

friends, figures would fall to give a solution to a problem of that kind. The prospect of ever seeing any number of these needed buildings thus situated is, I must own not very flattering. I have found in my travels but one house that represents my views, and that only in miniature, clearly showing the utility and beauty of the thing even on a small scale. I am well aware how difficult it is to obtain suitable and pleasant sites for these important buildings. A committee is named to locate one, and soon meet Mr. A. on whose farm they find a suitable place, and at once make known their business. Mr. A. we are about to see, and occupy no more ground than the size of a much less building. After consultation it is decided to build upon the line between A. and B. And why is it that these useful buildings must be thus located; simply because the people, the tax payers (in my judgment) are penny-wise and pound foolish. And so it is all along the road to learning, exercises and recreation. It is not even from those many times directly interested, and who instead of opposing, should lend a helping hand to make the road pleasant and inviting.

Suppose the system of public improvement alluded to should be met with that constant and determined opposition from those who would not be benefited by the system of popular education. Would it think you are likely to flourish and accomplish the object its authors and builders intended? Suppose the originators of the system, should be met constantly with the same objections that the friends of our public schools are, that the system is all wrong, that in order to put it into operation you would have to destroy every locomotive and too expensive, your track and buildings are located on too valuable land and where it is too pleasant, your passenger cars are decidedly too expensive, you employ more men than is needed to superintend the affairs of your enterprise, and pay them more than you should, that you would especially your conductors notwithstanding their duties and responsibilities are great. It is true we can travel along very comfortably in your nicely cushioned and well finished cars, but you tax us so high for the pleasure, that we are disposed to take the old fashioned way to travel, even if we do not get along so fast, and a much less number are accommodated. From what has been said can we not discover the different treatment each system receives, the one fostered and encouraged by all, and every possible means used to keep the track clear by all parties interested, in order that it may benefit the community as much as possible, while the other, and decidedly the most important, is neglected, and left to rot and decay. From what has been said can we not discover the different treatment each system receives, the one fostered and encouraged by all, and every possible means used to keep the track clear by all parties interested, in order that it may benefit the community as much as possible, while the other, and decidedly the most important, is neglected, and left to rot and decay.

careless hands on the plastic mind of childhood and youth. Remember your work is worthy your best, and most energetic efforts, that in your calling, whatever it is, you are to do it well, doing well, worth doing at all, is worth doing well. Be cautious not to measure your labor by the amount of pay you get, for quite likely that will be little enough, if you are really competent and faithful; but if you lack these important qualities, and only intend to do about as much as you imagine you are paid for, your salary, however small, will be quite large to you. If you accept the remuneration proposed, be sure to perform it to the best of your abilities and by your energy and success, prove yourself a workman, worthy of large hire.

2. Strive to be punctual in all your duties. Endeavor always if possible to be at your school room before the time for the school exercises to commence, as every faithful teacher will find many little things to be done, which if done before the school commences, must greatly facilitate the labors of the day; and besides, if you enter upon the regular duties of the day without hurry and excitement, you will be more likely to do a good day's work, for remember there is much wisdom in the old maxim, "well begun is half done."

3. Remember, "Order is Heaven's first law," and should be distinctly prominent in every good school. Provide yourself with a programme of exercises and be careful to faithfully observe it.

4. Do not fail, before you commence your school, to have this fact firmly fixed in your mind, that you must, can, and will have an orderly, quiet, and industrious school in every respect. All the lessons must be recited well and promptly. Such points as these as well as others you must secure in the start or you need not expect to succeed. You should decide then, before you commence, what you are to do and how you are to do it, and then go to it with a will. The school should be under your control, and you should take ground against this rebellion. Many years in the Senate of the United States, if not in the world, so far as personal convenience and considerations were concerned, and personal and political friendships, and domestic relations, and the like, I have discovered that the course of public affairs had clustered around me southern sympathies which gave me a position in the Southern States that no other man in the North or South held. For myself, therefore, I found it more difficult to resist the temptation to sever these ties than any other one could have done; but, in a patriotic cause I did not find it difficult at all.

