

have we ever heard of any desire whatever to leave this country, and go to the West Indies. We have carefully examined the most authentic and recent accounts of the prospects which colored men would have in making that change, and can see nothing which holds out to them the least encouragement to do so. The average wages of agricultural labourers in Jamaica do not exceed one shilling sterling per day, and in none of the West India Islands do they exceed one shilling and three pence, and frequently only six pence; while in some of the smaller islands wages are reduced to the miserable pittance of four pence per day. Making every allowance for the saving in expense, from less clothing being required in the West Indies, and for the inconvenience sustained by some of the colored people during the winter months in Canada, the large wages which are paid in this country, securing a proportionate amount of comfort, seem to render it desirable for them to remain in Canada. They are, generally speaking, a sober, peaceable, unobtrusive people; and considering the immense disadvantages to which they have been forcibly subjected, they are distinguished for the independent manner in which they sustain themselves, without being a burden to the public. Very few, if any, have ever been on sugar plantations, and of course know nothing of the labour needed thereon."

Since this was written, we have had a visit from William Wemyss Anderson, Esq., of Jamaica, and have carefully weighed the arguments adduced by him, in favour of that Island as the "destined home of the Free Colored People of North America." The Committee, however, see no very strong reasons to change their views, and, at all events, would discountenance any scheme which does not guarantee perfect liberty to the Emigrants, in the selection of their employers; in short, all the privileges and protection to which, as British subjects, they are entitled. The views of the parties most interested are expressed in the following resolutions, unanimously passed at the Great North American Convention of Colored Persons, held in Toronto in September last:—

RESOLVED—"That we feel truly grateful, as a people, to Her Britannic Majesty's just and powerful Government for the protection afforded us, and are fully persuaded, from the known fertility of the soil, and salubrity of climate, of the milder regions of Canada West, that this is by far the most desirable place of resort for the colored people, to be found on the American continent."

RESOLVED—"That the Convention recommend to the colored people of the United States of America to emigrate to the Canadas, instead of going to Africa or to the West India Islands, that they, by so doing, may be better able to assist their brethren who are daily flying from American Slavery."

To the principles and action of the American Colonization Society, we are utterly opposed, believing, in common with Wilberforce, Buxton, Macaulay, and their successors, that "the professions made by that Society, of promoting the abolition of Slavery, are altogether delusive." It originated with Slaveholders for the purpose of protecting the "peculiar institution," and "ridding the country of free negroes."* By Slaveholders it continues principally to be carried on, so much so, that a Colonizationist and a bitter pro-Slavery man are almost convertible terms. The framers and supporters of the Fugitive Slave Law, are the most active supporters of this scheme, which, under the garb of humanity

* Daniel Webster, in 1822. "Emigration of free blacks is prescribed by Providence, and designed to produce great good."—*Ibid*, in 1852.