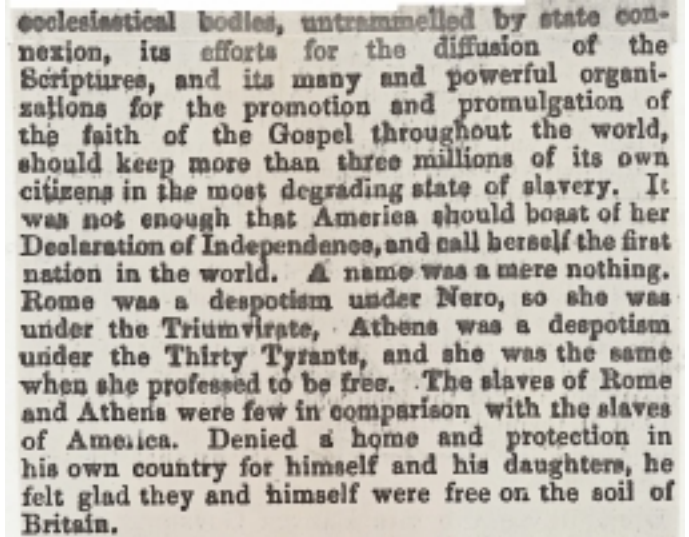


Mr. William Wells Browne, in seconding the resolution, touched feelingly on his own condition and that of his daughters, who, though coloured, and would be excluded from the school in the United States, were now being trained in the Home and Colonial School for teachers, and who were promised situations in this country if they were not permitted to return to their native land. The emancipation of the slaves of the West Indies would go down to posterity as one of the noblest deeds of the British nation. It was an act that was not local or temporary, but belonged to all ages and to all countries—an act as lofty as truth, as universal as humanity. The first of August, 1834, marked the entrance of an element into modern politics of a peculiar character, namely, the civilization and addition to the human family of 800,000 pieces of property. Too much could not be said in praise of the noble spirits who brought about that event, and their names would go down to the future as monuments of British philanthropy. He felt as deeply as any one the shame that attached to his own country by its support of slavery. For the progress of Christianity, the spread of knowledge, the increase of benevolent and philanthropic feelings, and the diffusion of liberal principles, had created throughout the world a feeling adverse to chattle slavery, which was constantly expressing itself in the language of warning, encouragement, and rebuke. He thought it strange, indeed, that the United States—the boasted land of freedom—priding itself upon its Declaration of Independence, its doctrine of equality, its free political institutions, its love of universal liberty, its educated and enlightened population, its numerous

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