When I see such an assemblage as this, it tells me more, it speaks to the heart more eloquently, than all the tongues of fire that exist, it tells me that the popular heart is sound to the core. I see before me and all around me trembling, old age leaning upon his staff—stout manhood, with strong muscles in his arm—youth, ready to bare his bosom in battle—woman with her gentle and anxious face, pleading for her country's maidens trembling, fearing that some little child, with their emulating, inquiring eyes, wishing to know why this vast concourse, and why that old man with white hair talks so earnestly on the subject in which they intuitively feel danger, but cannot fully comprehend. Ah! my fair-haired boy, it is that Government may be lost, but your representation of it may not be wrested from you, but that your little eyeballs may not be blinded nor your hearts wrung with that accursed destruction, disunion, that no evil shall come to blast these fair and fertile fields.

I feel strong in the pride of my position, not of myself, but of your representation and representative of the national sentiment. I have stood in the high places of the land, in Senates and in forums, with the great and honored of the land—the Clays, the Websters, the Beutons, and the Callhouns—and I feel that I stand on higher ground to-day, as a free American citizen, vindicating the integrity of our government against traitors and their rebellion, than ever before.

I lay aside my politics; I ask you to lay aside yours: I shall not go to you politically; I do not ask you to come to me, and any one who will attempt to manufacture politics out of this matter, or drag political parties into it, is no patriot, and he is not to be reckoned with. As to the administration, it is not the Administration of my choosing. I care nothing for that, where it is right, I mean to aid it; where it is not strong, I will help it to be stronger. And it is the duty of every good citizen to stay up the hands of the administration, so long as it may do us the least good, and its perfect work.

But we hear that Mr. Lincoln and his administration are not able to conduct the Government successfully. For Heaven's sake, then, let us take right hold and help it—not attempt to discourage it and put it down. And it is my position that every friend of the Administration should help it to do its perfect work, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, not as Americans, not as Abolitionists, nor anything else, except as American citizens, having a destiny, a country, and a heritage that concerns us all.

Divide this Union! Commence by dividing all is lost! Sever the human frame and let the lower limbs perform the duties that the upper limbs are to perform. Let a great rebellion succeed, you must let lesser rebellions from every quarter succeed—from State to State, from county to county, town to town, down to your very school district, and finally, if you have a horse and another wants it, he will go and take it.

Hon. D. S. Dickinson at Ithaca.
On Saturday last, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, addressed a large gathering of the reynary of Tompkins and adjoining counties, at Ithaca. We extract the following patriotic sentiments from the address—
Our institutions are now menaced with destruction. Is it by a foreign foe? No! it has stood the thunderbolt and defied the sword, it has defied the bayonet, it has defied the fire of the insidious worm of ambition that is gnawing at its heart. Those who have been reared under this Government, who have been pampered at its treasury, upon whose brows have been wreathed the choicest laurels, are tearing its heart, corroding its very vitals. And we are told that they are brethren, and that there must not be any contention with them. Yes, they are our brethren. But shall we stand tamely by and see them bathe their hands in the blood of our venerated mother? No! she must be defended at all hazards from these murderous pariahs. And the crime is the more heinous because they are brothers. If they were remorseless savages, or prowling Arabs, they might have a better apology to offer. But they are attempting to overthrow her who gave them existence, and nursed them on the lap of indulgence, and dandled them on the knee, and who nursed them and fostered them, and placed arms in their hands to defend her, with which they attempt to destroy her.

When this rebellion reared its snaky head, the whole American people trembled. We felt the earth throbb and heave and beat as with the convulsions of a mighty volcano. I found it, perhaps, more difficult than any individual in the United States, if not in the world, so far as personal convenience and considerations were concerned, and personal and political friendships, and domestic relations, and the like, I have discovered that the course of public affairs had clustered around me southern sympathies which gave me a position in the Southern States that no other man in the North or South held. For myself, therefore, I found it more difficult to resist the temptation to sever these ties than any other one could have done; but, in a patriotic cause I did not find it difficult at all.

