









LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

Translated for the Liberator from the Pioneer of Jan. 1.

MY DEAR GARRISON: While reading the Anti-Slavery Standard of the 15th...

The public sentiment of England has rapidly advanced...

England, those described, is contrasted with England...

My answer to Mr. Beecher is, that the spirit prevailing...

On New Year's eve, a great meeting of the working classes...

In the endeavor to arrive at a sound and unprejudiced judgment...

The sentiments of our leading journals, of a portion of our public men...

It should always be remembered, too, that our people are very imperfectly acquainted with the powers of your Federal Government...

As far as I am able to judge, the people here are heartily in favor of the emancipation policy...

MY DEAR MR. MAY—When I arrived here, I found the people prepared for my lectures...

Extract of a letter from a Massachusetts chaplain at Newbern, N. C.

WHAT WILL BE DONE BY THE PROCLAMATION?

The question of the effectiveness of the Proclamation coincides with the question of the reduction of the rebellion...

Just here we encounter a responsibility which Mr. Lincoln has hit upon...

But Mr. Lincoln may suffer himself to be deterred by the fate which might overtake individual slaveholders...

However, by such reflections we should not fail of recognizing the great significance of the Proclamation...

In the endeavor to arrive at a sound and unprejudiced judgment on the true state of public feeling in this country...

The sentiments of our leading journals, of a portion of our public men, and of the aristocratic circles...

It should always be remembered, too, that our people are very imperfectly acquainted with the powers of your Federal Government...

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Extract of a letter from an esteemed friend in Rochester, N. Y., dated Jan. 5, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, VT., Dec. 26, 1862.

HON. JOHN S. MORRILL, Washington, D. C. DEAR SIR—I am one of the humblest of your constituents...

I have read the President's Message with the deepest interest, especially that portion of it relating to the all-engrossing subject of the day, Slavery...

The President looks forward to the day when our population shall have reached a hundred millions...

But even if he should carry out his programme to the letter, what does it amount to? The prohibition of the extension of slavery?

Is the Republican party or its representatives prepared to endorse this utterly absurd, not to say damnable doctrine?

The President is often commended for his honesty, and I know not as any, to-day, call it in question...

THEODORE D. WELD AT MILFORD. DEAR GARRISON—It is sometimes, perhaps generally true, that we anticipate more than we realize in expectation of future enjoyment...

THE EVENING. The evening there was the "Lying Pretences of the Rebellion." The hall was closely packed with those who came, and came only to hear.

Extract of a letter from an esteemed friend in Rochester, N. Y., dated Jan. 5, 1863. A large and deeply interesting meeting was held here yesterday, to commemorate the President's Proclamation of Emancipation.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COURT convened on Wednesday, Jan. 15, and was duly organized.

The House was organized by the choice of Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, of Worcester, as Speaker, with but three votes in opposition.

Massachusetts, limited in territory, aiming to cultivate and develop the capacities of both man and nature, given to no one distinctive pursuit...

Peaceful, rural, and simple in their tastes, her people, never forgetting the lessons learned by their fathers, not less of War than of Religion...

Geographical position on one side of the continent, her soldiers come from the Golden Gate of California to encamp by Dorchester Heights...

Unionists in no doubt, we have held from the beginning that the Government, greater than any class of men or of interests, has an original and independent right to determine the true character of every subject of its protection and power.

THE SUBJOINED series of resolutions has been adopted by the Senators whose names are appended, and presented to the House by a committee chosen from among their number.

First—The only course of sustaining this government and restoring and preserving the national existence, and perpetuating the national integrity...

Second—The theory of our government, and the early and uniform practical construction thereof, is that the President should be aided by the Cabinet...

THE LATE L. M. BERRY, D. D. On Saturday, Jan. 10th, at 6 P. M., Rev. Dr. Berry died at his residence in New York City...

THE TWENTY-NINTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

IN VIEW of the colossal magnitude of the Southern rebellion, on the one hand, and of the corresponding...

Reverently recognizing in this awful visitation the hand of God in punishing our country for our national transgression, and trusting it may speedily end in the total extinction of chattel slavery throughout the land...

Granted, that the Anti-Slavery cause has grown from infantile weakness to manly strength—from universal prostration to respectful public consideration...

The Managers of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY give notice, therefore, that it will be held, as usual, in Boston, the last week in January, 1863...

First—The only course of sustaining this government and restoring and preserving the national existence, and perpetuating the national integrity...

Second—The theory of our government, and the early and uniform practical construction thereof, is that the President should be aided by the Cabinet...

Third—The Cabinet should be exclusively composed of statesmen who are the cordial, resolute, unwavering supporters of the principles and purposes first above stated.

