Gen. Forrest was shot on Saturday by Lieut. Gould, rebel. Forrest having secured the capture of the Rebels, he was shot by Lieut. Gould several times with a bowie knife, inflicting very severe wounds. Gould then turned on Forrest, and shot him. They believe the wound mortal."

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Cincinnati papers come to us with nearly four solid columns, in a solid type of the killed and wounded before Vicksburg. The victims appear to be, for the most part, from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and other Western troops.

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Admiral Porter reports officially the loss of the gunboat Cincinnati, sunk by the Rebel Ere. The killed and wounded were 25, and 15 are missing.

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Two spunky Union ladies, revolvers in hand, arrested a guerrilla in Andrew county, Mo., a few days since, and marched him to prison.

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The rebel conscription law exempts from military service every owner of a negro. In Georgia the law was interpreted to include every overseer, and in the Baker County courts a man so employed has been discharged from arrest on this ground.

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The Ohio State election takes place in October. Those who fancy that Vallandigham stands a chance of being chosen Governor, must take into their calculation the fact that all Ohio soldiers in the army are allowed to vote. There are eighty thousand of them, and distinguished copperhead will get very few of their votes.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Black Flag. Col. Mower, in command at Milliken's Bend, made an expedition to Richmond, La., and drove the rebels from that section. He burnt the town, and brought the women and children to Milliken's Bend. He states positively that the rebels carried off to the black flag and cross-bones in the recent attack on Milliken's Bend.

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The New York Tribune's Washington letter of the 22d says: "Senator Sumner is to present to the President, to-morrow, a memorial from respected citizens of Massachusetts, asking from the government an authoritative declaration of purpose to protect the colored man from the hostile and cruel cross-bones in the recent attack on Milliken's Bend."

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A "NIGGER HATER" BANISHED. Secretary Chase, upon being informed that a certain clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Office had expressed the hope that if Lee did come into Washington, he would kill every "nigger" he could see, he was expelled from the organization of "nigger hunters," summarily dismissed him.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

PRESENTATION TO A COLORED CHAPLAIN. Rev. J. N. Mays, a colored Chaplain in Gen. Wild's brigade, was the recipient, from a number of friends who gathered at the Zion's Church on Monday, of a complete outfit for his rank in the army, besides a purse containing a liberal sum of money. The presentation was made on the occasion.

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By an explosion of a magazine in Fort Lyon, near Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, 20 men of the 3d N.Y. Battery were killed, and as many more wounded.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

"NOBLES"—THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.—Illustrated with engravings of Roman, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, Aqueline, Turn-out, and Pug Noses, with the Character recited by each. Eras—blue, black, or gray. Rays—thin and pale, or full and red, prim or posting, scolding or loving. Mourn—large or small. Hair—light or dark, coarse or fine, straight or curly. Careers—thin or plump, large or otored. Terms—Regular or irregular. Bars—large or small. Neck—long or short. Skin—rough or smooth. All to be amply illustrated with engravings. The walk, talk, laugh and voice, all indicate character. We will show how. Besides the above, we have to treat on Emptiness, or the Natural History of Man; of Paroxysm, or the Laws of Life and Health; of Paroxysm, or Sign of Character, and how to read them; of Paroxysm, the Philosophy of Mind; and of Paroxysm, the Science of the Soul. Maps, with references to all his relations of life, social, intellectual, and physical, and what each can do best, will be included in the "PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED." New volume commences July 1st. A handsome quarto, monthly, at only \$1.00 a year. Sample numbers, 15 cents each. Address: FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

THE REJECTION OF COLORED TROOPS.

We regret very much that General Couch did not, could not legally, it is said, accept the services of the company of colored men which volunteered for the defense of the city of Philadelphia, who answered at once the urgent call of the Governor. They armed themselves, elected white officers, and asked no favors.

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COLORED TROOPS IN THE FIELD. The number of negro soldiers raised and in the field is reported as follows: General Thomas's recruits on the Mississippi, 11,000; under General Banks, 3,000; in Kansas, 1,000; in South Carolina, 3,000; in North Carolina, 3,000; under General Rosecrans, 5,000; under General Schofield, 2,000. Massachusetts recruits, 1,000; in the District of Columbia, 800—total, 28,800. There are also 5,000 colored men in the navy.