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Who Fight our Battles.
The Indianapolis State Sentinel is told by a gentleman, an officer in one of the Indiana Regiments, that an officer detailed by the war department, under the direction of Commander in Chief, to muster into the service volunteers in Indiana, gives it as his opinion, based upon the reports of the men who are being enlisted, that three-fourths of the men who have already volunteered for the war from that State are Democrats. This is the very highest authority for making this statement. That proportion holds good in most of the States, and yet stay at home. Republicans denounce Democrats as traitors, and evince a disposition to make war upon them.

The correspondent of the Charleston Mercury gives the proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba, in which he says—
"In virtue of a proclamation by Her Majesty the Queen, I have determined, under date of August 7, that all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce, proceeding from ports in the Confederate States, shall be entered and cleared under the Confederate flag and shall be duly protected by the authorities of the Island."

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.
TERMS—\$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
A. G. BRIDGEMAN,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.
MONTROSE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

Democratic County Convention.
Pursuant to call, the Democratic County Convention of Susque County met and organized on Monday Sept. 10th, at the Court House in Montrose.

Officers—President, A. Carpenter; Vice President, Gaylord Curtis, and E. S. Merriman; Secretaries, A. Lathrop and J. L. Merriman.

LIST OF DELEGATES.
Auburn—A. Waltman, E. J. Mowry, Apolonia—P. Welch, L. O. Dewitt, Ararat—B. H. Dix, O. L. Carpenter, Brookville—R. G. Miles, Am. Bly, Bridgeport—O. S. Beebe, Z. M. Brewster, Clifford—D. W. Williams, H. Finn, Chocout—E. Clark, J. Kimble, Dundaff—E. P. Chambers, Dimock—J. Foster, J. Compton, Franklin—F. A. Smith, J. L. Merriman, Forest Lake—T. P. Meeker, J. Burr, Friendsville—L. E. Mead, O. Heald, Gt. Bend—R. T. Stephens, J. H. Dunsbury, Gibson—C. N. Miller, E. Guild, Harford—C. G. Williams, A. Carpenter, Harmony—J. B. Stevens, R. Martin, Herrick—E. Barnes, J. M. Myers, Jackson—A. Benson, O. H. Ferry, Jessup—A. Sherman, W. C. Hantrick, Lathrop—E. N. Brown, E. M. Tewksbury, Lenox—H. White, A. J. Titus, Liberty—R. Bailey, E. P. Butts, Middletown—N. Camp, E. Steadwell, Montrose—R. B. Little, A. Lathrop, N. Milford—D. McMillan, W. Watson, Oakland—L. E. Shuts, O. Pickett, P. G. Curtis, A. W. Rowley, Springville—L. B. Lathrop, W. B. Hantrick, Silver Lake—J. O'Day, E. H. Gage, On Monticau, A. Lathrop, C. G. Williams, E. M. Tewksbury, L. Norton, T. B. Lathrop, A. W. Rowley and C. N. Miller, were appointed a committee on resolutions. During the absence of the committee, R. B. Little, esq., being invited, made an able and eloquent speech, of about three quarters of an hour in length. He advised leaving aside party strife during our struggle for national existence.

Mr. E. Guild made a brief but pertinent acknowledgment of a partial convert to non-party policy advocated by Mr. Little.

REPORT OF COM. ON RESOLUTIONS.
We meet under circumstances new and appalling. All questions of party, of policy, are lost in the one greater question of existence. The stupor of the people is being tried on the tented field. There is no question now of how the government shall be administered; but it is whether we shall have any government to administer. Human interests immeasurable as eternity, hang upon this conflict.

In this awful crisis, the popular mind must be united, and the local states of all lost. It is plain that no real union can exist, if we engage in senseless party strife, about mere office.

Resolved, That we approve of the spirit and doctrine of the Res. which the Chairman of the Democratic Co. Committee presented for the consideration of the County Convention, and that said Convention in rejecting the proposition of a firm belief in the doctrines of "a Union"—disregard in our judgment the plainest dictates of patriotism and the generous impulses of the party it claims to represent.

Resolved, That we will support the present Administration in all legitimate measures for the suppression of the gigantic rebellion which threatens the destruction of our beautiful government and the abolition of liberty on the continent, and that we demand of the Administration an energetic prosecution of the war for the restoration of the constitution and the vindication of the right of the American people to self government.