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REMARKS FROM THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE.

"A LAMP FROM THE HISTORY OF TO-DAY."

By invitation of the Lecture Committee of the Faculty Association, REV. HENRY D. CORWAY will give at the TRINITY TEMPLE, at 7 1/2 o'clock, on SUNDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1863...

AN APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION. A Society has been for some time in existence, holding its weekly meetings in the west part of the city, having adopted for its name, "The Union Progressives Association."

LECTURES BY THEOPHILUS D. WELD. Mr. Weld will deliver a lecture in SOUTH BRIDGEMAN, on this Friday evening, Jan. 16th, at 7 o'clock.

MEMBERS and friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, who are indebted for Pledges made to the Society in January last, or previously to that time, are requested to pay the same as early as practicable...

MISS H. M. PARKHURST Will commence the Second Term of her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at 92 GRAND STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y., ON MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

REVERENDS. Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., Clinton, N. Y.; Rev. B. W. Fisher, D. D., President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; Dr. Wm. C. Grove, Mayor of Utica, N. Y.; Rev. A. D. Mayo, Albany, N. Y.; Henry Digwell, M. D., Newton, Mass.; Dr. Lewis M. D., Boston, Mass.; Prof. H. B. Folsom, President of Adelphi College, New York; Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York; Rev. Austin Craig, D. D., Blooming-Grove, N. Y.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL. THE next Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, January 7, 1863, and continues fifteen weeks. For particulars, please address WM. S. HEYWOOD, Principal, Hopedale, Mass., Dec. 24, 1862.

WEIS & ZOEBISCH. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN European and Fancy Furs, 306 Washington Street, BOSTON.

REV. HENRY D. CORWAY will give at the TRINITY TEMPLE, at 7 1/2 o'clock, on SUNDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1863...



Poetry.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1863.
Dawn on their eyes in beauty, calm and bright!
And rising from the still Atlantic wave,

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.

Oh, saw ye the sun as he purpled the sky?
As he rose on the morning that SLAVERY met die?

THE AFRICAN'S HYMN.

January 1st, 1863.
All glory to the Highest!
On earth good will to men—

THE SLAVE TO HIS BETROTHED.

What matter though your shack, Dinah,
Dish was the slave's bed,

The Liberator.

EMANCIPATION DAY IN BOSTON.

UNITED PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION MEETING AT TREMONT TEMPLE.
A meeting in honor of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was held at Tremont Temple, January 1st—forenoon, afternoon and evening—under the auspices of the Union Progressive Association.

President—WILLIAM C. HELL.
The President—O. L. Remond, Robert F. Wallcut, Wm. Wells Brown, Lewis Hayden, Charles W. Slack, John F. Elliot, John J. Smith, Samuel May, Jr., Col. E. P. M. Maudsley, John F. Coburn, Wm. H. Logan, James M. Stone, George Tenison.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.
Taking counsel of their hopes, and having faith in the pledge given by the President of the United States in his Proclamation of Sept. 22d, the Union Progressive Association made arrangements for a due observance of this day, designated as the time for decreeing universal emancipation in all the rebellious States.

In the early days of anti-slavery agitation in this city, I remember to have heard the eloquent Charles C. Burleigh illustrate a point by the following anecdote: Two men were discussing the keenness of a certain warlike instrument, which the owner declared would cut a man in pieces without his knowing it.

New Year's Day—proverbially known throughout the South as "Heart-Break Day," from the trials and horrors peculiar to sales and separations of parents and children, husbands and wives—by this Proclamation is henceforth invested with new significance and imperishable glory in the calendar of time.

It is recorded in the history of our country's independence, that on the memorable 19th of April, 1776, as the patriots, Hancock and Adams, were retiring from the field of conflict, the latter exclaimed—"O, what an ever-glorious morning is this!" considering the contest at Lexington as the prelude of events that were destined to secure the freedom and independence of his country.

It will ever redound to the credit of colored Americans that, in despite of all the wrongs and outrages so long and so cruelly inflicted upon them, they have ever evinced true devotion and bravery in the trial-hours of their country—from Crispus Attucks, the first martyr of the American Revolution, and ready to worship, or die, if need be, at Freedom's shrine.

The Chairman called Rev. Dr. Kirk from a seat on the floor to the platform. Dr. Kirk was warmly applauded. He said that he was sorry the other speakers were not able to say anything on the proclamation, but he should say that in the President's paper of September, there was an actual proclamation of freedom, inasmuch as there are States in rebellion to-day.

Dr. Kirk recounted the closing circumstances in the written story of Esther and Ahasuerus, in which the latter authorized the Jews in a proclamation to defend themselves against all their enemies.