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How far the copperhead movement in the North invited and encouraged the present rebel in Georgia, it is impossible to say, but there can be no doubt that the speeches of Vallandigham and Wood have encouraged the rebels with the idea that they have friends in the North who would offer them sympathy if not substantial aid. The doctrine of these men is, most directly to weaken the Government in its efforts to subdue the rebellion by force of arms, and of course tend to the same extent to strengthen the rebels in their attempt to achieve independence by the same instruments.

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JOHN A. JACKSON.—The American sculptor whose busts of Lyman Beecher, Wendell Phillips, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison have been so generally admired—now in Florence, engaged on the portrait bust of the President, and on an equester work to be called "Eve and the Dead Abel." Ere is in a kneeling posture, lifting up her slain son. We learn from a private letter that the artist is working with great speed, and that the bust will be ready in a few weeks. It is likely to be his masterpiece.—N. Y. Independent.

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THE REJECTION OF COLORED TROOPS. How far the copperhead movement in the North invited and encouraged the present rebel in Georgia, it is impossible to say, but there can be no doubt that the speeches of Vallandigham and Wood have encouraged the rebels with the idea that they have friends in the North who would offer them sympathy if not substantial aid. The doctrine of these men is, most directly to weaken the Government in its efforts to subdue the rebellion by force of arms, and of course tend to the same extent to strengthen the rebels in their attempt to achieve independence by the same instruments.

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Poetry.

For the Liberator.
TO SOJOURNER TRUTH,
THE "LYRIAL STRAIN."

IN WALTZ-TIME
[Read before the Annual of the Friends' Yearly Meeting School, at the annual meeting at Newport, N. E., 15th Mo. 1863.]

Once more, dear friends, you meet beneath
A clouded sky;

Yet trouble springs not from the ground,
Nor pain from chance;

Full long our feet the flowery ways
Of peace have trod;

Too cheaply truths, once purchased dear,
Are made our own;

Too long the world has smitten to hear
Our boast of fall corn in the ear;

But now the cross our worthies bore
On us is laid;

The cry of innocent blood at last
Is calling down

Our path to plain: the war-steam draws
Round us in vain;

White, faithful to the Higher Cause,
We keep our feet to the law;

The leveled gun, the battle brand
We may not take;

But calmly lay, we stand
And suffer with our suffering land;

Why ask for more where all is pain?
Shall we alone

To suffer well in well to serve;
Safe in our Lord,

The right lines of law shall curve
To spare us; from our hands shall evert

And light is mingled with the gloom,
And joy with grief;

Divine occupations cease,
Through throes of judgment merces bloom

Thanks for our privileges to bless,
By word and deed,

The widow in her home distress,
The children on the fatherless,

And we may tread the stake-bed floors
Where wrong men pine,

And down the groaning corridors,
Four freely from our liberal stores

Who earnest that in these dark days
His lot is cast!

God's kind words the shadow lays
The stones whereon His gates of grace

Turn and return, O outworned Head!
For sin, not stay;

The years have never dropped their morn
On mortal's face and grand

Already, on the able ground
Of man's despair,

In Freedom's glorious picture found,
With all its dusky bands unbound,

Oh, small shall seem all our ills,
And pain and loss,

When God shall wipe the weeping eyes,
For suffering give the victor's prize,

Flower-crown of joy to bloom the year,
And with its glory brighten every ear;

And gladdened by it all, still come the thought,
A crown of blossoms earth not always wears;

So live, with golden morn, not always share
A June of roses! With its years are given

Many a darkening shadow, and a host of cares,
Till sometimes trembling souls lose sight of heaven!

And as this dreamy brightness greets us now,
Awakening in the heart joy's summer bloom;

And flower-sung centers breathe a sweet perfume;
O may we serve ourselves for hours of gloom,

When winter winds are shrieking out of lane,
That when life's treasures find an earthly tomb,

Its love may find in heaven eternal June!

A SUMMER NIGHT.
We sat together, you and I,

That evening in the month of June,
Beneath the porch; the deep blue sky

So mildly shone her silvery light,
On the smooth lawn it seemed to sleep;

Sweet odors filled the summer night,
From fragrant gardens ankle deep,

The honeysuckle, wet with dew,
Scattered her perfume on the air;

Soft gases from spicy woodslands blew,
And toyed each moment with your hair.

And now and then the drowsy herd,
From meadow pastures far and near,

Lowly dreamily; the startled bird
Twittered the while; and sweet and clear

The murmur of the cool, dark stream,
That woo'd with song the heart of Night;

And through the vines a transient beam
Of moonlight kissed your neck so white.

