News from All Nations.

—The Democrats of New Jersey have nominated Gunyon for Governor.

—Jeff. Davis says he never saw or heard of Wirz before his arrest.

—A subscription for Jeff. Devis is being taken up in Richmond.

—Houses are scarce in Richmond, and as a consequence, rents are high.

—Harris, the keeper of bloodhounds at Andersonville, has been arrested.

—A few cases of yellow fever are reported at New Orleans, but they are all of mild type.

—A submarine cable is to be laid from the town of Porto Rico, Cuba, to the United States.

—The first civil court held in Warrenton, Va., since the beginning of the war was largely attended.

—Two ships of the Russian iron-clad squadron were wrecked on their way to Stockholm.

—The English officials are zealously engaged in extirpating Fenianism in Ireland.

—The Russian Czar has gone to Moscow, to present the Czarwitch to the Senate and the people.

—St. Domingo has got rid of its Spanish invaders, but has again become involved in domestic difficulties.

—Apprehensions of the approach of the cholera are increasing in England. The epidemic has reached Marseilles, France.

—The Suez Canal was opened on the 17th inst., and a vessel laden with coal passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

—Petroleum has been discovered in Cuba, and a company to proceed with boring operations has been formed in Havana.

—Responsible parties have contracted to carry the mails between Brazil and the United States for the next ten years.

—It is thought that if the Captain Generalship of Cuba is changed, the African slave trade will commence again with renewed vigor.

—Another prize fight for the championship of England is arranged to come off on the 1st of November, between Jem Mace and Joe Wormald.

—Provost Marshals have been appointed in every county of Alabama, to administer the oath of amnesty.

—Two warehouses in St. Louis, Mo., containing 10,000 bales of hemp, were burned on the 30th ult. Loss, $325,000; insurance $250,000.

—A plot to liberate the prisoners confined in the Illinois State Prison, at Joliet, has been discovered and frustrated.

—Within eight months there have been 128 railroad casualties, by which 266 persons have been killed, and 1,109 wounded.

—Upon the receipt of the news of the wholesale destuction of whalers, by the pirate Shenandoah, sperm oil rose fifty cents per gallon.

—"Bull-Run Russell," in his "Atlantic Cable Diary," insinuates that the "faults" discovered were the doings of some malicious employee.

—The Navy Department has designated a Cincinnati clergyman to write the history of the navy and of our naval enterprises during the Rebellion.

—The man who murdered three children in London, and his wife and daughter at Ramsgate, England, says he committed the deed out of kindness.

—The election of members of Congress, Legislature, State and County officers, will be held in Mississippi on the 2d of October.

—About 10,000 bales of cotton will be produced by those negroes who have undertaken the culture of that staple in Mississippi.

—An additional roll of honor is to be published, embracing the dead of Andersonville and the names of such negro soldiers as have died near Washington.

—The Postmaster-General is devoting a large share of his time to the establishment of Post-Offices and the extension of postal facilities in the Southern States.

—In Mississippi, out of 346,600 freedmen in the State, only 8,000 are subsisting by the Government; 5,000 are earning a good living by cutting wood in the forests.

—A stage coach was attacked near Gibson Ferry, Montana Territory, by robbers, who killed four passengers, wounded three others, and stole $60,000 in gold dust.

—In Ohio there is a snake 34 feet long, which milks cows, devours rabbits and other small animals, and has stopped several railroad trains, the engineers imagining it to be a tree lying across the track.

—The Treasury defalcations will be less serious than was supposed. Of the $1,200,000 reported stolen, about $700,000 were secured by conveyance, besides which the Government holds available bonds to the amount of $250,000.

—A fire occurred in a car crammed with baggage belonging to families who had been sojourning at Long Branch. But a solitary trunk was saved. Entire wardrobes, diamonds and other valuable jewelry were lost.

—Gov. Smyth, of New Hampshire, has invited the Governors of all other New England States, with their respective suits, to be present as his guests at the New England Fair.

—In New York a cat sprang upon a policeman and caught him by the leg above the knee with his teeth. The officer's injuries were so severe that he was removed to the New York Hospital for treatment.

—United States Generals on the Rio Grande and certain dignitaries of the Maximillian Government have been hobnobbing and toasting each other in true convivial style.

—Prince Francis, Duke of Cadiz, father of the present King, died recently, aged 71 years. He was a brother of Ferdinand VII., and consequently uncle of Queen Isabella II.

—The cool-blooded murders, forgeries, defalcations and railroad slaughters are now daily keeping pace with the lesser transgressions known to the criminal calendar.

—The Government sale of horses, mules, and other concomitants of the transportation service, has been stopped owing to the extensive demonstrations of the hostile Indians of the Western plains.

—Three years ago a young lady knitted a pair of drawers for a soldiers' fair, and in them inclosed her address. The soldier who came in possession of the garment has married the lady.

