

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning, July 2, 1858. 'FEARLESS AND FREE.'

D. OYER—Editor and Proprietor.

STATE CONVENTION.

The United American, Republican, and People's Committee of Superintendence for the City of Philadelphia, earnestly desirous to extend and perpetuate that union of the elements of opposition to the present National Administration...

Leonard R. Fletcher, President. J. R. Flaxiger, Vice Presidents. W. J. P. White, Secretaries.

In view of the above recommendation, and its general acceptance, I hereby withdraw the call for a State Convention, issued by me, for the 8th of July next...

Wm. B. Thomas, Chairman of Republican State Committee. Philadelphia, June 1, 1858.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS AND County Convention.

The qualified voters of Bedford County, who are opposed to the policy and practices of the present National Administration, are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Boroughs and Townships...

Said Delegate Elections, (unless otherwise ordered by the Township Committees) will be held between the hours of one and five P. M., in the Townships, and between hours of five and seven in the Boroughs.

To ensure proper attention to the Delegate Elections, the County Committee has considered it proper to appoint the following Township Committees, and it is hoped the several gentlemen named will be good enough to see to it personally, that timely notice be given...

- Bedford Borough: Sam'l Radebaugh, Esq., Alex. Henderson, and John H. Miller, Esq. Bedford Tp. Thomas Rea, Jacob Barnhart, and Thomas Inler. Colrain: Alex. Compher, Wm. Whetstone, and Wm. Dibert. Cumberland Valley: Wm. Deremore, Josiah Towell, and Philip Hardinger. Harrison: John McVicker, Esq., Mar. Feightner, and James Mullin, Esq. Hopewell: Alex. Davis, Esq., Thos. N. Young, Esq., and John Gates. Juniata: Leonard Bittner, Esq., Peter R. Hillegas, and Adam Geller. Liberty: Alfred Entler, Esq., D. S. Berk-stresser, and E. A. Foelker. Londonderry: Sam'l Logue, Wm. Cook, and John Wilhelm. Monroe: James Carnell, John L. Grove, and Daniel Evans. Napier: George W. Williams, George Stockey, and James Allison, Esq. Providence, E: Geo. W. Householder, Esq., Wm. Lysinger, and Sidney R. Whitfield. Providence, W: John A. Gump, Jacob Barn-dollar, Jr., and David Sparks. Schellsburg: John E. Colvin, Sam'l Corl, and Wm. A. B. Clark. St. Clair: Henry Ickes, Esq., Wm. Kirk, and Wm. M. Hancock. Southampton: Bernard O'Neal, Lewis Brown-ing, and Jared Hanks. Snake Springs: Asa Stuekey, Benj. R. Ash-com, and Michael Lutz. Union: Wm. Griffith, Edmund Bedell, and Sam'l Shaffer. Woodberry, M.: John Zook, Esq., Geo. R. Holsinger, and Jacob Brannaman. Woodberry, S.: Robert Kistston, Adam Ketring, and Alex. Stoner.

A GRAND DISCOVERY!

"SIGNIFICANT.—The great money panic which last fall prostrated the business of the country, had its origin in the failure of the Ohio Trust Company, an institution located in a Black Republican State."—Gazette.

We consider this decidedly rich. Business of nearly all kinds was prostrated last fall by a financial storm, and remains prostrated yet; and that, too, without any hope of speedy recovery. Our great manufactories are closed and idle, or working on half time, and reduced wages; commerce is paralyzed, so that our merchant marine is rotting at the wharves for want of something to do; the price of agricultural products has fallen below living rates, there is no demand for labor at even half the usual wages, and the whole land is covered with a universal complaint of a scarcity of money and of "hard times."

But it seems that the people, the press, and the working men of Philadelphia, and all who think with them, have been mistaken. It remained for the philosophical, the wise, and the logical editor of the Bedford Gazette to discover that the whole trouble "had its origin in the failure of the Ohio Trust Company!"

And what makes the matter still worse, is the fact that this Trust Company is "an institution located in a Black Republican State." Isn't it dreadful!