Many men sympathized with rebels for fear this proclamation would injure them and their families. Why did they not rather sympathize with the millions of innocent colored men and their families in the South? Why did they not show their tenderness towards the loyalists of East Tennessee? Why not towards the martyrs of Ball's Bluff and Bull Run, and other fields? Why not toward the orphans and widows at the North? Why not toward the holy cause of liberty and country?

There were those who looked at affairs with a gloomy view. But it was a great privilege to take part in the sacrifices of this age, which were to have so great an influence. God was purifying us of our gross, and the silver would not be removed from the fire till God's image should be reflected in it.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN spoke of the ability of the colored man to take his proper position in society as a citizen. They are capable of appreciating liberty and taking care of themselves. He had been a slave twenty years, and he believed the slaves as well able to care for themselves as any other class of laborers.

Mr. Brown's master moved to St. Louis. One of his white sons, Peter, a good man, was let out to year to white man, and the white man filled, and could not pay the master the \$150 agreed on; a second year, he let the slave out to a second man, with the same result; the third year, the colored man, Peter, hired himself for his master for a year for \$176, and received a paper to that effect. In a few weeks, Peter's table had luxuries on it—coffee, white bread and steaks—his cot had new furniture, he dressed better, and finally paid his master \$176 for the year, as well as saving up \$200.

He believed both slaves and masters would have to suffer, and he could not take his stand without calling attention to the wisdom shown by the slaves in not having taken up arms in rebellion against their masters; but they knew the folly of this, as at any time during the war, this would have been disastrous. It was explained to be found that the slaves could fight, and it was even suggested that they could paralyze, force, and Mr. Douglas said he knew they could do both. Although the colored men were not to be considered prisoners of war when taken by the Confederates, yet he was sure the colored men were as ready to give their services to the country now as they were at the commencement of the war.

Mr. Brown showed the contrast between the white and black population at the South in the matter of pauperism and crime. He described the manner in which news spread among the slaves. He remembered, that when a boy, if his mistress's family wished to say anything they did not want the slaves to hear, they would send them out, but he often hid behind the curtain and stayed; and at night, when the slaves met at their quarters, the story would be discussed, and the news go from plantation to plantation like lightning.

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This day, in its results, must change the fortunes of many of both races. The question of African slavery and of emancipation is to be no longer a matter of speculation, but must be settled in its results. The black man must, as time and opportunity offer, enter upon his duties as a citizen.

Mr. Rock here made a very able argument to prove that the colored man was not wanting in either morals, courage, or intelligence, and that he was capable of filling every useful position in society. He presented many striking facts and historical references to prove his position.

He could not criticize Mr. Lincoln. He was not selected as an anti-slavery man, and when we consider his education, and the influences with which he has been surrounded, and what we said of him when he was elected, we must acknowledge that he has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. (Applause.) His situation has been a trying one, and if he is not anti-slavery, he, I believe, the man destined by Providence to unite the friends of free government, and to redeem our country from its degradation and its shame. (Applause, and three cheers were given for Mr. Lincoln, the audience rising to their feet.)

The entire black race on this continent is to be free. Already a day is beginning to dawn. My thanks, with five millions of my race, have already ascended to the throne of God for this great boon. We thank the President for his proclamation; we thank the Senators and Representatives for the Consecration act; and we thank you and all others who have contributed their influence to hasten this day. The world moves; I am encouraged. (Applause.)

A collection to aid the contrabands was then taken up, and during the time there was an address by Rev. R. C. WATTS, who also read a letter from WILLIAM COLLIER BAYLON, of New York. The speaker thought the spirit of liberty was pervading the whole American people; and in speaking of an interview with Hon. Josiah Quincy, said his heart was gladdened at this progressive movement for freedom.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, favored the audience with a few remarks, in which she gave an affecting account of her visits among some of the army hospitals. She said the contest can have but one ending; no compromise, no conciliation, but either the Palmetto or Stars and Stripes from one end of the country to the other. She was glad that with the new year a blaze of light and liberty had been ushered in. Her speech was warmly applauded.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS responded to an invitation in an eloquent speech, and was followed by CHARLES W. SLACK, Esq., who was introduced as having devoted himself, in the Massachusetts Legislature, to the Equal School Rights movement, till it was crowned with brilliant success. Mr. Slack encouraged the hope of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and gave some reminiscences of the mob in Boston in 1835. His mention of Mr. Garrison's name was received with cheers. While he was speaking, Judge Russell arrived with a copy of the Proclamation, which was read by Mr. Slack amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations. The scene which here ensued cannot be described. Every one seemed inspired by the occasion, yielding to the impulse of prayer, which was fervently offered by Rev. R. C. WATTS. Collectors were then taken for the soldier who had reached certain slaves from prison, and for the National Freedmen, and the great audience separated, after singing Jubilee Hymns and the John Brown Chorus.

