Mr. Jacobs, of Worcester, hoped the Convention would allow him to reply to the chairman of the committee, who had just spoken. He would state that as for the coming into contact of colored and white labor, he had been assured that the citizens of Baltimore would not allow it.

Mr. Pearce stated that he merely wished to add one word. The labor of the free negroes did not now compete with the whites, and he had been told that the citizens of Baltimore did not look with a jealous eye to the fact. There were 25,000 free negroes in the city, many of them were occupying positions of usefulness to the citizens, and they did not wish to have the present relations altered or destroyed.

[At this juncture loud cries for the question were heard from all parts of the hall, and it was evident that the members were anxious for a vote. The fact is, the time was rapidly approaching to the dinner hour, and the members were getting tired and hungry.]

The Chair stated that the question before the Convention was the resolutions submitted by the gentleman from Worcester county.

Judge Mason stated that the Chair had fallen into an error in recounting the resolutions and motions which had been offered. He thought that Col. Sothoron's proposition covered the whole matter, but if the Chair had the whole matter in his mind, he would most cheerfully submit.

Mr. Jacobs, of Worcester, moved that the Convention adjourn.

A motion was here made by a gentleman whose name we could not learn, to adopt the resolutions submitted by the Committee.

The Chair, however, stated that the only resolution before the house was the resolution submitted by the gentleman from Worcester county.

[Here the gentleman from Worcester stated his motion.]

Mr. Nathaniel Duke arose and renewed his motion to adjourn, but it was met with many cries of no, no, and the Chair declined to put the question.

Finally the Chair put to vote the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Worcester county, and it was lost.

Mr. Belt, of Prince George's county, moved that the resolutions reported by the Committee be adopted. The question recurring on the adoption of the first and second resolutions, they were read, put to vote and adopted.

The question was then taken upon the proposition submitted by the gentleman from St. Mary's and Washington counties in lieu of the third resolution reported by the Committee, and it was rejected.

The vote on this proposition stood as follows: Nays 53, ayes 33.

Mr. Johnson moved as a substitute for the third resolution reported by the Committee, that emancipation ought to be prohibited

Col. Earle called for the reading of the resolution, when, on a vote being taken, the substitute was adopted.

The previous question was called for, and the resolution were adopted by the Convention.

It was here proposed to fill the blank in the resolution with one member of the Convention from each county in the State, and one from the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Pearce considered that the smallest number of the Committee was preferable, unless the body would authorize a majority of the Committee to act in the premises.

The resolution was adopted.

The whole report of the Committee then came up for consideration, and was approved by an unanimous vote, when the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

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OPINIONS OF A COLORED MAN IN REGARD TO EMIGRATION.

Few of our readers, perhaps, are aware that a monthly magazine is published in New York, entitled the Anglo-African, conducted by a colored man, and having a long list of contributors, male and female, embracing most of the educated and talented of that class in the United States. Its object is the elevation of the colored man in this country, or, as it expresses it, "The advancement of the cause of Human Freedom"—Anti-African Colonization, of course.

Many of the articles, in the numbers we have seen, evince much ability, and some of them no little learning and research. In the August number we find No. 3 of a series of articles by the Rev. J. T. Holly, of New Haven, on "Emigration as a means of removing the National disabilities of the Haytian people;" just as if improvement in the condition of the people of Hayti was a matter of paramount consideration for the people of color in the United States, or throughout the world, at this time! But Mr. H. seems to think it is, and the only point raised in the article before us, is the source from which this emigration is to be derived. He wisely, and almost of necessity, decides upon an emigration from the United States, giving his reasons as follows:

Let me now indicate, what are some of the essential characteristics necessary in a proper emigration movement, in order to be beneficial to any country. 1st. The emigrants should be of a homogeneous branch of the human family, and capable of an easy assimilation with the people among whom they settle. 2nd. They should come from contact with a maturer and better developed civilization than exists in the country to which they migrate. 3rd. They should find a wider and more unrestricted field of useful activity and progressive development among the people where they migrate, than in the homes which they leave. Now if these tests of true emigration be applied to the present wants of Hayti, we will find under the first head, that the emigration which ought to set towards her shores should be composed of colored persons; and under the second and third heads, as laid down above, we shall conclude that this colored emigration should proceed from the United States. The colored race in the United States is not only in contact with a maturer and better developed civilization than can be found in Hayti; but they are also the only

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