

ABOLITIONISM IN ENGLAND.

We copy from the New York Presbyterian, one of the most influential and widely-circulated of the religious papers of the United States, the following article in relation to the abolition movement in England and the reception of Mrs. Stowe in that country.

From the Presbyterian.

Mrs. Stowe—Edinburgh Banquet—Slavery.

Our papers from Scotland are largely occupied with the honors done to Mrs. Stowe. The Edinburgh Witness of the 22d ult., contains a report extending through several of its large, closely printed columns, of a banquet given her in Edinburgh on the 20th ult. Tickets had been in demand for some days before, and the great hall where the banquet was held was filled all hours before the commencement of the proceedings.

Dr. Guthrie, who judging from the report, made by far the most eloquent and effective speech at this banquet, seems to have been conscious that there might be room for us retorting upon them. "Physician, heal thyself." He alludes to the report made in the letter of the American ladies in reply to that of the Stafford House, and here is the best excuse he can make for himself and his countrymen: "I have no hesitation in saying of the latter which appeared in the newspapers, professing to come from American ladies, whether it did so or not, they best know who wrote it—in answer to that noble and gentle, and most christian address, which went from Stafford House, that it was only a bad heart or a very wrong head that could have confounded the guilt of our defects with the deep-stained sin of American slavery. I do not deny that there are defects in our country; but what I say is this—that they are incidental very much to an old country like our own."

the writer of this letter, Are they bound down to their garrets and cellars for sixteen hours a day? May they not go where they like, and seek better wages and better work? Can the slave do that? We have no hesitation in saying that there is a law in Britain as stern and inviolable as any which ever was enacted by the legislature of a southern State, which compels the poor needle-women to labor sixteen hours a day—the London Times and the Edinburgh Witness themselves being the witnesses. The needle-women "can go where they like and seek better wages;" yes, they may cease to work sixteen hours a day—they have liberty to go elsewhere; but such liberty is the liberty to starve—the liberty to sacrifice virtue to gain bread—the liberty to live in prostitution and die in an almshouse. The iron law of necessity declares that these poor women shall toil through their miserable existence sixteen hours out of the twenty-four—that they shall be shut up in cellars or garrets, or else meet the inevitable penalty, an infamous life and a cheerless, horrible death.

do if she should live to Methuselah's age; and still they have never had their names blazoned abroad for it, nor had their pockets lined with money—but contrariwise emptied—nor received free tickets for European tours, nor been banquetted and presented with silver salvers. On the other hand, their names have either been unknown, or, in common with the whole class to which they belong, they have been vilified by the very lips which are now singing hosannas to Harriet Beecher Stowe. We think it would be well for the public to think on these things a little—at least when they have done flinging up their hats over Uncle Tom's Cabin. The longer we look at this subject the more fully we are convinced that the best friends of the slave are dwellers in his own South. In that South are those who received a poor, naked savage, fresh from Africa and the horrors of the middle passage; they have clothed him, fed him, visited him in sickness, have taken charge of his children in infancy, and provided for him in helpless old age; have taught him a Saviour's name, and been instrumental in shedding abroad in his heart a Saviour's love, and preparing him for a crown and a kingdom in heaven. A whole nation of his people has grown up here, and, under the genial influence of southern homes, they have been elevated from barbarism to civilization and Christianization with a rapidity and to an extent to which history shows no parallel. A part of his people have gone back to Africa, bearing with them the priceless treasure of the Gospel—a compensation ample for all their hardships; more of them are going to join those already there; others are to go, and what is to be the final result will be known, perhaps, in that day when Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God. In all this process of elevating in the mass a whole people from barbarism, whose hands have plied the lever but those of southern men? Who have had the responsibility, care, vexation, expense, even to the impoverishment of their land and their families, but the people of the south? We believe that God in his providence is working out a mighty wonder for Africa's sons both in their own and in this land, through what, for the time, seems an evil, and that the final development will be full of joy and gladness; and the results will then be traced to their right sources, when Uncle Tom's Cabin shall have crumbled to the dust, and Mrs. Stowe's name, her silver salver, and her British banquets are remembered no more.