The following letter from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, though not received until after the meeting, is inserted here, as belonging to the occasion—
WASHINGTON, 1st Jan., 1863.
MR. DEAR SIR,—Owing to the wretched condition of the mails between New York and Washington, I did not receive your letter of the 27th in season for an answer to be used at the proposed meeting.

I am glad that you celebrated the day. It deserved your celebration, your thanksgiving and your prayers. On that day, an angel appeared upon the earth. Accept my best wishes for your association, and believe me, dear sir,
Faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

After the adjournment of the meeting at the Temple, late as was the hour of the night, there was an impromptu gathering at the church of Rev. Leonard A. Grimes, in South Street. Speeches of thrilling pathos were made by Judge Russell, who presided, Miss Anna E. Dickinson, Frederick Douglass, John C. Clier, and others. The interest was augmented by Jubilee singing, and shouts of thanksgiving for President Lincoln's Emancipation. No words can depict the enthusiasm of the occasion.

The 1st of January, 1863, the day when the emancipation of three million American slaves was proclaimed, was celebrated in New Bedford by a religious meeting in Liberty Hall, under the auspices of the colored clergyman. In the morning, a prayer meeting was held, and in the afternoon and evening, the time was mostly taken up in speeches, by Rev. J. Gridwood, Daniel Ricketson, Rev. J. H. Coe, Rev. Jacob Mitchell, Rev. T. C. Moulton, Rev. William Jackson, Dr. George W. Stearns, Rev. William W. Grimes, Rev. William McDonald, and Wm. H. Johnson. The following resolutions, reported by a committee, were unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That, trusting in the arm of Almighty God for the fulfillment of our hopes and expectations, as the result of the proclamation of our President, Abraham Lincoln, we look forward in faith to the time when the hand of the oppressor shall be stayed, and universal liberty shall triumph in this land.

Resolved, That in the proclamation which we doubt not ere this has been issued from the hands of our President, and is already being transmitted through the length and breadth of the Union, we recognize the chief instrument of power in the suppression of the rebellion, and the conquest of the enemies of freedom.

Resolved, That in our rejoicing, we should not forget the great Author of all our blessings, and humbly render our devout thanks to Him who sits upon the throne of grace, and rules the great universe.

Resolved, That while we deem the object for which we meet this day as a triumph of Christianity, we would also remember, with heartfelt gratitude to God, the name of William Lloyd Garrison, whose unwearied exertions and self-sacrifices, with those of his noble coadjutors, have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the present hopeful crisis in the cause of human freedom.

REJOICING ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY.
The colored citizens of Leesburg, Highland County, Ohio, met at Oak Grove school-house, January 1st, 1863. A. Williams was appointed Chairman, and G. Foster, Secretary.

The Chairman said that this being the day on which the President of the United States issues his Proclamation to emancipate the slaves of all States in rebellion against the government, we have met to express our congratulations in view of that event.

A hymn was then sung by the congregation, and prayer offered by Rev. A. T. Wood, in which he fervently invoked the Throne of Heaven to bless our government, the President and his Cabinet, and all in authority; that all things may be done in accordance with the will of the Most High; that the time may soon come when peace will be restored to our distracted country; and that liberty may be proclaimed to all the inhabitants thereof.

After some remarks by different gentlemen present, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That we, the colored people of Leesburg and vicinity, have assembled this day for the purpose of expressing our thanks and congratulations in reference to said proclamation.

Resolved, That we regard this great decree as the most important, in behalf of the colored race, that has ever been issued in America, and we hope that on this war comes to a close, it will be the means of bringing every slave on this continent.

Resolved, That should all that is accomplished, the name of Abraham Lincoln will ever be gratefully remembered by the colored race of America; and the 1st of January should be celebrated to our posterity as the most important event in all our history.

A sumptuous dinner was then served to the congregation, for the preparation of which a vote of thanks was returned to the ladies, and the meeting adjourned.

A. WILLIAMS, President.
G. FOSTER, Secretary.

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Madame CARTEAUX BANNISTER
WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 213 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STREET.

Madame CARTEAUX BANNISTER
No. 31 Winter Street, Boston.

Advertisement for L. D. BOISE & CO. featuring clothing and retail services. Includes text: 'L. D. BOISE & CO. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. CLOTHING HOUSE. 154 Washington St., 6 doors South of Milk St. Boston.' and a small illustration of a person.