Resolved, That in refraining from engaging in a political canvass this Fall, we do not mean to abandon the Democratic principles; on the contrary we declare our firm belief in the doctrines of our party, founded by Jefferson, sustained by Madison, Monroe and Jackson, and sanctified by the dying voices of Webster, Clay and Douglas—are in harmony with the best interests of the country; and we hereby avow a determination to resume our principles in the non-partisan at the conclusion of this war; and that this convention select a standing committee to consist of one from each election district.

After being read, they were considered and adopted separately, with two or three votes on portions of them.

It was voted that all the papers in the county be invited to print the proceedings of this meeting, after which the convention adjourned.

Democratic County Committee.
Auburn—E. J. Mowry, Ararat—L. O. Baldwin, Apolonia—Richard Collins, Bridgeport—Thos. Johnson, Brookville—A. J. Tiffany, Clifford—James Decker, Chocout—Jacob Kimble, Dundaff—E. P. Chambers, Dimock—C. C. Mills, Franklin—W. C. Smith, Forest Lake—H. N. Brewster, Friendsville—M. C. Sutton, Gt. Bend—Isaac Reckow, Gibson—Geo. Welch, Harford—E. T. Farrer, Herrick—Henry Lyon, Harmony—Richard Martin, Jackson—G. W. Tyler, Jessup—James Parrot, Lathrop—T. J. Robinson, Lenox—F. T. Robertson, Middletown—Otis Ross, Montrose—Daniel Brewster, New Milford—W. C. Ward, Oakland—E. C. Leavitt, Rush—Geo. Harvey, Springville—W. H. Gerritson, Silver Lake—E. H. Gage, Thonson—Chester Spaldard.

Union Mass Meeting!
Just before we go to press we are informed that a UNION MASS MEETING is to be held in Montrose, on Saturday, September 21st, in the afternoon, to nominate a ticket on a Union basis. Hon. D. S. Dickinson, H. B. Wright, and W. W. Ketchum, and others, are named as speakers. The call was handed in too late for us to insert in full. See handbills for particulars.

The Rifle company will be organized to-day; members entitled to pay at once, and a few days given for preparation to march. A few volunteers may yet be accepted. Good speeches on the occasion. See handbills.

County Commissioner.
Mr. Enron—Allow me to suggest the name of Penard Carpenter, of Harford, for Commissioner. Formerly a Whig, he has, since about 1855, been conservatively with the Democracy. He is too favorably known to require recommendation. DIMOCK.

Teachers' Institute.
A meeting of the Susque County Teachers' Institute was held in New Milford, Aug. 23d, and 24d. J. F. Shoemaker, President; E. P. Gardner, Secretary. The meeting session of Thursday was occupied in preparing a programme of exercise to be pursued and in transacting other business incident to the opening session of such an Association.

Afternoon—A. N. Bullard, Co. Supt., conducted an exercise in Reading, after which a number of the members gave their modes of teaching the same. Miss Anna Dean then took charge of an exercise in Geography. The different modes of teaching this branch were very warmly discussed, and many good ideas put forth. The discussion will, no doubt, prove very beneficial.

Evening—A. N. Bullard delivered an able address on the subject of Common School Education, and the President read an essay on School Government.

Friday—After prayer by Rev. J. K. Peck, D. Hannah conducted an exercise in Grammar, during which many interesting points were discussed. A number of questions handed in by the members of the Institute were then discussed and acted upon.

Afternoon—J. M. Lyons, conducted an exercise in Arithmetic. E. P. Gardner read an essay on Orthography, and demonstrated the utility of his manner of teaching it, by conducting an exercise in that branch. It was then that the address of the Superintendent, to be published in the county papers. The following appointment was made for the next meeting, which is to be held in Jackson, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of November next. Lecture on School Discipline, E. W. Rogers, Gt. Bend; Address, Rev. J. K. Peck, Brookville; Historical Address, A. F. Beardsley, New Milford.

We are happy to say that this meeting of the Institute more than met the expectations of its most sanguine friends, and proved that the educational wants of the community are not forgotten in this time of national excitement. In all the class exercise and discussion we could not fail to discover in our teachers an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the rising generation, and we hope that all who are friends of universal education will do all in their power to aid in sustaining an efficient County Teachers' Institute.