—Petroleum is fifty per cent. more powerful than the best coal as a steam fuel, and can be burned with perfect ease, and without the slightest danger.

—There is in Edinburgh, Scotland, a Dorking chicken with four legs, four wings, and a double neck. It was alive when hatched, but was accidentally killed.

—There has been founded in Edinburgh, Scotland, an institution for the "safe accommodation and reformation of females in a respectable position in society addicted to habits of drunkenness."

—The progress of the rebellion in Hayti is decidedly favorable to the revolutionists. Atrocities by the rebels continue, and white persons are threatened with death if they appear on the streets.

—The French festivities at Cherbourg continued until the 18th ult., when the French and English squadron left for Brest. All passed off well, although the brilliancy of the early proceedings was marred by stormy weather.

—Some speculators in Richmond are buying up Confederate currency and bonds, in anticipation of some proposition hereafter in Congress for their payment.

—In a church-yard at Hoosic Falls, N. Y., is a rude board which marks the grave of Nat. Shipman, the original of Fennimore Cooper's "Deerslayer," in the well known novel of that name, and of Hawkeye, in "The Last of the Mohicans."

—Thirteen brothers and sisters—the oldest not 20 years of age—now lie side by side in a graveyard in Maryland, all of whom died of diphtheria. Eight of them deceased within four weeks.

—Many freedmen in North Carolina refuse to enter into contracts for labor, because they believe farms will be given them by the United State Government. The Commissioner has informed them that Government owns no land, and can give them none.

—The Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment Saloons have been closed. During four years and three months, 1,200,000 soldiers were entertained without expense to the soldiers or the Government.

—Judge Abell, of New Orleans, alluding to the condition of the freedmen, said, "The Freedmen's Bureau, if continued in time of peace, would go to history as a nursery of discontent, and a school of vagrancy alike destructive to the interests of the freedmen and the State."

—A lady in Texas made a contract with a number of German families to cultivate her plantation next year. They are to occupy the houses heretofore occupied by the negroes, and to pay her $14 an acre for the rent of the land.

—One of the largest and finest rolling mills in the United States is already in operation in Chattanooga, Tenn., daily turning out the best quality of railroad iron. A blast furnace is in contemplation, and a copper rolling mill of $1,000,000 capital is soon to be put up.

—Another reason assigned for the withdrawal of the name of Robert E. Lee and others from the charge of conspiracy with Wirz is that those persons are actually or constructively in the custody of the United States, but not on trial.

—The colored colonies and farms in Mississippi are doing finely, and as harvest time approaches the help which has been afforded them by the Government is being gradually withdrawn.

—Many of the leaders of the South are confident that as soon as Congress meets, war with France is inevitable; which, they claim will result in the recognition of the Confederacy.

—The Atlantic cable prospects are generally regarded as hopeful. It is thought arrangements will be made for the immediate renewal of efforts to recover the cable.

News Items.

—In Idaho Territory greenbacks are taken for gold dust at par.

—It is reported in the South that the proclamation freeing the slaves was only a military necessity, and now has no validity or effect. Hence many planters are holding on to their slaves with the same tenacity as before the war.

—Wirtz has furnished his counsel with documentary evidence to prove that in establishing the dead line in the prison he acted in accordance with orders.

—At Winona, Wisconsin, Gen. Grant delivered what is supposed to be his longest public speech on record, containing 53 words.

—Horace Greeley is to deliver the annual address at the Minnesota State Fair, at Minneapolis, the last week in September. His subject will probably be "The Eradication of Weeds."

—The evidence against Wirz of Sergeant Boston Corbett, who shot Booth, will be rejected by the court, on the ground that Corbett is a monomaniac on the subject of Rebel cruelties.

—The records of the Andersonville prison, which were secured, have recently mysteriously disappeared, and a Quartermaster's Clerk is now under arrest on suspicion of knowing what has become of them.

—At Wilson's Gulch, Idaho Territory, a nugget of gold was found which is valued at more than $2,000.

—Snow fell at the White Mountains last week.

—In Idaho Territory, near Prickly Pear City, more or less gold is found in every stream, dry gulch and bar throughout the country.

—There are now in existence 1,457 oil companies, with a total capital of $959,504,000.

—In 1860 the amount of beer sold in the United States was 8,000,000 barrels. In 1864 the quantity used had increased to 24,000,000 barrels, or nearly a barrel apiece for everybody.

—In a Chicago street car, a pale but pretty young woman gave up her seat to a one-legged soldier, who proved to be her husband, long mourned as dead.

—A young lady recently died in a few hours after witnessing a butcher killing a lamb.

—Gov. Henry, of Washington Territory, who was lost on the Brother Jonathan, was an intimate friend of President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln, who were married at his house.

—A California sculptor has nearly completed a colossal statue of President Lincoln. It is nine feet high, and stands on a pedestal ten feet in hight.