Again, the first public act passed by this great democratic and economical Congress, was an act authorizing the issue of twenty millions of paper money, under the name of Treasury notes, thus running the country in debt twenty millions to start on.

Now, it is a notorious fact, that there was from seventeen to twenty millions of dollars surplus in the Treasury, at the commencement of Mr. Buchanan's term. This has been all spent; all the immense revenues from customs, lands, and other sources since that, have been all spent; and, in addition to all this, this "economical" and "Democratic" Congress, at one short session, has incurred a national debt of forty millions of dollars.

These are only a few of the items of profligate and extravagant, and, we may add, unprecedented expenditures of the last Congress; and at an early day, when we have more time and space, we will feel it our duty to give further details.

And this is the "economical Congress" we are asked to admire, and which the democratic press would hold up as a model. We hope the people are well enough informed, and honest enough, to repudiate as false and disgraceful all such economy, and all such sham democracy as this.

At the present session of Congress, bills have been passed directly admitting two new free States—Minnesota and Oregon—and providing for the addition of the third (Kansas) to the northern side of the Ledger. Here then are three new free States, and without the offset of a single new slave State."

We copy the above from the Gazette of last week, where it purports to have been taken from that pink of democracy, the New York Herald. Look at the miserable subterfuges and fabrications to which sham democracy is driven. Before the election it was "Buchanan and Free Kansas," and now, since the President and Congress have exhausted all their efforts, and wasted nearly a whole session to force slavery on Kansas, their followers insult the people they have betrayed by flouting in their faces such wholesale lies as the above.

"Three new free States" admitted into the Union at the last session of Congress, were they? Let us see. Of the whole three named, Minnesota alone was admitted as a free State. The bill to admit Oregon as a free State passed one House of Congress, but not the other. She had prepared a free State constitution, and fitted herself in every way for admission, as the one branch admitted by passing the bill, and there was and could be no substantial reason urged against her admission.

Why then was she not admitted? For two reasons; first, because she wanted to be a free State, and, secondly, to use the language of the Gazette, "there was a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress." Another reason may be that they had not time. This democratic Congress, which could spend four months out of the five in attempting to fasten slavery on Kansas in defiance of her popular vote, had not time even to consider the claims of a free State against which there was and could be no objection, except that she was a free State.

Oregon, therefore, is not a State yet, and it remains for some other than a democratic Congress to admit her. And then Kansas. She is another of the three free States, is she? Why, it is notorious that she is not admitted at all, and will not be, and cannot be, unless upon compliance with certain terms. The main conditions are that if she will vote to accept some three millions of acres of public lands

she may then come into the Union as a State under the Lecompton pro-slavery Constitution.

That is if she will agree to come in as a slave state she may come, and she may have the three millions of acres of land for railroads, schools &c, for so doing, but if she refuses to come in under the Lecompton Constitution with her thirty thousand inhabitants, then she can not come in or have any land, but must remain out of the Union by the express provisions of the bill until she has at least ninety three thousand inhabitants.

It seems to be good sound democratic doctrine now that thirty thousand population is sufficient for a slave state, whilst it requires ninety three thousand for a free state. Under the late law of Congress therefore Kansas must come into the Union as a slave state, or stay out until other provision is made for her.

Such is the legislation of that Congress which was "Democratic in both branches." But the "three new free states" are nowhere, save in the fabrications of those who for partisan purposes, and in utter disregard of the truth endeavor to prop up the falling fortunes of President Buchanan and his fellow conspirators against the rights of freedom.

AN ECONOMICAL CONGRESS.

"The session of Congress which has just terminated is remarkable as having inaugurated a new era in the history of our Federal legislation. The representatives of the people seem for once to have partially lost sight of their own interests, and to have looked with a watchful eye to those of their constituents. The reason of this is plain enough: there was a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress."