Resolutions adopted by the PRESIDENT of MONTROSE, at their sessions at Providence, Pa., August 20th, 1863.

WHEREAS, A portion of the United States have risen up against the rightful authority of the Government, and are now in armed rebellion against it; We, the Presbytery of Montrose, wish to bear our testimony against this rebellion, and for the maintenance of our Constitution, Government and laws. Therefore,

Resolved, That we cherish an undiminished attachment to our national Government, upon which our civil and religious liberty is based, and that we cordially sympathize and co-operate with all its true friends—with all bearing arms for its maintenance—with the President of the United States and all in authority under him; believing that no blood or treasure is too precious to be devoted to the defence and perpetuity of the Government in all its Constitutional authority.

Resolved, That we acknowledge before God, with humility, his just judgment in this national conflict; and that we recommend to all the churches under our care, to observe the day of fasting and prayer which our President and Congress have very wisely recommended, on the 26th of September next, and that fervent prayer be made continually that God would help our beloved country, and direct the issues of this dreadful war to his own glory and the prosperity of his kingdom.

A. MILLER, Stated clerk.

The New York Herald states that Mr. Gay, a principal in the anti-slavery Society in New York, has purchased a large number of shares in the New York Tribune, and that paper will now go into the hands of the Abolitionists. If Mr. Gay, and the whole anti-slavery society can make the Tribune more of an Abolition paper than it has been for a dozen years it will surprise readers.

It will be remembered that the last intelligence we had of the privateer Sumter, left her at Trinidad, Port Spain, seeking a supply of coal, which the Governor refused to let her have, but which she obtained, nevertheless, from one of the merchants of the place, with the approval of the Attorney-General. We learn now, via Bermuda, that the Sumter subsequently proceeded to sea, and soon after captured four American ships, fully laden, which had just quitted Trinidad and were bound to the Northern States.

A girl in Newburyport, Mass., having called on Dr. Spofford for advice, declaring her ailment to be pain in the bowels, the Doctor gave her a cathartic and requested her to call again in a few days, which she did. He asked her if she had taken the medicine he gave her. She replied in the affirmative. He then asked her, "Did any thing pass you after taking it?" "Yes, sir," she said, "a horse and wagon and a drove of pigs." The Doctor collapsed, remarking "I think you must be better."

Hon. Charles R. Bucklow, late United States Minister to the republic of Ecuador, in South America, returned home on the 9th ult. His health, we are glad to learn, has greatly improved.

NEWS ITEMS.
In order to correct misapprehensions, inquiry has been made at the State Department, where it was ascertained that vigilant police agents are stationed at every point where persons enter or leave the United States, going to or coming from Canada, with full authority in the matter of passports.

On Saturday, Mr. E. B. Wilder, of Newark, N. J., was sent to Fort Lafayette, for manufacturing a rifle battery for the South. The following is an extract from an intercepted letter written by Wilder to Mr. Mendall, of Winchester, Va.—"My wife and family is all that has prevented my leaving here to fight against this miserable horde of Abolitionists."

Rev. W. H. Wilson, a Methodist preacher of Baltimore, was arrested on Friday at Waterville, plane No. 1 of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on a charge of being concerned in the smuggling of quinine and other contraband articles, military medicines, through the lines of the Federal army into the rebellious States, for the "aid and comfort" of the southern army.

Hon. Joshua L. Giddings, of Ohio, has written a long letter, opposing the proposition of establishing a new organization. Joshua is opposed to ignoring the question of slavery. He says it has been the life-giving element of all parties, and should not now be cast aside when the abolition work is but half completed. The republican party, he thinks, is on the right track of the ultimate establishment of freedom for the nigger, and it should be pushed along to the consummation of that idea. Joshua is an abolitionist.

There is some difficulty about the new postage stamps, particularly among the country storekeepers. It should be distinctly understood that the old stamps are good at every post office until the new ones are furnished to the Postmaster.

It is a singular fact that the federal prisoners at Richmond are in charge of Gen. Toold, brother of Mrs. Lincoln, who is a prominent rebel.

A letter to the Baltimore American, from a citizen of Leesburg, says that an entire Mississippi Regiment, stationed there, revolted on Saturday, broke their muskets to pieces and started home.