I held your tender hand—we talked
About the future and the past;

Or sometimes down the path we walked
Beneath the lindens; still at last

The moon sank in the violet east,
Gilding the thin clouds as she went;

And on the lawn the shades increased,
Till all in doubtful dusk was blent.

When suddenly upon the night,
Near where the moon had sunk to rest,

Kindled a strange, mysterious light,
Behind the ragged mountain's crest.

And up the glittering arch of blue,
And far across the billowy plain,

As through the air the meteor flew,
A ball of fire with streaming mane.

How wildly glared your startled eyes,
How tight your fingers clasp'd my hand,

As slowly in the western sky
It faded, leaving all the land

To darkness and the silent stars—
That night, upon my restless bed

I tossed, in dreams of cruel wars,
And field of battle strewn with dead.

ence the first principles of war; to be looked for
and extended by every circumstance that will avail.

Mr. Timothy Titcomb has been writing a letter to
Benjamin Franklin Jones, Mechanic, concerning his

Twilight was closing round that memorable first
July, and still the contest raged upon the Hill.

Among the windows of the slain gored a female
figure, anguish in every lineament, eyes dilating with

THE LIBERATOR.
THE CONNECTICUT AND SHENANDOAH.
A TALE OF TO-DAY.

CHAPTER XIX.
TO-MORROW.

"For four months, the great marine avenue to the
capital of the nation was blocked, and that capital

For eight months that army lay along the Potomac,
summing itself in the good-natured smile of the accom-

The bloody battle of Williamsburg was lost to us,
with all its priceless sacrifice, because fought on un-

But why dwell upon details of that disastrous cam-
paign—so fearfully disastrous to human life, so fatally

O, sir, as you hope for an honored grave your-
self, when your hour comes, let me see him laid in

Next came Mr. Timothy's advice to Jones, and his
reasons for it. Whether Jones believes in Christian-

Moving among the mutilated mementoes of that
terrible day, on his characteristic mission, Hugh

1. It is a good thing for a man to wash his face,
and put on his best clothes, and go among his fellow-

2. A man needs intellectual nourishment and stimu-
lus, which he can get only at church. He must go

3. The pulpit is the spot of all others in the world
where the words of Christianity are taught, and every

4. It is a man's duty to his children to let them hear
instruction from the pulpit, and to recommend that in-

These four points constitute T. T.'s case. Let us
see how many of them are true, and whether the true

I concede the advantage of a clean face and clean
clothes, and also of association with one's fellow-men.

It is a mistake to assume that those cannot be had
as ever with their clerical brethren.

without going to church. Whether they can better
be obtained in that manner than otherwise, or to ex-

Mr. Timothy feels no doubt (so he says, at least) on
the first point. He gets his chief intellectual nourish-

Let us take one simple specimen of the manner in
which Mr. Timothy himself (a man, I take for granted,

His letter speaks of "the Christian Sabbath," and
(incidentally of "the sacredness of the Christian Sab-

Mr. T. goes on to state (what may very likely be
true) that throughout New England, not more than

Mr. T. is friend seems as ready at the manufacture
of inferences as himself. If we knew the strain of

Mr. T. likes Mr. Jones's frankness, and commends
him for it; and he takes the opportunity to pitch into

Before proceeding to offer "advice gratis" to Jones,
Mr. Timothy undertakes to give a summary of the facts

"You have brought yourself to the belief that
Christianity is a delusion—a cheat. You have no recip-

All this, be it remembered, is merely inference
of Mr. Timothy from the one fact hitherto presented

There may very likely be in this country such a
man as Jones is here represented to be. There may,

Now here is one particular (and many more might
be found) wherein Mr. Timothy is a loser and a suffer-

receiving as truth the things asserted and implied by
its occupant, Mr. T. has been drawn into acceptance

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that there is such a thing as "the Christian Sabbath";

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I must touch upon Mr. Timothy's two remaining
points very briefly.

He represents that the pulpit teaches "all high mor-
alities"; and, going into minute specification, he

No cheating! I have just stated one case (and there
are many more) in which the pulpit itself systemati-

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No war! The pulpit has always upheld the right
and the duty of making war when the Government

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on the intellectual side. The fact is, that the pulpit

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which the clergy are active supporters, often choosing

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