We clip the above characteristic paragraph from the Gazette of last week. We have seen tall specimens of brazen impudence and falsehood in our day, but we consider the above article a little ahead of anything in modern times. Economy, forthwith! Let us see. This was the first session of Congress held under the new law which pays to each member about two thousand dollars per annum, more than under the former law. They adjourned about two months earlier than before for the last ten years, having a large amount of the public business undone, and yet pocketed their whole year's salary and mileage. These are the facts, and this is the evidence on which it is recklessly asserted that "The representatives of the people seem for once to have partially lost sight of their own interests;" very "partially," indeed, Mr. Meyers.

Visitors are arriving daily at the Springs, and there are now more there than there have ever been before at this season of the year.—Everything bids fair that the present will be the gayest and most thronged season that we have ever had. The improvements are now all finished, and everything is in right order for the comfort and convenience of guests.—Come on, then, all you who wish to recreate and benefit your health, as the BEDFORD WATERS have the best medicinal qualities, and the scenery is the most romantic and picturesque in the United States.

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THE TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—The Chicago A. S. Union, some days since, denounced F. J. Grund, Mr. Buchanan's Hessian emissary. The Union is the organ of the Administration, and the article was written by Mr. Schade, one of the editors. At Springfield, Mr. Grund pulled Mr. Schade's nose, and Mr. Schade struck Mr. Grund with a cane. There was a prospect of a beautiful fight, but bystanders interfered and prevented it. The Union of Sunday morning contains the announcement of the withdrawal of Louis Schade. He says in his card:—

"Being no longer at liberty to conduct the National Union in the way I would like to do, and being too good a democrat to lend a hand in destroying the democratic party of Illinois, I voluntarily withdraw from the editorial management of this paper."

A note from the editor pro tem. renounces the article on Grund, and says it is not a fair exposition of that sheet in relation to the President's emissary. The retraction is made in accordance with a resolution passed at the caucus of the Cook county delegation at Springfield. So the President and his man Grund triumphed. Are there any other papers in the Union controlled by the President? The Tribune says:—

Schade has found "Jordan a hard road to travel." First.—He made a pilgrimage to Washington, and came back with fisherman's look. Second.—He attacked F. J. Grund in his paper, and got his nose pulled therefor.—Third.—He was ineffectually kicked out of the concern.

It is rumored that Charles E. Pine, editor of the Princeton Democrat, will take charge of the Union. The Buchanan State convention raised about \$3000 for the support of the establishment.

The New York Herald, a Buchanan organ, gives up the election in 1860. Retrenchment and reform, he says, must carry the next election. There never was so much need for both. The National Treasury exhausted, the Government in debt, the corn crop a failure, how are the people to pay taxes for State and county purposes and the \$23 per head necessary to support the extravagances of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Every farmer in this country, in addition to his ordinary taxes, pays, indirectly, to the National Treasury \$23 for every person on his premises; if there are ten in the family he pays \$230 towards supporting the administration. Is it any wonder the old grey rats like Bennett desert a sinking ship? The Herald says:—

The late Presidential election, from the divisions of the popular vote, established the conviction of the public mind that not only a majority, but an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the democratic party. We have heretofore shown that since the year 1836 the democratic has been a minority party, and that its success in 1844, 1852, and 1856, resulted, not from its own inherent strength, but from the dissensions and divisions and conflicting factions of the opposition. Mr. Buchanan was thus slipped between two conflicting opposition factions, which, if united, would have defeated him by a popular majority of nearly four hundred thousand votes.

HARVEST.—Some of our farmers expect to commence harvesting next week. The crops generally look well. We hear some complaint of the weevil and the rust, but we think the injury will be but slight.

PETERSON'S DETECTOR.—This invaluable Commentator for July has been received. Terms, monthly, \$1.00 per annum; Semi-monthly, \$2.00 per annum. Every business man ought to take this work.

DEATH OF TWO PROMINENT PHILADELPHIANS.—We notice in the Philadelphia papers the announcement of the death of Hon. Robert T. Conrad, and Hon. Job R. Tyson.—Both died suddenly.