—A lady and daughter, while driving in Michigan, recently, were attacked by bees, and stung so severely that the daughter died. The horse also died in three or four hours.

—The recent Indian outrages are chargeable to the Government Indian agents, who make it a business to swindle the poor savages out of the payments that are justly due them.

—There are in the oil regions a class of men called oil-smellers, who for $10 dollars indicate the place for boring.

—Gen. Swift, who died recently, was the first cadet ever appointed to West Point. He entered the Academy in 1802.

—The fees of the Health Officer for the port of New York reach $100,000, and his powers are said to be more absolute than those of the President of the United States.

—There is an ex-army sutler in Indianapolis who made $200,000 in fourteen months, and invested the whole amount in United States bonds, which are exempt from taxation.

—Col. Parker, Gen. Grant's chief of staff, is a pure Seneca Indian, and grandson of the celebrated chief Red Jacket.

—In Connecticut, under the existing laws, no dog can have existence, legally, unless he is regularly registered, and wears a collar with his proper number marked on it.

—From Mexico it is rumored that the Imperialists have forced the army of the Republicans from the Rio Grande, and are now occupying the whole country, with the exception of a small portion of Chihuahua, in which Juarez and his Government were at last accounts attempting to make a last stand.

—The headway which the revolutionists are making in Hayti has forced President Geffard to flee to a place of safety.

—The English think they have found beneath the church of Dosham the body of the youthful daughter of the Danish King Canute.

—The hardly-distinguishable ruins of an ancient city have been discovered in a forest in Mexico.

—In Delhi, India, the heat ranged from 100 to 109 degrees for two weeks. At Umballa it reached 120 degrees in the shade.

—Ten acres of the Antietam battle-field have been purchased for a Cemetery in which to bury the remains of the men who fell in that memorable battle. The work of interring is now in progress.

—The residents of North Missouri will not allow returned bushwhackers to live in peace. The obnoxious parties are duly notified of the fact. Rebel officers are not allowed to enjoy the proceeds of robbery and murder practiced on Missourians, but must go elsewhere.

—A suit has been commenced in Missouri by a Union soldier against Sterling Price and other Rebels for $50,000 damages for false imprisonment early in the war. The success or this suit will be the signal for many others.

—A steam car with a dummy engine is in operation at St. Louis, making 15 miles an hour, and running without noise or smoke.

—Gov. Fletcher of Missouri lately made a speech for the benefit of those who refuse to take the oath and said: "I intend that men who commit crime hereafter in this State, by undertaking to decide for themselves the laws which are to be spit upon and trampled under foot, shall be provided with suitable quarters, in case they escape the hanging they well deserve."

—Henry A. Wise, of Virgina, has written a long-winded leter to General Grant, asking for a return of his property in Princess Anne county, Virginia, in which he argues the constitutional questions involved with his usual verbosity. Extracts from it appear in the Richmond papers. It is so long that to publish it in full they would be compelled to issue an extra. He rejoices at the abolition of slavery, and avows that he was an anti-slavery man before the war commenced.

—John Bright, of England, America's steadfast friend and eloquent champion, is about to visit this country by invitation of President Johnson, who has placed one of the finest United States frigates at his disposal for the purpose.

—A wealthy and respectable lady in Canada, on her death-bed, confessed to a clergyman that she had, at various times, committed six murders by poisoning. She said she was possessed of a mania for destroying human life, and that her inclination led her chiefly to the destruction of those closely allied to her by blood. Four of the six victims had been her own children, and one her first husband.

—The French Universal Exhibition for 1867 is regarded with much interest. It will surpass any exhibition of the kind the world has yet seen.

—The New York correspondent the London *Times* writes upon the depth and earnestness of the irritation which prevails against England in all classes of American society.

—The Fenians are very active in Ireland. Large crowds regularly assemble for drill. Gatherings are held in open day, and the members avow their intentions almost without reserve.

—The cholera is rapidly decreasing in Europe and Asia.

—Mason, the Rebel agent in England, says that as soon as he heard of the downfall of the Southern Confederacy he ordered the pirate Shenandoah to disarm. She is therefore now operating without authority.

—Holders of the Rebel bonds in London talk of holding the United States responsible for the Rebel cotton loan.

—Austria and Prussia have settled their differences for the time being, and divided the plunder acquired in the Danish war. Prussia is made ruler of Schleswig, while to Austria the protectorate of Holstein is awarded.

—The Senatorial contest going on in Ohio between John Sherman and Gen. Schenck is very exciting. Both gentlemen are stumping the State thoroughly.

—It is stated that 14,344 soldiers were buried in Nashville, Tenn., during the war.

—Certain Virginia banks have been receiving Rebel money up to the present time in liquidation of liabilities due them.

—Gen. Curtis has ascertained the whereabouts, near Lynchburgh, Va., of $78,000 in bullion, formerly belonging to the Rebel Government.

—The number of Freedmen in the District of Columbia, in charge of the Freedman's Bureau, is 25,749.

