THE LIBERATOR.


The 24th of January, 1861, marks a memorable day in the history of the United Kingdom, as it was the day when the Emancipation Act was signed into law, formally abolishing the institution of slavery in the British Empire.

The Act, which had been under discussion for several years, was passed by the British Parliament in 1833, and was the result of the tireless efforts of abolitionist leaders such as William Wilberforce and Fanny Kemble.

The signing of the Act into law was attended by a ceremony at Buckingham Palace, where King George IV presided. The Act was presented to the King by Prime Minister Robert Peel, who gave a speech in which he praised the work of the abolitionists and expressed the hope that it would bring about a more just and equitable society.

The Act abolished slavery throughout the British Empire, and it was seen as a major step forward in the fight against human slavery. It was a victory for the abolitionists, who had been fighting for this cause for many years, and it set a precedent for the eventual abolition of slavery in other countries.

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The New England Anti-Slavery Convention, which was held in Boston on January 24, 1861, was a significant event in the fight against slavery. The convention was attended by abolitionists from all over the country, and it was a moment of great hope and optimism.

At the convention, leaders such as William L. Garrison, Salmon P. Chase, and John brown spoke out against slavery and urged their fellow citizens to do everything in their power to help bring about its abolition. They argued that slavery was a moral and political evil, and that it was the responsibility of all decent people to work to end it.

The convention was also a moment of practical action. It called for the formation of new anti-slavery societies and the organization of campaigns to help enslaved people escape to freedom. It also called for a campaign of exclusion against slave traders and for the boycott of slave states.


The New York Anti-Slavery Convention, which was held in New York City on January 24, 1861, was another significant event in the fight against slavery. The convention was attended by abolitionists from all over the country, and it was a moment of great hope and optimism.

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