LOCOFOCO CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—

There is now considerable commotion in the Locofoco camp in this district in reference to the candidacy for Congress. Wilson Reilly, the present incumbent, and John Cessna, of Bedford, are the most prominent. The Conference appointed last week for this County are well known to be in favor of Cessna. He will also secure the Fulton Conference, so that he will go into Conference, backed with the solid votes of two Counties out of the five. Reilly will have a hard road to travel to defeat him, as Cessna is an adept at log-rolling and wire-pulling, and it would not surprise us much if he receives the votes of Juniata and Adams. He has an advantage over Reilly, also, as he has remained aloof from the Lecompton question which has rendered Reilly odious with so many in his own party.

Let the nominee be who he may, with the right kind of a candidate in our own party, we can and will redeem the Seventeenth District.

LOCOFOCO COUNTY TICKET.—The Locofoco County Convention met in this place on the 22d ult., and nominated the following County ticket:—Commissioner, Jacob Beckley; Coroner, John Long; Poor Director, John Amos; Auditor, James C. Devore. Conferees were appointed to nominate a candidate for Congress, with instructions, also for the Legislature, with instructions to support James Buras.

Only thirteen out of the twenty-one Boroughs and Township were represented. No enthusiasm was manifested, and decidedly a weak and unpopular ticket placed in nomination, and one that can easily be beaten. The candidate for Poor Director is especially unfit, and as decidedly unpopular.—The Coroner is an old broken-down hack, who, like the editors of the Gazette, has only lately joined the Locofoco party, considering it the best investment on a small amount of intellectual and office-seeking capital.

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WOODBERRY "LOCAL."

WOODBERRY, June 28, 1858. Mr. OYER:—Haymaking has already commenced, and farmers are taking advantage of the weather, to "make hay while the sun shines."

"Now the air is rich in fragrance! fragrance exquisite. Of new-mown hay, of wild thyme dew washed, And gales antrousid."

The hay crop could not possibly be better.—Hands are plenty, owing to the hard times driving them in from various sections. The "Conemonger" and "Indian" are annual visitors to this valley, and at this time can be found at every farm-house. Harvest is coming on rapidly. Crop very well filled.

The lightning made an abrupt entry into the house of Jacob Posie, about a mile from town, on last Tuesday evening. The fluid passed in at the north side, tearing a number of other freaks, but without doing any injury to the inmates, further than severely stunning them.

The Woodberry and Pattonville Turnpike, which has never been completed, is rapidly approaching a finished point, and I hope ere this season passes, we will have a turnpike completed, connecting us with our only market. Bedford never offers us an inducement to visit her, and, in fact, our citizens frequently lament that they are compelled by fate to visit it to secure a redress of grievances.

The Impulses indulged in a fine speculation a few days since; in fact, any person not acquainted with facts and fancies would have been astounded at the energy and ability with which the project was discussed and agitated for at least three or four hours. I hope you will not be astonished when I tell you that it was no less a project than that of establishing a first-class school here. The site was selected, school house built, students procured, and the school put in operation in the time specified above. Fast men in Woodberry! Impulsive, decidedly! But, laying all jokes aside, it is a project not to be sneezed at by a "jig full," and only wants a few men to take it in hands with ordinary energy to make it a paying investment, and we have the material and "workman safe," if the effort is made.

The Normal School at Martinsburg has broken up, after a successful session of a month. I think it will have a decided effect upon school teaching in Blair, where it is already a hundred per cent. better than in our county. The school has aroused Martinsburg to an important extent, and they are now raising a subscription to meet the pre-requisites in the Normal School Act, with the view of securing the location of the Normal School for this district at that place. I hope they may succeed.

The "Fourth" will be celebrated here on the 31 and 5th. The Sunday School scholars will celebrate it in the grove near town. The display, I have no doubt, will be good, and for which several ladies, whom I could mention, did not modestly, on their part, forbid, deserve the unanimous thanks of the community. The Odd Fellows, it is presumed, will take part in the festivities of the occasion. On Monday evening, a grand cotillion party comes at the "Pennsylvania House," where the million is invited to attend.