—A young lady in Tennessee is to be indicted and tried for tearing down and trampling upon the American flag on the 4th of July.

Capt. R. B. Winder, son of the deceased Rebel Gen. Winder, has been arrested on a charge of being implicated with Capt. Wirz, of Andersonville notoriety.

—Dick Turner, the notorious turnkey of Libby Prison, is a prisoner in Richmond.

—The Pacific Railroad is completed 50 miles from Sacramento, making the entire distance constructed since January, 24 miles. Four thousand laborers are employed, and the number is being constantly increased.

—A lady in Philadelphia was thrown violently backward out of a buggy, and would doubtless have been killed, had not her waterfall protected her head from the concussion with the pavement.

—A beautiful and accomplished young lady, daughter of James McGregor, esq., President of the State Bank in Boston, was pistol firing at a target in New Hampton, when a pistol in the hands of a companion was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering her brain. She exclaimed, "Oh, God!" and fell a corpse.

—An immense coal field has been discovered at Redwood Falls, 20 miles from Fort Ridgley, Minn.

The Independent Republican.

"A Union of lakes and a Union of lands,
A Union of States none can sever;
A Union of hearts, and a Union of hands,
And the Flag of our Union forever."

CIRCULATION 3,150.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1865.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,

GEN. GEO. F. HARTRANFT, of Montgomery Co.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,

COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,

FARRIS B. STREETER, of Montrose.

(Subject to decision of Conference.)

FOR SENATOR,

WILLIAM J. TURRELL, of Montrose.

(Subject to decision of Conference.)

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

JAMES T. CAMERON, of Susquehanna

(Subject to decision of Conference.)

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

CHARLES E. DODGE, of Middletown.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

DANIEL W. SEARLE, of Montrose.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JONATHAN T. ELLIS, of Clifford.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

L. M. TURRELL, of Forest Lake.

☞ Soldiers! When you hear Democrats prating about their friendship for you, just ask them why they denied your right to vote while fighting under and for the flag of our fathers!

☞ No friend of the soldiers, or of Justice and Right, can or will vote with the men and the party that are frowning down all attempts to bring to punishment the fiends who starved and murdered our poor boys at Andersonville and other Southern prisons.

☞ A late instance of the old story of "first pig, then puppy, and then pig again," is found in the opposition newspapers. In those localities where it is hoped some soldiers may be deceived into voting for the copperhead State candidates, those gentlemen are announced at the head of the newspaper columns, as *Colonel* and *Lieutenant Colonel*, boldly, brilliantly and conspicuously. Other journals, however, have instructed their readers that no other men in the country were so despicable as the "hireling who took up arms to oppress the patriotic people of the South." This class print the names of their candidates as plain citizens—W. W. H. Davis, and John P. Linton. They are careful not to place any stress on the fact that these gentlemen have been in arms against the South.

The latter class we consider much the more consistent. They are devoted secessionists.—The first described are only unprincipled, unscrupulous copperheads.

A SHALLOW DODGE.

The opposition politicians having spent four years in denouncing the war and every useful man connected with it, and having justly earned universal odium by their treasonable sentiments and actions, are now seeking to regain power in some sections by nominating soldiers as candidates for important offices. This shallow subterfuge will fail to deceive a patriotic people.—Intelligent voters will not endorse the principles, past course, and present policy of men whose hearts throughout the contest were with the secession armies, merely for the sake of voting for representatives of their doctrines who helped to defeat the rebellion. While they will gladly embrace opportunities to reward our brave heroes with official positions, they will not be betrayed into endorsements of an organization which did all in its power in the dark days of danger and trial to render aid and comfort to the enemy.

Speech of General Sherman.

General Sherman, second only to General Grant in his services to his country, in her great day of danger, has been quoted with rare unction on several occasions by those opposed to the Administration of the Government. He has, in fact, been elevated by them into something of a sympathizer with their plans and principles; and notwithstanding he refused to allow them to make him a candidate for Governor of Ohio, and even went out of the way to decline all political offices, he continues to be a kind of standard reference. They will not object, therefore, to the following striking and valuable points, contained in a short speech recently made by General Sherman at a soldiers' festival, near Lancaster, Ohio:

"When the rebels ventured their all in their efforts to destroy our Government, they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors to their cause. The Government accepted their wager of battle. Hence, when we conquered, *we, by conquest, gained all they had—their property became ours by conquest.* Thus they lost their slaves, their mules, their their horses, their cotton, their all; *and even their lives and personal property*, thrown by them into the issue, *were theirs only by our forbearance and clemency.* By this right of conquest we own this ground we stand on to-day, conquered from the Indians—the Shawanees, I believe.

"The State of Ohio is ours by conquest from the French and English.