THE REPUBLICAN. CLEARFIELD Pa., June 3, 1853. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS H. FORSYTH, Of Philadelphia County. AUDITOR GENERAL, EPHRAIM BANKS, Of Mifflin County. SURVEYOR GENERAL, J. PORTER BRAWLEY, Of Crawford County. D. W. MOORE, Esq., has not yet returned to his post. To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have two communications on file, from our correspondent 'Rambler,' but owing to the hurry to gain time, and get out with our present number in time for the mails, we have been compelled to defer them until next week, when one or both shall appear. The lines by 'J. J. B.' cannot have a place in our columns, for various reasons. 1st, we know not whether the real name of the author is given—and 2d, we are disposed to doubt the sincerity of the writer, believing that he intends it as a rub for some of our worthy contributors; and last, though not least, should neither of the above objections apply to the case, we consider the production unworthy of room in our columns. In another portion of to-day's paper, will be found the proceedings of an anti-log floating meeting, which we copy from the Centre Democrat of the 26th ult. It does not state where the meeting was held, nor by whom attended—but we doubt not that the sentiments therein contained were expressed in good faith, with a determination to carry them out should it prove necessary. Those owning mills, and other property on that stream, and who have been in the habit of navigating it in the old and proper manner do not complain without cause, as they have suffered many and serious inconveniences, occasioned by this new mode of rafting, and it being now well established that both branches of the business cannot be successfully pursued on our small streams, at one and the same time, it is but right that those who have erected mills on said streams for the manufacture of lumber, and navigated them properly and successfully, previous to the establishment of the business of log floating should at least make an effort to maintain their rights. We have been told time and again, that the Moshannon creek is small, rough, and hard to navigate by rafts. That there are but few mills erected on said stream—and that if the floaters can pursue their business to advantage, let them do so, even if they should interfere somewhat with the navigation of rafts. This is not right, and all the arguments that could be produced would fail to convince us of the correctness of such reasoning. If the Moshannon is so badly calculated for the running of rafts, and so well adapted to the business of floating, those owning mills and timber lands on said stream, will be ready and willing to dispose of them at reasonable rates, while the floaters, in this case would be afforded an opportunity of purchasing all such property, and thus obtain possession of the right to navigate said stream in the manner which they have already practised. If these experiments had found their mode of navigation more safe and profitable than the old and long established system, they would now have no difficulty in inducing all lumbermen, who have not been to the expense of erecting mills, to embark in the business, and the mill properties could be purchased at no great expense. This is the mode that will have to be adopted, otherwise the business must be suspended. If there was but one mill on the stream for the manufacture of lumber, erected previous to the adoption of this new mode of rafting, depending on said stream as a means of running their productions to market, even in that case they would have no right to obstruct the navigation in the manner heretofore done. The rights of the few must be respected as well as the many. THE CLEARFIELD REGULARS, under command of Lieut. J. W. Baird, paraded our streets on Saturday afternoon last. They looked well and made quite a grand display, so say those who had an opportunity of seeing them. They will again appear on the 4th of July next, greatly improved both in their uniform and military discipline. The company at present numbers about thirty-five or forty members in full uniform, and is rapidly increasing in numbers. Our farmers from all sections of the county, give the most flattering accounts of the growing crops. The fruit has not as yet sustained any damage from the frost, and we have fair promises of a plentiful yield.