A Conjecture. It is conjectured in certain quarters that the British answer to our remonstrances against visiting our ships in the Gulf of Mexico, will, in substance, be somewhat like the following:—"We have in no manner changed our instructions to our commanders of vessels employed in suppressing the Slave trade. Those instructions were made out several years ago, and the Government of the United States duly apprised of their nature. On the coast of Africa where there is but little American Commerce, they have not led to any evil consequences, and when the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, some months since, REQUESTED of the British Government to change the cruising ground of its squadron for the suppression of the Slave trade, from the Coast of Africa to the Coast of Cuba, we very cheerfully complied with its request. It appears that instructions which both governments deemed judicious for the Coast of Africa, where there was scarcely any American Commerce, have proved to be troublesome on the Coast of Cuba in the midst of your large Commerce in that quarter. Her Majesty's Government regret that any such difficulties should have arisen from the change of the cruising ground of its squadron at the request of the American Government; and will promptly give such instructions to their naval commanders in the Gulf of Mexico, as will effectually guard against similar complaints in future."

Now if this should be the state of the case; and if after all, it should turn out, that our government asked of England to change her cruising ground, well knowing what were her instructions to her officers on the coast of Africa, Mr. Buchanan and his administration, will very justly be laughed at for their blustering. We do not entertain a doubt but England will apologize for any wrong committed, because she well knows that not to do so renders war inevitable.

As to boasting, and blustering, and war-like speeches in the Senate, they are understood by every intelligent reader. The Administration does not dream of war, but its friends threaten and look to the opposition to hold it back and keep it in check; and then in 1860 we will be called the Peace Party willing to submit to British Aggression! Our friends receive this game, and check-mate it by coolly saying:—"We shall not be in your way. The Government is yours, and if you want war with England, so be it—have it your own way; only do not ask us to hold you back when you pretend to be anxious for a fight. You are responsible to the people for the honor of the country; and if you decide that a war with England is necessary for its vindication, so be it; the Republican Party will not be in your way."

This is a simple translation of the game being played at Washington; and the Administration having discovered that they can have war if they desire it, are exceedingly frightened lest it should actually take place.—N. Y. Courier.

John W. Forney in the Press of June 19, alluding to the Democratic candidate for Judge, Wm. A. Porter, says he occupies an extraordinary position, "in consequence of the contradictory testimony of his friends, and the contemptuous disregard of an honest public opinion by the packed Convention which nominated him." This looks vastly like bolting.

Home Industry.—The People Moving in Masses. The Mass Meeting that was held last evening at the National Hall, in Market street, was a thrilling and imposing popular demonstration. Thousands were in attendance. The object was to ADOPT MEASURES TO SECURE ENCOURAGEMENT TO HOME PRODUCTIONS AND HOME LABOR—an object every way patriotic and national. The speaking was of the best kind, and the sentiments of the orators were warmly and heartily responded to. We notice this movement with sincere pleasure. It must be regarded as the beginning of a popular organization that will extend to every city, town and village in the land. It is, indeed, quite time for the PEOPLE of this country to speak for themselves, and in language that may not be misunderstood. The wonder is that they have been patient so long. During the last winter many of them suffered the keenest and bitterest privations. Nearly all our mills, factories and workshops were closed, a commercial convulsion swept through the land; not a few of those who had "sweated up manfully for years and years, were compelled to yield before it, while thousands and tens of thousands of operatives, mechanics and day-laborers were without the means of occupation, and even the necessities of life. Can we wonder at excitement, discontent and dissatisfaction under these circumstances? Rather let us manifest surprise at the fortitude and philosophy that were evinced, and at the obedience to law that was everywhere manifested. But the time for action is approaching. The PEOPLE will soon be called upon to elect members of the National Legislature upon whom the important duty will devolve, of so modifying the Tariff, AS WILL INSURE AND GUARANTEE ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. This, as we do not, will be one of the greatest issues at all future elections for members of the House of Representatives. Hence, the propriety of the great meeting of last evening. It was held at the right time and in the right place—immediately after the adjournment of Congress, and in the city of Philadelphia, which is not only the metropolis of Pennsylvania, the great iron and coal State, but in some sense, the central city of the Union. Let us hope that this movement will be followed up by similar demonstrations in all sections of the Republic.—Phila. Inquirer.