"So, soldiers, when we marched through and conquered the country of the rebels, *we became owners of all they had*, and I don't want you to be troubled in your consciences for taking, while on our great march, the property of conquered rebels. They forfeited their rights of it, and I, being agent for the Government to which I belonged, gave you authority to keep all that the quartermasters couldn't take possession of or didn't want."

The State Prisoners.

Jeff. Davis has been unable to take his out-door exercise for several days past, on account of a carbuncle on one of his legs. Davis has for years been subject to these painful eruptions, and asserts that they are not occasioned by his confinement. Jeff. has become quite cheerful and communicative. He fully appreciates the mild regime to which he is now subjected. Several volumes of the English classics are now allowed him, an occasional daily paper, and pen, ink and paper. He writes letters, of course, inclosed to the Secretary of War. Whom Jeff. favors with epistolary communications is known only to Mr. Stanton and his confidential clerks.

Letters to Jeff. are of frequent occurrence. Those who send them may as well save their stationery and stamps, to say nothing of the labor of writing. No letters are allowed J. D. General Miles becomes their custodian. Their contents are perused by the retiscent young General, and then packed away, and he to whom they are addressed is not even aware of their existence. Clay and Mitchel promenade the ramparts every day, though never at the same hours. Mitchel has just received a small bale of Lynchburg smoking tobacco, from his son at Richmond. The fragrant Lynchburg weed was allowed to pass the glittering cordon of guards, and placed at John's disposal. Mitchel received the soothing weed gladly, nay, thankfully; he who, scarce three months ago, rejected in advance the pardon of the President of the United States, returned thanks for the privilege of being allowed to receive five pounds of smoking tobacco.

Negro Suffrage—the Freedmen.

The following communication comes to us from a citizen of North Carolina, who lived in that State during the rebellion, and has just arrived in this city. He expresses the thoughts, we may suppose, of a considerable number of persons in the South; and we print his communication, not because we agree with him, or approve of all he says, but because we think any expression of the feelings, wishes and aims of Southern men, honestly made, is valuable at this time:

"The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the negro will be allowed to vote with a property and educational qualification; and, as a counterpoise and precaution, many officers now elected by the people, such as governors, sheriffs, clerks, &c., will hereafter be chosen by the legislatures of by the magistrates, or be appointed by the governors or judges. The Southernor revolts at the idea that a negro is as good as a white man; but that question does not necessarily arise in a discussion respecting political privileges. If reason and justice are hearkened to, instead of prejudice and passion, the negro will be allowed to vote; and there is little reason to fear that our elections will not result in the choice of as good and as wise men as heretofore.

"A large number of voters everywhere act, not from their own knowledge or on their own opinions, but by the advice and through the influence of a few men in whom they confide; and I do not doubt that the negro would be guided by as safe and prudent counsellors as more voters, and cast as good votes. This is the true republican doctrine; it is in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, and I do not distrust them. If the boiler will not bear the pressure, let it burst!

"Thirty years ago, negroes voted in North Carolina on the same terms as white men; and when they were disfranchised, the venerable Macon, whom Chief Justice Marshall pronounced the wisest and purest man he ever knew, protested against it as unwise and unjust.

"Texas, when she gained her independence, admitted the Mexican peon, emancipated by that event, to the full rights of citizenship, and has never had cause to repent of her justice and liberality; and no man acquainted with the two races will consider them superior to the negroes of the South in intelligence and civilization."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Attempted Mutiny in the Illinois Penitentiary.

The Chicago *Journal* of Wednesday evening, gives an account of a bold and murderous plot to release the convicts in the Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet, which came to light last week. The *Journal* says:

The plot was originally concocted between a man named Smith and certain outsiders, friends of three convicts, to secure whose release he was to receive a handsome sum of money. The first thing in the programme was for Smith to obtain employment as a guard in the penitentiary, in which he succeeded a few weeks ago, and had been acting as a general guard up to the time of the discovery of the plot. This man was to arrange the manner of escape for the convicts, one of which was a plan for them to scale the wall while he was on guard. This was attempted a week ago last Friday, the three convicts whom he was especially interested in releasing having succeeded in getting upon the wall, and the unfaithful guard firing upon them four times, but being careful not to hit them. Two of the convicts succeeded in getting over the wall, but another guard, who was not in the secret, fired upon them from another portion of the wall, killing one of the convicts named Strong, sentenced from St. Clair county; the other was pursued, caught and taken back.

These circumstances aroused the suspicions of Warden Buckmaster and Deputy Warden Simonds, that the guard Smith was playing false, and plans were accordingly laid to watch and detect him. As a pretended mark of favor, he was promoted to the position of night-guard in the cell house, where he could have opportunity to communicate freely with the prisoners. A convict, who had no previous knowledge of the plot, was employed to gain Smith's confidence, and to help "work up" the affair.—Smith bit at the bait eagerly and at once. Another guard was concealed under the detective convict's bedstead in the cell, where he lay three successive nights, overhearing everything that passed between Smith and the convict. Smith, among other things, told the convict that he was engaged in maturing two plans by which to raise a general mutiny and stampede. The first was to enable the prisoners to get possession of the armory, after telling them where the key was concealed; the officers of the Penitentiary were then all to be shot, and the prisoners liberated.

