

2. We may see in this case, that negroes, even poor, degraded, despised slaves, are not without reason and understanding.

3. We are encouraged by this narrative to give instruction to the poor and ignorant. This poor slave did not lack strength of mind.

4. How thankful should all my young readers be, that they have means of instruction, especially in God's holy word.

BOSTON

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1832.

GIRARD'S WILL.

The newspapers are heaping piles of panegyric upon the late Stephen Girard, for his benevolent legacies.

All that part of my real and personal estate, near Washita, in the state of Louisiana, the said real estate consisting of upwards of two hundred and eight thousand acres of land, and including therein the settlement hereinafter mentioned, I give, devise, and bequeath, as follows, namely: I, I give, devise, and bequeath to the Corporation of the City of New-Orleans, their successors and assigns, all that part of my real estate, constituting the settlement known to me by my behalf by my particular friend Judge Henry Bree, of Washita, consisting of upwards of one thousand acres, or acres of land, with the appurtenances and improvements thereon, and also all the personal estate thereto belonging, and thereon remaining, including upwards of thirty slaves now on said settlement, and their increase, in trust, however, and subject to the following reservations:

I desire, that no part of the said estate or property, or the slaves thereon, or their increase, shall be disposed of or sold for the term of twenty years and after my decease, should the said Judge Henry Bree survive me and live so long, but that the said settlement shall be kept up by the said Judge Henry Bree, for and during the said term of twenty years, as if it was his own; that is, it shall remain under his sole care and control, he shall improve the same by raising such produce as he may deem advisable, and, after paying taxes and all expenses in keeping up the settlement, by clothing the slaves, and otherwise, he shall have and enjoy for his own use, all the net profits of said settlement.

Provided, however, and I desire, that the said Judge Henry Bree shall render annually to the Corporation of the City of New-Orleans, a report of the state of the settlement, the income and expenditure thereof, the number and increase of the slaves, and the net result of the whole.

We could quote enough matter from the above-mentioned authorities to substantiate these premises fifty times over; but we hope our readers will have confidence enough in our candor to excuse us from encumbering our pages, especially as these, the principles of the society, are matter of notoriety, and are in the mouth of every man.

Letters received at this office from Jan. 7 to Jan. 13, 1832.

The New-England Magazine for January, 1832, contains a well-written and cogent paper against the American Colonization Society.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. This is an institution of no ordinary importance; its purposes involve nothing less than the expatriation of an entire people, and it is now our part to inquire whether their consumption be practicable or desirable.

The American Colonization Society was founded in 1816, by the Rev. Robert Finley, of New-Jersey, and its first meeting was held in Washington. No active measures resulted from its organization till, in the year 1818, two clergymen sailed to Africa in quest of information on which the future operations of the board might be based.

Much discrepancy exists in the accounts of the country about the settlement. The friends of the Colonization Society represent it as every way favorable to their undertaking. Its enemies represent the climate as mortal, and the natives as powerful and irreconcilably hostile.

1. The Society contends that Africa, and not America, is the native country of negroes born in this hemisphere.

2. It holds that the color of the blacks is, and will be, an insuperable bar to their moral or political elevation while they remain in this hemisphere.

3. It confines its good or evil offices, as the case may be, to the free blacks, and we believe (having no evidence to the contrary) does nothing for the redemption of slaves.

4. It contends that the presence of the blacks among us is a curse alike to themselves and us.

5. It holds out to its friends the prospects of communicating the blessings of civilization and Christianity to the natives of Africa.

6. It discourages emancipation, unless for the purpose of expatriation. 'Emancipation, with the liberty to remain on this side of the Atlantic, is an act of dreamy madness.'

\$5000 REWARD! The following articles are copied for the edification of the Georgia Senate:

Guardianship of the Press.—We mentioned last week that a resolution had been offered in the Senate of Georgia, offering a reward for the apprehension and bringing to trial of the editor of the Liberator.

As Mr. Garrison is an inhabitant of Boston, the next step will be, for the Governor of Georgia to demand him from the Governor of Massachusetts. We should be pleased to see the correspondence that may take place in relation to this subject.

Therefore, while we cannot but think that the temper of these proceedings of the Georgians ought to admonish Mr. Garrison that his own life may be in danger, yet we do hope that he will continue, unshaken by power and unshocked by the threats of slaveholders, to vindicate the unequalled right of every human being to his personal liberty.

