lated to suppress those vices, believing they tend to degrade and impoverish those who indulge in them.

On motion of Mr. Gordon, the report was accepted.

Voted upon the motion of Mr. Geo. W. Booth, to adopt, seriatim.

First section, No. 19, adopted, on motion of C. W. Booth.

Second section, the Preamble and Resolution No. 20, adopted on motion of W. H. Thomas.

Third section, 20th resolution, adopted on motion of F. R. Carter.

Fourth section, resolution No. 21, on motion of J. M. Flowers, was adopted.

Fifth section, adopted on motion of W. H. Hall, of El Dorado.

Of Preamble and Resolution No. 20, N. Henry is author; of 21 and 22, J. M. Flowers.

The report having been adopted, J. J. Moore expressed himself as much gratified at the progress the Convention had made in the adoption of so many excellent resolutions; the only thing he regretted was, that resolution No. 22 had not been couched in language more strongly condemnatory of intemperance and gambling among the colored people; he felt deeply, and hence expressed himself in emphatic language when speaking of those evils. He hoped the time would soon come when they would be eradicated from amongst us.

F. G. Barbadoes, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported progress. Finance Committee instanced on motion of H. M. Collins to adopt such measures to raise funds for the expenses of the Convention as they deem for best.

The report of a Committee on a State Press being called for, W. H. Newby, chairman of that committee, stated that they were not ready to report. Committee to report upon the subject of Education called for: Mr. Henry, its chairman, said the committee had not completed its report.

Mr. Townsend thought as the committee were not ready with their report, it would be a waste of time simply to introduce a resolution at this stage.

The President decided that it was Mr. Henry's right to read the resolution, being germane to the subject given to the committee to report upon to the Convention.

Mr. Newby—"Is the resolution a part of the report of the Committee on Education?"

Mr. Henry—"Yes; I have put the resolution in the hands of the Business Committee; I hope it has not been lost; the friends may deem me ultra, but the resolution embodied the views of my constituents, and if not carried out, I desire to have them briefly and, in that way, presented before this Convention, if for no other purpose than to send an expression of opinions thereon."

Mr. C. M. Wilson presented the resolution of Mr. Henry, which contained a suggestion touching the propriety of securing, at an early day, the purchase of a portion of the public lands for the erection of a College and Manual Labor Schools thereon, for the benefit of the colored people.

Mr. Geo. Miller moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Henry said:—"Before the resolution is disposed of, I desire to make a few remarks, pertaining to the Committee on Education; the reason the Committee have not reported is, they have been unable to command the necessary statistics; we early proposed a resolution that delegates from the counties collect and bring in the required information; let the public see the facts, the numbers, the business, the taxes, and the general claims of our people; let the facts go out to the confines of the State; it would remove prejudice from the minds of the whites, and encourage the colored people. In this early point of the history of our State, we should commence efforts to secure to our children the advantages of education. It is a source of pride and encouragement to me, that we have now amongst us men of talent and education, who have enjoyed the benefits and honors of Oberlin. Why should we not have an Oberlin here, in this State? There is now no school of that class; is it reason we should have none?"

"Sir, I may be thought extravagant and ultra, but I have labored for this, and hope to see the day when I shall be permitted to assist in laying the first stone in the foundation of such an institution; what so important, and necessary to our elevation, as education? We have seen and felt a thousand times this fact, this sentiment; here are men of education, who have settled in California permanently; they are taxed:"—