The other plan was to secure his restoration to his former position as guard on the wall, where he always had eight or ten loaded muskets at his command. Leaving the lower door approaching his tower unfastened, the convicts were to rush up, seize the muskets, gag and tie him, (he having the gag and rope all prepared,) and then they were to protect the escape of all the other convicts by shooting the remainder of the guards and officers of the prison. In his private interviews with the detective convict, these he detailed as his own plans, and stated the amount of money he was to receive for it.—He also furnished the detective convict with a bottle of acquafortis and a saw in the cell, with which he was to make his way out and assist the others.

On the third night after overhearing these plans and confessions, and the mode of proceeding against him having been fully matured by the officers of the Penitentiary, the concealed guard gave a preconcerted signal from his biding place under the detective convict's bed, whereupon Deputy Warden Simonds entered the cell house, and, in sight of Smith, unlocked the cell and brought out the concealed guard. Instantly appreciating the circumstances of his detection, Smith fell in a spasm of terror and consternation. He was taken to the solitary prison, where, after the recovery of his bewildered senses, he immediately made a clean breast of the whole matter to the Deputy Warden, confessing everything as above narrated, with several additional particulars, indicating that the fellow had planned and was about executing a plot that would, if he had not been thus fortunately detected, have led to one of the most fearful scenes of massacre and horror known in the annals of sanguinary mutinies, embracing the slaughter of all the officers and guards of the prison, and letting loose upon the usually quiet city of Joliet and vicinity, an army of between six and seven hundred of the most hardened desperadoes extant.

Smith was next day taken before Justice Benj. Richardson, of Joliet, who, in default of bail, had him commited to the county jail of Will county, to await the session of the Circuit Court, when he will no doubt be granted the privilege of serving, in the convict's garb, under the officers whom he conspired to murder.

A "New Nation" Commercial Article.

The business men of the "New Nation," which is represented by a restored Union, have a problem before them not at all difficult of solution, and which they can themselves solve, early or late, as they choose. The great question of trade rests, as ever, on demand and supply. To create the one is the duty of the consumer; to make his advantage out of the latter is the business of the producer.

Here, then, are two simple axioms, from him who supplies: 1st. "Always favor that policy which creates a market." 2d. "Always distrust that policy which would decrease consumption."

For example, to lower the wages of workmen, so that they can barely provide themselves with food, and are necessitated to cover themselves with rags, would be prejudicial to the clothier, the hatter, the leather-user, and all who produce and depend upon the sale of wearing articles.

On the contrary, to afford such rates of wages as will stimulate and enable a workman to dress comfortably and well, is to enhance the market of wearing stuffs, and benefit the producers thereof.

Now, as a further elucidation of this subject, we need only cite the case of four million negro workers in the Southern States.

Before the Rebellion, these colored workers consumed nothing from the Northern market, beyond some coarse wool shirts and cheap brogans. The entire four millions did not pay the North, through their masters, more than an average of two dollars per annum each.

After the Rebellion, the four million negro workers remain. They become independent laborers, and rise to the value of independent consumers and customers. Each of them may be relied upon, if employed and decently remunerated for labor, as a customer to the average amount of ten dollars per annum.

It is, then, the difference between $8,000,000 per annum and $40,000,000 per annum, that the Northern producer gains by encouraging the policy of free labor, and elevating the naked, ragged, shiftless *slave*, into the clothed, ambitious, and thrifty *freeman*. And the $8,000,000 will be multiplied to $100,000,000 annually, just so soon as your policy shall extend to the Southern freedmen the same incentives to accumulation and property-possession as now operate upon the workmen of the North.

Here we arrive at the beginning of an understanding. Here the intelligent manufacturer, the enterprising merchant, may ask himself whether it is wise to permit silly prejudices against blacks, or ridiculous fears regarding equality, to stand between himself and his business interests, between his workshop or counter, and on honest, cash-paying customer—not to speak of four millions—at the South. This is a commercial question worth considering.—*New Nation.*

CRUEL REPORT.—The Dunkirk *Journal* says:—"The papers are circulating the report, based on an unaccountable statement of the Olean *Times*, that Sergeant Amon Humiston, of Portville, Cattaraugus Co., whose body was found on the Gettysburg battle-ground, holding in his hand a photograph of his three little children, had returned home, alive and well. The story is false and cruel. The sale of the pictures of the Humiston children has been the source of a handsome revenue to Mrs. H., and now she and her little ones are in comfortable circumstances as the fruit of this generosity on the part of the public. Would that her husband *might* return, but such an event is in the highest degree improbable."