Let this nation be aroused in the extent and enormity of this evil. The evil must be seen and felt before the remedy can be applied.

When there can be no man in any state in the Union, men who are not ashamed to publish such things as the above to the world, and when the Legislature of a State can permit such a resolution to be presented, and not treat it as an insult, we may expect the same spirit to propose and adopt any measure, however ridiculous and however incongruous it may be with the genius of our government.

Georgia.—Much has been said of late of the eccentricity, extravagance and injustice of the proceedings of the Governor and Legislature of Georgia. So supremely ridiculous, as well as outrageous, have these proceedings in some cases been, that the journals in this part of the country seem to be at a loss to determine how to treat them.

With regard to the Cherokee, and the imprisonment of the Missionaries, the conduct of Georgia has excited one general burst of abhorrence and indignation—too great for language to express. This, with the corresponding conduct of our National Administration, has made the patriot sick, and the American ashamed of the name of his country.

The late proceedings of the Georgia Senate, in offering a reward for the abolition, or in other words for the head of Mr. Garrison, the able and worthy editor of the Liberator, for advocating liberty and the abolition of slavery, carry refinement to the ne plus ultra in southern legislation.

Let the Georgian slaveholder come on here to take one of our freemen from the cradle of liberty.—He might not be treated, as a man was treated by the dastardly ruffians in Georgia for taking a Liberator from a Post Office—tarred, feathered and ducked; but we venture to say he would find his \$5000, but a poor reward for the vain attempt.

Georgia, again.—Contrary to our predictions a week or two since, the Senate of Georgia has passed the resolution introduced by Mr. Nash, offering a reward of five thousand dollars for the arrest, and prosecution under the laws of Georgia, of the editor of the Liberator.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. The Georgia-Men in Senate have offered five thousand dollars for the prosecution of the Liberator to con-

viction—or in other words—they have offered five thousand dollars to any person or persons who will murder or kidnap and carry to Georgia to be butchered, the Editor and Publisher of the Boston Liberator.

The Columbia (S. C.) Telescope contains the following communication, written, it seems, by the Vigilance Association which some time since offered a reward of \$1500 for the apprehension and conviction of any white person detected in circulating the Liberator in South Carolina.

MADNESS AND INSOLENCE. A long epistle has been addressed to the Vigilance Association of this place, through the post office, by one Nathaniel Field, of Indiana. The tenor of the epistle betrays him to be a shallow, ignorant enthusiast, under strong delusions, and affecting to be guided by sentiments of wonderful philanthropy.

The Vigilance Association will hold no correspondence with said Field, nor have we any disposition to interfere with either him or his publications, so long as he confines them to Indiana; but we cordially assure him, in good faith, that if he distributes any incendiary papers in South Carolina on the subject of slavery, and we can get hold of him, we will cool both his philanthropy and his enthusiasm, simply by HANGING him by the neck.

INCENDIARY SLAVEHOLDERS! It seems that some of the slaveholders are imitating the example of the incendiary Liberator, and actually discussing about the gradual emancipation of their slaves.

It is not to be wondered at, that they are so resolutely determined to create an excitement! Strange that they pursue a course of conduct so well calculated to make their slaves uneasy! Certainly they ought to be indicted forthwith, and a reward of five thousand dollars offered for each of their heads.

Irony aside. So excessive is the terror of the people of the south in view of the inevitable results of their oppression, that they begin to feel the necessity of checking the growth of the slave system. While we rejoice to see them in some measure brought to a sane state of mind, we are free to acknowledge that we cannot place the least reliance upon any measure they may propose for the mitigation of the evil.

It will be seen by the following article, that a resolution is before the Virginia Legislature, recommending a scheme for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in that State. This scheme is to recognize the right of the present proprietors of slaves; which concession is giving up the principle. It also proposes to give slave owners an adequate compensation for their loss—or, in other words, agrees to pay them for giving up stolen property.

From the Richmond Whig of Jan. 2. The following resolution was to-day submitted in the Select Committee by Mr. Faulkner, and laid on the Table. We publish it for the purpose of apprising the Public, that there will be Legislative action on the great question which so deeply concerns and engages all, and with a hope that it may stimulate other counties to follow the example of Loudon and Albemarle, and call public meetings for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the people, and instructing the Legislature.