ARRIVAL. COL. THOMAS L. KANE to whom justly belongs all the credit of adjusting our difficulties with the Mormons, arrived at his home, in Philadelphia, on Friday evening last, from Utah. The New York Tribune, in alluding to his return, speaks as follows:—"During this period he has travelled from New York, by way of San Francisco and San Bernardino, to Salt Lake City, in the depth of winter, in the surprisingly short time, if we are not mistaken, of forty-seven days. In San Bernardino he was arrested as a Mormon agent and escaped with great danger, losing all the furs he had provided for the tedious journey between that place and the Mormon settlements in Utah. This journey, as we have heard, was attended with much peril; he was repeatedly compelled to hide himself under the merchandise conveyed by his companions, in order to avoid falling into the hands of outlying parties of Mormons, who would have killed him as a secret agent or spy of the Federal Government. What difficulties he encountered after his arrival at Salt Lake City, or how he finally induced the Mormon leaders to make peace and submit to the Federal authorities, will very probably, in due time, be communicated to the public. Then came the extraordinary ride from Salt Lake City to the camp of the United States army, where, as our readers will remember, after twenty-six hours of continuous exposure to the inclemency of winter, most, if not all, the time in the saddle, he arrived in a state of speechless exhaustion. Finally, he accompanied Governor Cumming to Salt Lake City, and saw him inducted into his office; and then, his mission of peace accomplished, he came home.

"The Government having disavowed all connection with Col. Kane's efforts, the credit of making them, and of the success with which they have been crowned, belongs entirely to him. In our judgment they constitute a claim upon the esteem and gratitude of the country which can never be disputed. He has avoided the effusion of blood; he has saved the expenditure of millions; he has substituted peace for a war in which glory was impossible. A private citizen, he has done what all the power of the Government could not accomplish.—Honor to the patriot and peace-maker!"

MUD SILL CLUBS.—Senator Hammond of South Carolina, bids fair to become famous.—His recent speech in the Senate of the United States, in defence of the "secular institution" of the South, has attracted great attention.—The honorable gentleman argued that Slavery was necessary to free government, that if there was no black Slavery, there must be white Slavery. Hence the laborers of the North, must be in reality slaves—the "mud sills" of the South. It will be some time before the nabobs of the South and the Free-Traders who go against domestic labor, will hear the last of this speech. The San Francisco, (Cal.) Chronicle has the following:—"MUD SILL" CLUB.—We learn that a large number of the Democrats in the second District of this city are taking steps to organize a political club under the name of the "Mud Sill Club." This club will doubtless be organized within the coming week. Some of the Douglas-Broderick men say they will have "Mud Sill Clubs" in every town in the State. We presume the Buchanan men will be organized under the title of "Roff's Shirt Clubs."

A TREMENDOUS IDEA.—A member of the Academie des Sciences of Paris; who is also an eminent chemist, has invented an apparatus which he thinks will enable human beings to breathe as freely at the bottom of sea as on the surface of the earth. He proposes to form an association for collecting all the treasures now lying at the bottom of the ocean, and estimates at about eight hundred million pounds sterling the harvest of treasure to be gleaned on the route between England and India only.—Paris paper.

Home Industry.—The People Moving in Masses.