☞ Speculators are engaged in buying up rebel currency, in expectation that eventually it will have an appreciable value. The assertion is openly made in Washington that inducements will be brought to bear upon some future Congress that will secure a recognition of the rebel debt. That is the copperhead programme. One of the acts of resolutions before the Committee on Resolutions in the Copperhead Convention of the 24th ult., contained a hint on this subject, but it was rejected as being premature.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Serenade to General Hartranft.

Major-General John F. Hartranft, Union candidate for Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, has been serenaded at Norristown. Benj. F. Hancock, Esq., made a capital speech of congratulation to the General, closing as follows:

GENERAL:—You have been promoted and honored, and deservedly so. The Government has appreciated your services and bestowed upon you offices of honor and distinction, for which we congratulate you. But these military honors and distinctions are not all. Your native State desires to show you, by electing you to the responsible office of Auditor General of this great and loyal Commonwealth, that she appreciates your services.

General, I, on behalf of those assembled here, congratulate you on your triumphant nomination for the office I have just named. Of the many of this populous State well qualified to fill the office, the Union Convention that nominated you have pronounced you the most worthy. We rejoice in the selection, feeling perfectly satisfied that you will fill the office as you have filled all the others with which you have been honored—with credit to yourself and benefit to the public; yes, more, with marked distinction.

General Hartranft, when in the field we found you worthy of our sympathy and support; in the present campaign you may rely upon our aid as well as our votes, as we are fully satisfied with the decision of the Convention that you were the most worthy of those whose names were presented for the office. We bespeak for you the votes of every loyal voter in the State, and may you be elected by a majority worthy of the eminent service you have rendered.

To which General Hartranft replied in the following words:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—I thank you most sincerely for this compliment to-night. It assures me that you endorse my past public life, and that I hold your confidence and support in the public contest soon to be inaugurated. I thank you, Mr. Hancock, for the kind mention of my military history. Of this I will not speak nor detain you but a moment.

As a soldier, I feel it my duty to give my humble aid to the great party which has during the rebellion so nobly supported the Government in the struggle for its existence and national honor. It put forth its strong arm and assisted the Government in filling our depleted ranks. If this had not been done we would still be digging in front of Petersburg, or perhaps been compelled to accept a dishonorable peace. To do this in a righteous cause would have been a disgrace to every soldier. If the soldier is true to himself he must be true to the Union party. His pension list, his bounty for his early enlistment, his right of suffrage, his protection through life, all appeal to him.

I need not say that every effort should be made now to protect and encourage labor. You well understand that it is the wealth of a nation. And, while this is so, all from patriotic considerations see that the returned soldier is honorably employed. It is the highest favor that can be bestowed upon him or his country. He will then soon forget his camp life and become an industrious and prosperous citizen.

The military power of the rebellion is crushed, I may say, forever, and the nation looms up amidst the ruins more grand and powerful than it ever seemed before. But remember the spirit of rebellion is still alive, and must be more carefully guarded. Let it be shorn of all political power, for in that is concealed all its strength and danger.

I hope soon to see the immense armies of the North and South engaged in civil and peaceful pursuits, all adding their energy to restore our happy, glorious country its former wealth and prosperity. Allow me again to return my thanks for your compliment.

The General and Mr. Hancock were repeatedly interrupted by applause and cheers, and the impromptu meeting shortly after dispersed.

Think of it!

The new York correspondent of the London *Times* lets fall a sentence in his last letter which may well cause every American to blush, and ask, in the language of the olden time, "Can these things be?" The sentence to which we allude succeeds one which enumerates the opinions of a "large class of Northern society," to the effect that the war was unjust; the South was right in seceding; the constitution has been violated; slavery is *not* abolished, &c., &c., and is as follows: "A very large section of the party called Democratic, which aspires to rule the next elections, and *which seems likely to do so*, maintain these opinions."

And is it possible that, to the eye of an intelligent obrerver, it "seems likely" that a party so characterized will "rule the next elections," or *any* elections in this country for the next thousand years? Think of it! That the first popular effort at reconstruction, after a successful war for the very life of the republic, should be controlled by a party comprising all the men who denounced that war as an outrage, and sought to make it a failure; whose only hope of success is founded on the sympathy of those who are yet dripping with the blood of their brethren, and whose treason, upon real or simulated penitence, has only just been pardoned.

The sole fact that the Democratic party comprises all the "Copperheads" who have hissed and crawled and stung for the last five years, settles the whole question of the probabilities of their future predominance in the councils of freedom and "right supremacy." As "likely" was it that the Tories of our glorious Revolution would be permitted to lord it over Washington and his compatriots in the first elections succeeding the return of peace with Great Britain. If the so-called Peace Democrats really have "compunctious visitings" at last, and desire to serve the country they have done so much to destroy, let them follow the example of their Tory fathers, and get out of it. We will gladly concede to them the demanded right of difference of opinion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, *habeas corpus*, Magna Charta, (lots of it,) all they have ever asked,—only let them *get out*.