Dr. Russell's latest letter to the London Times says that the issue in America is rapidly narrowing between Slavery and Abolition. He thinks that the President will declare all the slaves within the limits of the United States free.

Henry Smith has written a letter to the President in which he rejoices that Gen. Fremont by the Emancipation of slaves in Missouri has at last made manifest the settled policy of the administration.

Edward Bates, United States Attorney General, has given it as his opinion that it is the duty of United States Marshals to execute the Fugitive Slave Law and return runaways from Missouri.

Z. Estlin, of Chicago, and for many years editor of the Western Citizen, an unconditional Abolition journal, has been appointed Consul at Bristol, England. He was the founder of the old Abolition party of this State. His reward has come at last.

Pittsburg, Sept. 10.—An extensive fire occurred here at 1 o'clock this morning, destroying property to the amount of \$60,000, most of which is covered by insurance.

A lot of the contraband goods seized was stored in one of the buildings and consumed. These goods were insured for \$10,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

At the recent balls at Saratoga, a stray Secessionist from the "Sunny South," mingled in the voluptuous waltz, wearing a Secession flag on her breast with the significant motto:

"Shall we not protect our cotton? In this case the rebel's right was admitted."

A deed of manumission for two slaves of a Rebel has been signed by Major General Fremont, thus enforcing his proclamation.

Gallagher, the Paymaster, who is now under arrest for defalcation, it is now ascertained made a requisition the day he was arrested, and marked it "urgent."

One of the firm of Torbet & Co., of Linn Creek, Missouri, had reached Jefferson city. He states that only about \$50,000 worth of property was taken from their house by the Rebels on the 3d of September, and not \$110,000 as reported.

Both the War and Navy Departments are literally overrun with contractors and would-be contractors, and the Hotels are crowded, more than during a session of Congress.

The National Republican is assured by a person who appears to be conversant with the subject, that gross frauds have been perpetrated upon the Government by certain horse and mule contractors in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Disunion of influencing these matters, it is understood, will be made in the right quarter.

Vigilant public agents are stationed at every point where persons leave or enter the United States, going to or coming from Canada, with full authority in the matter of passports.

The Knoxville (Tennessee) Whig, of the 7th, contains a card from Parson Brownlow, wherein he states substantially that he will not be a party to any mad scheme of rebellion; that all who do so must suffer ruin; and that he yields his extreme position through necessity, and confesses that he has not the courage to meet unarmed eleven States armed.

Recruiting in Canada for the Union army is meeting with violent opposition from the local authorities. We do not wonder at it. Recruiting in the United States for the Crimean war came near leading us into serious trouble. We feel certain that the government has authorized no such movement, and will discountenance any attempts to recruit on Canadian soil.

Those persons who are repeating the cry of disunionists, and traitors, are doing much to aid the rebellion in the South; as the tendency is to make the South believe that the North is full of men who sympathize with them, and would fight for them if they had an opportunity. It is thus that the Republicans encourage the South to fight more desperately.

Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country, does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people. Stephen A. Douglas.

At a Rebuke to Gov. Curtin.
An interview held on Saturday last, between President Lincoln and Hon. John Covode, who was acting in the capacity of mediator between Cameron and Curtin, is given in the following manner:—The President informed that gentleman that he did not intend to have any more cavilling about the uniforming of troops, or anything else that would interfere with the discipline of the army. The troops now being raised by Governor Curtin, and those raised by officers who have been commissioned by the War Department, would be placed upon an equal footing, and will receive the same benefits to be derived from the volunteer act, passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. After being uniformed, armed and equipped, the regiments will be numbered as coming from Pennsylvania. This is considered a virtual rebuke of Governor Curtin's policy, which has already created great dissatisfaction, and in some instances, disaffection, and is expected to result in the same benefits to be derived from the volunteer act, passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. After being uniformed, armed and equipped, the regiments will be numbered as coming from Pennsylvania. This is considered a virtual rebuke of Governor Curtin's policy, which has already created great dissatisfaction, and in some instances, disaffection, and is expected to result in the same benefits to be derived from the volunteer act, passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

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