The Mass Meeting that was held last evening at the National Hall, in Market street, was a thrilling and imposing popular demonstration. Thousands were in attendance. The object was to ADOPT MEASURES TO SECURE ENCOURAGEMENT TO HOME PRODUCTIONS AND HOME LABOR—an object every way patriotic and national. The speaking was of the best kind, and the sentiments of the orators were warmly and heartily responded to. We notice this movement with sincere pleasure. It must be regarded as the beginning of a popular organization that will extend to every city, town and village in the land. It is, indeed, quite time for the PEOPLE of this country to speak for themselves, and in language that may not be misunderstood. The wonder is that they have been patient so long. During the last winter many of them suffered the keenest and bitterest privations. Nearly all our mills, factories and workshops were closed, a commercial convulsion swept through the land; not a few of those who had "sweated up manfully for years and years, were compelled to yield before it, while thousands and tens of thousands of operatives, mechanics and day-laborers were without the means of occupation, and even the necessities of life. Can we wonder at excitement, discontent and dissatisfaction under these circumstances? Rather let us manifest surprise at the fortitude and philosophy that were evinced, and at the obedience to law that was everywhere manifested. But the time for action is approaching. The PEOPLE will soon be called upon to elect members of the National Legislature upon whom the important duty will devolve, of so modifying the Tariff, AS WILL INSURE AND GUARANTEE ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. This, as we do not, will be one of the greatest issues at all future elections for members of the House of Representatives. Hence, the propriety of the great meeting of last evening. It was held at the right time and in the right place—immediately after the adjournment of Congress, and in the city of Philadelphia, which is not only the metropolis of Pennsylvania, the great iron and coal State, but in some sense, the central city of the Union. Let us hope that this movement will be followed up by similar demonstrations in all sections of the Republic.—Phila. Inquirer.

ARRIVAL.

COL. THOMAS L. KANE to whom justly belongs all the credit of adjusting our difficulties with the Mormons, arrived at his home, in Philadelphia, on Friday evening last, from Utah. The New York Tribune, in alluding to his return, speaks as follows:—"During this period he has travelled from New York, by way of San Francisco and San Bernardino, to Salt Lake City, in the depth of winter, in the surprisingly short time, if we are not mistaken, of forty-seven days. In San Bernardino he was arrested as a Mormon agent and escaped with great danger, losing all the furs he had provided for the tedious journey between that place and the Mormon settlements in Utah. This journey, as we have heard, was attended with much peril; he was repeatedly compelled to hide himself under the merchandise conveyed by his companions, in order to avoid falling into the hands of outlying parties of Mormons, who would have killed him as a secret agent or spy of the Federal Government. What difficulties he encountered after his arrival at Salt Lake City, or how he finally induced the Mormon leaders to make peace and submit to the Federal authorities, will very probably, in due time, be communicated to the public. Then came the extraordinary ride from Salt Lake City to the camp of the United States army, where, as our readers will remember, after twenty-six hours of continuous exposure to the inclemency of winter, most, if not all, the time in the saddle, he arrived in a state of speechless exhaustion. Finally, he accompanied Governor Cumming to Salt Lake City, and saw him inducted into his office; and then, his mission of peace accomplished, he came home.

"The Government having disavowed all connection with Col. Kane's efforts, the credit of making them, and of the success with which they have been crowned, belongs entirely to him. In our judgment they constitute a claim upon the esteem and gratitude of the country which can never be disputed. He has avoided the effusion of blood; he has saved the expenditure of millions; he has substituted peace for a war in which glory was impossible. A private citizen, he has done what all the power of the Government could not accomplish.—Honor to the patriot and peace-maker!"

MUD SILL CLUBS.—Senator Hammond of South Carolina, bids fair to become famous.—His recent speech in the Senate of the United States, in defence of the "secular institution" of the South, has attracted great attention.—The honorable gentleman argued that Slavery was necessary to free government, that if there was no black Slavery, there must be white Slavery. Hence the laborers of the North, must be in reality slaves—the "mud sills" of the South. It will be some time before the nabobs of the South and the Free-Traders who go against domestic labor, will hear the last of this speech. The San Francisco, (Cal.) Chronicle has the following:—"MUD SILL" CLUB.—We learn that a large number of the Democrats in the second District of this city are taking steps to organize a political club under the name of the "Mud Sill Club." This club will doubtless be organized within the coming week. Some of the Douglas-Broderick men say they will have "Mud Sill Clubs" in every town in the State. We presume the Buchanan men will be organized under the title of "Roff's Shirt Clubs."

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The Philadelphia Press says the President will spend a few weeks at the Bedford Springs.