There is an authentic (though, we believe, unrecorded) anecdote of Washington, that, when earnestly pressed by certain parties to permit the return to their homes of the penitent Royalist refugees, he replied with a mild but decided negative; adding that he had no revengful feeling toward these people; he hoped they would be prosperous and happy; he hoped they were truly penitent, and that they would lead henceforth tranquil and peaceful lives; finally, he hoped they would go to heaven,—but it must be *by way of Nova Scotia!*—*N. Y. Times.*

Colorado.

The telegraph informs us that the people of this young Territory, after twice refusing to do so, have voted to come into the Union as a State, under the conditions prescribed in an enabling act of the late Congress. Her immaturity and aversion to saddling herself thus early with the expense of a State Government, have hitherto deferred her; possibly, the exemption of Territories from drafts to fill the Union armies, may have disposed some of her citizens to wait. But, however caused, the reluctance is at length overcome, and Colorado will soon be officially proclaimed the thirty-seventh among the States composing our Union.

Her history is soon written. Though probably visited by the Spanish explorer, Vasquez de Coronada, so early as 1540; traversed by Pike's expedition, dispatched by President Jefferson in 1802; by Long's, twenty years later; and by Fremont's, after a further interval of twenty years, this region remained entirely unpeopled by Whites, save a few scattered and vagrant hunters or trappers (except that a few small hamlets and their neighboring *ranches* originally and properly belonging to New-Mexico, have been included within its purely arbitrary limits) until the Summer of 1858, when a few adventurers, who had mined in Georgia or California, and fought in Kansas, were drawn westward to the Rocky Mountains by reports that Gold had been washed from their streams. They traveled up the Arkansas (the most direct and inviting of the rivers that run eastward from those mountains,) and thence by Pike's Peak, (the highest in what is now Colorado,) along the eastern base of the chain as far as the Cherokee trail (half way between the two Plattes,) thence westward to where Cherry Creek falls into the South Platte, where their search for gold had been most hopefully rewarded, and there founded the rough log hamlet which is now the city of Denver. Digging and panning in the beds and banks of the many Creeks which here issue from the Mountains, or selling each other lots in their new city, they managed to subsist through the Winter, and, in the following May, (1859,) their persevering quest was rewarded by the discovery of unmistakable gold in the ravine of Vasquez Fork or Clear Creek, twenty miles within the mountains and twice so far from Denver, though then only accessible by a far more devious and difficult way, over many a hight, thro' many a deep ravine. Here (in "Gregory Diggings," now "Central City,") we found nearly two thousand impromptu miners—most of them fresh arrivals from "the States,"—early in June of that year; while Green Russell, with his Georgian party, had made another strike, three or four miles south-westward. Hundreds more have since been found on either side and in almost every depression of the Rocky Mountain chain; but Denver remains the emporium of Colorado, and the Gregory Diggings and their vicinity perhaps as productive as any other.—To-day, there are probably at least Fifty Thousand Whites in Colorado; some of them farming or herding cattle on valley *ranches*; but Gold Mining is the main employment, the incitement and support of every other. Close the mines and washings to-morrow, ignore their existence, and Colorado would soon relapse into its savage solitude so recently dispelled.

For the surface of the State ranges from 4,500 to 15,000 feet above that of the oceans; so that the South Platte, the Arkansas, the del Norte, the San Juan, Grand and Green rivers, and even a branch of Sweetwater, with a thousand tributaries, have here their sources. Yet, though several peaks are crested with eternal snow, and every ravine has its creek or runnel, drouth is a prevailing scourge. Even within the gateways of the mountains, whence issues perennial streams, and though light showers are not very unfrequent, the grassed hillsides are parched and brown throughout the summer and fall, while on the plains at either side irrigation is essential to the securing of crops. Grass grows luxuriantly for some miles from the mountains; but the arid winds soon dry up the smaller streams and diminish the larger, until at forty or fifty miles distance, sterility begins; and not a tree is seen, save a few miserable cottonwoods, thinly skirting the perennial watercourses, and, very rarely, a stunted yellow pine crestings some grassless sand-bank, till we reach the eastern boundary of the new State, long. 102 W. of Greenwich. It is much the same westward of the Rocky Mountains—only dryer and more sterile—but the face of the country is there more rugged, and streams consequently more frequent and copious.—Colorado will always want Flour and Pork from her Eastern sisters, though she may ultimately grow her own Beef and Mutton.

Colorado is about 400 miles from east to west by 280 from north to south, with an area of about 105,000 square miles. Her population in 1860 was returned at 34,231; and we doubt that it now much if any exceeds 50,000. A good many of her first visitors grew homesick before they reached it, and returned without ever striking a pick into her soil.—Many have been drawn away by the superior attractions of Nevada, Idaho, and Montana; so that her total vote, which was 10,924 in 1861, was but 8,721 in '63. We have no later returns