No! For Independence Day. The Pictorial BROTHER JONATHAN, a mammoth sheet of spirited Engravings for the Fourth of July, has been sent to us by the publisher, Mr. B. H. DAV, 48 Beekman street New York. Among the largest of the series of pictures contained in it, the "Early Settlers of America" is a very appropriate and elegant one. But we have no room for particulars—suffice it to say, the paper has a numerous variety of lively and witty pictures, besides those of historical interest. It is a pictorial of uncommon neatness and beauty. The price is 12 1/2 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar. A citizen of our county, a few miles from this place, succeeded some few days since, in capturing a full grown bear, in the following singular manner: It appears that the hero of our story, whose name, we have forgotten, was wandering in the woods, when in the course of his travels he came across bruin. Having no fire arms in his possession, and not being scared at a trifle, he resolved to try what virtue there was in the stones that were lying around in great profusion, he gathered up an armful and commenced the attack, and actually succeeded in capturing the animal. The latter part of last week, it was quite cold and disagreeable in this region, but during the whole of this week it has been warm and comfortable—and we shouldn't wonder if it was rather too warm for those who have business out of doors. ANTI-LOG FLOATING MEETING. At a meeting of a large portion of the citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties, held on Thursday, the 5th day of May, 1853, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS: A large portion of the citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties having been engaged in the lumbering business for many years and having large amounts of money invested in timber lands, mills and other property pertaining to the business. And having good faith in the protection of our property by the laws of this commonwealth have expended large amounts of money in the improvement of the navigation of the Moshannon Creek, and also a large amount of money having at different times been appropriated by the States, for the further facilities and safety of running Rafts, Arks, &c. And that now within three years past, certain men from the State of Maine and elsewhere, have come on the creek and monopolized the whole navigation by driving loose logs, without any person or persons to guide them, in such large quantities as to fill the creek from bank to bank, breaking loose and destroying rafts that are tied safely to the shore, tearing out mill dams and at times gorging and filling up the creek, and remaining during the whole time of a freshet making it impossible for anything of craft kind to pass them. And Whereas: Those men connected with the log-driving system have so pre-arranged their business, in most cases, as to evade the laws by putting the driving in the hands of irresponsible persons, and consequently persons sustaining losses thereby have not the power to recover the redress which the laws of the commonwealth, if not so evaded, would allow. And Whereas: We have petitioned the legislature from time to time to pass a law to remedy the evil, (suffering in the mean time grievous losses) but the proprietors of the driving system, by foul means have prevented the passage of such a law. Therefore, Resolved: That we have suffered all we can suffer peaceably, that the laws have been evaded and disregarded by them as far as public highway is concerned, and we have been deprived of the protection of our property which the constitution of this commonwealth guarantees to us by those men thus monopolizing the whole navigation of Moshannon creek. Resolved: That we know our rights as freemen and will protect them in this case in future at all hazards. Resolved: That if those men proceed any further in the way they have done or again attempt to float logs on Moshannon creek, they may expect to abide by the penalty that a long suffering and greatly injured but now determined community will inflict. Resolved: That this preamble and resolutions be published.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. The Committee met at the Merchant's Hotel, in Philadelphia, on the 21st ult. On motion it was Resolved, That Wm. Curtis of Philadelphia and William H. Welch of York, act as Secretaries of this committee. Mr. Badger, of Philadelphia, seconded by Mr. Jameson of York, moved that a committee of three be appointed to express the feelings of this committee on the occasion of the death of John Bannister Gibson. Adopted. The following gentlemen were appointed: Mr. Badger of Philadelphia; Mr. Carson of Dauphin, and Mr. Miller of Perry. After a short absence the Committee returned, and reported the following: Bewailing in common with the whole people of our beloved Commonwealth, the demise of J. Bannister Gibson, the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, we deem this an appropriate occasion to publicly manifest our feelings on this great national bereavement. Therefore, Resolved, That the Democratic State Central Committee, in Convention assembled, do entertain for the memory of J. Bannister Gibson, for his profound learning, for his great legal acquirements, identified as they are, with the judicial history of Pennsylvania, for a period of almost a half century, and for his unblemished character as a man, the most venerated respect. That we regard his death, a great public calamity, which we mourn as becomes those who regard the loss which the country has sustained, as one universally deplored. Resolved, That as a token of respect, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the remaining period of the term of our official appointment, and that these proceedings be enrolled upon the minutes of the Central Committee. Mr. Kneass, of Philadelphia, seconded by Mr. Mott, of Pike, moved that the late State Convention shall re-assemble at Harrisburg, on the 28th day of July next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, to be supported by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania at the ensuing election, and for the transaction of any business that may become necessary. Mr. Vaux, of Philadelphia, seconded by Mr. Fretz, of Montgomery, moved to amend by inserting Norristown, in place of Harrisburg. Mr. Vanduyke, of Philadelphia, seconded by Mr. Monaghan, of Chester moved to amend the amendment, by inserting Philadelphia, in place of Norristown, which was lost, the amendment being also lost, the original resolution offered by Mr. Kneass, was adopted. Mr. Carson, of Dauphin, seconded by Mr. Cessna of Bedford, moved that a State Committee of Correspondence, consisting of one person from each county be appointed. The following gentlemen were appointed: W. H. Blair, Centre. A. J. Glossbrenner, York. Joseph Weaver, Jr., Delaware. William A. Williams, M'Kean. John Goodyear, Cumberland. Samuel B. Wilson, Beaver. John G. Frick, Northumberland. Ulysses Mercer, Bradford. Rouben W. Weaver, Columbia. Thomas B. Searight, Fayette. William Kittell, Cambria. Murray Whallon, Erie. N. L. Dike, Potter. Edwin Dyer, Tioga. John M. B. Petriken, Lycoming. W. R. McCay, Mifflin. J. Kacy, Perry. B. B. Bonner, Franklin. W. H. Lambertson, Venango. J. D. Roddy, Somerset. Augustus Drum, Indiana. Theophilus Snyder, Blair. John B. Reed, Bedford. Andrew J. Fore, Fulton. Henry Frynsinger, Clinton. Joel B. Wanner, Berks. Gen. William Lilly, Jr., Carbon. Caleb E. Wright, Bucks. Nimrod Strickland, Chester. Nathaniel Jacoby, Montgomery. William McWilliams, Armstrong. Robert A. Lambertson, Dauphin. The above list not being full, the County Committees are requested to send to the Chairman of the State Central Committee, the names of the Committee of Correspondence for those counties in which there have been no appointments made. Mr. Phillips, of Philadelphia, seconded by Mr. Broadhead, of Carbon, moved that the Chairman of this Committee be authorized to divide the State into Districts, in order to make such arrangements as he may deem best for the canvass of the State in the approaching contest by members of this Committee and others. Adopted. Mr. Cessna, of Bedford, seconded by Mr. Swarr, of Lancaster, moved that when this Committee adjourn, it adjourn to meet in the Senate Chamber, at Harrisburg, immediately after the adjournment of the Democratic State Convention. Adopted. On motion the Committee adjourned. W. L. HIRST, Chairman. Wm. Curtis, W. H. Welch, Secs. ANOTHER DEATH FROM CHOLERA. A man named Lewis Frith, cut his leg very badly near Pittsburg, some weeks ago, and not having it properly dressed, mortification began to take place. On Monday two physicians undertook to amputate the leg, with the use of chloroform, but unfortunately the dose proved too large for his debilitated and nervous system, and he died about a minute after its application. The coroner's jury, in their verdict, recommended, "that the medical faculty be extremely careful how they administer chloroform, believing that they should never use it unless in extreme cases, and then only with the greatest caution."