'Where shall the hunted blacks go?' exclaims the editor of the Portland Courier, on publishing the following article. Truly, their condition grows more and more pitiable, (had luck to the Colonization Society for producing this state of things!) but we trust that the New-England States will receive the outcasts with open arms.

In the House of Delegates of Pennsylvania, on the 17th inst. Mr. Vassant offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judicial system be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to protect the good citizens of this commonwealth against the evils arising from the emigration of free blacks from other states into Pennsylvania.

Intelligent Legislators of Massachusetts! the following is the 7th section of the Act of June, 1786. It is a flagrant usurpation of an inalienable right; justice, therefore, requires its immediate repeal.

And be it further enacted, That no person by this Act authorized to marry, shall join in marriage any white person with any Negro, Indian or Mulatto, on penalty of the sum of Fifty Dollars, two thirds thereof to be of the county wherein such shall be committed, and the residue to the prosecutor, to be recovered by the Treasurer of the same county, in manner as aforesaid; and all such marriages shall be absolutely null and void.

CONGRESS. Among the petitions presented, was one, submitted by the Speaker, of several thousand females of the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity, in relation to slavery in the United States.

Mr. Mercer submitted resolutions, declaring it expedient that the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, after the redemption of the Public Debt, should be applied by the Legislatures of the several States and Territories, to the purposes of popular education, and the removal of free persons of color to Liberia, or elsewhere, beyond the limits of the United States, and of their Territories; and that the proceeds of such land sales be distributed among the several States and Territories, according to their respective numbers.

STATE LEGISLATURE. Wednesday, Jan 4, the new General Court commenced its session. Hon. William Thordike was chosen President of the Senate, and Charles Calhoun, Esq. Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, Luther S. Cushing, Esq. of Cambridge, was chosen Clerk, and Hon. William B. Calhoun, Speaker.

Edward D. Bangs is re-elected Secretary of State. Hezekiah Barnard, of Nantucket, is elected Treasurer and Receiver General.

The bill which recently passed the House of Representatives of Kentucky, to prevent the importation of slaves into that State as merchandise, has been lost in the Senate.

Young Snell, who recently poisoned the family of Den. Noyes, of this city, was sentenced on Wednesday morning to one day solitary confinement, and two years' hard labor in the State Prison. Sentence not to be executed until the 21st of this month.

On the 28th ult. a destructive fire broke out in Macon, (Geo.) which destroyed about 16 stores, dwelling houses, &c. together with their contents. The Telegraph Office was destroyed; its same type saved.

The Massachusetts Journal, of Saturday, contains a spirited communication relative to Mr Adams's remarks on the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which we shall transfer to our columns next week.

Died suddenly in this city, last Monday, Mr DOMINGO WILLIAMS, aged 67—a colored gentleman of high respectability, and the celebrated host in the line of his profession, as Superintendent on entertainments of various kinds in this vicinity; and much esteemed by the first circle of this metropolis, by whom he was constantly kept employed. He has left behind him a well earned fame, that causes him to be deeply lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

[An excellent tribute to Mr Williams, in the Sentinel, shall be inserted next week.]

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. Lost, between Boston and New-York, a bundle tightly wrapped in brown paper, with the following direction: Philip A. Bell, No. 73, Chamber-street, New-York City—in the care of the steward of the steam-boat Eoston, at Providence.—Paid to Providence, 25 cents. Any person finding the above bundle, and sending as directed, will receive the above application to the subscriber or to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Boston.

No. 73, Chamber-street, N. Y. City. N. B. The bundle is probably at Providence. Jan. 14, 1832.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, A DISCOURSE On Slavery in the United States, By Rev. Samuel J. May, Pastor of the First Church in Brooklyn, Ct.

This discourse is judicious, forcible and eloquent, richly meriting an attentive perusal and a wide circulation. Price 18¢ cents.

The subscriber would inform the co'ored Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, that his School for instruction in Sacred Music will be held, for the present, every Sunday evening in the African School-Room, I gl'knop street. Terms for twenty-six lessons—for a lady, \$1.00; for a gentleman, \$2.00. Those who wish to attend are requested to apply immediately.

