

We are frequently in the receipt of anonymous notes by mail, of which the following is a specimen:

Editor:—Your patrons here strongly suspect that you have accepted a fee from both the Union and National Administrations, and that there is a close of such a thing is believed to be a crime.

Although anonymous communications always bespeak the cowardice of those who write them, and are entitled to no consideration at the hands of honorable men, we make use of this one as a text for a few remarks regarding the course of the Democracy in relation to this war.

Our anonymous correspondent, whom we have no doubt belongs to the legal persuasion, by the style in which he speaks of "fees" and "evidence" would, doubtless, impute that base motive here in favor of our course as an editor, in that we have promptly and firmly, and to the extent of our ability, sustained the constituted authorities of the State and of the country in the measures which they have taken to vindicate the authority of the constitution and the laws, the execution of which the people have entrusted to their charge.

There are a certain class of persons so insidiously wedded to the idol of politics, that they seem to have lost all veneration and respect for the goddess of patriotism. Fanatics by instinct and long continued habit, they would rather see the government destroyed, than that the party to which they are opposed should be aided in any efforts for its preservation.

Venial themselves, they charge venality in others, whose motives are entirely above and beyond their comprehension. We sincerely hope that there are very few of our readers who have cherished the idea that the Democratic party of the North was in favor of the treason of secession, and was ready to aid the South in overthrowing the constitution and the laws of the country, and in destroying the Union.

The Democracy is and always has been the firm supporter of law, and ready under all circumstances to sustain constituted authority. Loyalty to the Union has been their motto.

They opposed the success of the Republican party before the election, because they believed its dogmas and its platforms were calculated to endanger the safety of the government. They took the temper of the Southern people, and all different questions, or leaving the people themselves to decide them, as long as this course was possible.

They were a national party, and the South mistook the optimism and intentions of the Democratic majority, it entertained the idea, that it would sustain a secession of the Union in a contest against the whole Union. When the South took up arms against the government, because it was administered by a Republican President—when the flag of the Union was insolently fired upon at Sumter, they made a mistake in supposing that treason was as cheap and common among the Democrats of the North as of the South.

President of the United States, elected by a majority of the people in a constitutional way, even though a Republican, is entitled to their support, and especially is he thus entitled when the authority conferred by the laws and constitution upon him is threatened by a great rebellion.

The government, the laws, the constitution and the Union, have claims upon our allegiance as strong and as inalienable as if a President of the Democratic faith had been elected.

Party under all circumstances must be subservient to the higher and more patriotic duty of upholding the government under which we live, and sustaining those legally appointed to administer its functions. The Democracy of the North will discharge this duty regardless of sections or any political considerations.

Thus we have seen when secession was in arms, fired upon the flag of the Union at Sumter, and rebelled against the laws of the Union, that a pervading and universal sentiment of patriotism gushed forth through all the North, and the Democracy in its might rose against secession, and while it regretted the causes which brought on this war, it admitted its necessity, and dropping every issue of a political nature, it has been most prompt in taking up arms against open rebellion against the government, and avowed itself the firmest and sternest enemy of treason.

In the ranks of the Northern army the first and the foremost men are from the North and the West. To the call of their country they responded with the most glorious patriotism.

In civil life the true Democrats are the staunchest friends of the constituted authorities of the State and of the Nation. They have taken their position nobly for the Union; they are fighting battles; they are sustaining it with their means; they uphold the President and the Governors of the States—the constituted authorities of the land—not in the hope of "a fee" or reward, as our anonymous correspondent would intimate, but in the noblest hope of re-establishing this broken Union and compelling the traitors and rebels who have misled the people of the South, to yield to the power of the Government and thus restore to the people, both North and South, those great blessings of peace and prosperity for which this country has for seventy years been indebted to the Democracy.

The State or National Administration can tender to us no "fee" which could induce us to endorse any man who is not for the Union, and while the State and National Administrations—the government of our State and our Nation, perform their duty well and patriotically, as we believe they are now doing, we and every good citizen will uphold and sustain them against all attacks which rebel in the South or rebel sympathizers in the North may make upon them.

ARMY GOSSIP. Adjutant General E. M. Biddle, advertises for 12,000 uniform coats for Infantry; 1,000 uniform jackets for Cavalry; and 1,000 uniform jackets for Cavalry for the Reserve Volunteer Corps of Pennsylvania. The clothing must conform in all respects with similar articles used in the military service of the U. S. Proposals will be received at the Adjutant General's office, Harrisburg, until Monday the 22d inst.

CANNON. The active exertions of the Commissary General have brought to light more field pieces than most people imagined. Pennsylvania possessed. Several of the "bull-dogs of war" have recently arrived at Harrisburg, and may be seen in front of the State arsenal. They are, with one or two exceptions, in good order for service.

THE TWELFTH. The Harrisburg Patriot and Union says that the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers composed principally of companies from Pittsburgh and vicinity, which took the place of the First Regiment in guarding the Northern Central Railroad in May last, are soon to be relieved from that to them monotonous duty. It is said that a regiment of the Volunteer Reserve Corps, whenever the new requisition is made, which is daily expected, is to take their place.

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ARMY RATIONS. We are glad to see that the Senate on Friday adopted an amendment to the bill for the better organization of the military establishment, "increasing and improving the army rations. The allowance of bread is increased by four ounces; fresh beef is ordered instead of salt; and potatoes are to be served three times a week, whenever they can be obtained.

This will be good news to our troops. Diphtheria. This unusually fatal disease has made its appearance in several sections of the State.

The Lexington Statesman of the 9th inst. chronicles the departure of "a gallant corps of citizen soldiers as ever left step to martial music, for the Confederate State service." The same paper understands that "twenty Kentucky companies are now concentrating at Camp Boone," and predicts that in two months there will be ten such brigades of Kentuckians in the Confederate service. We should like to know what is understood by neutrality in Kentucky.

What are the Union men of that State, who recently gave a majority of 50,000 for Union Congressmen, about, that they permit companies to be organized under their very noses for the rebel service?

Is the Atlantic coast of the Southern States really blockaded? We have a very definite impression that there are a number of good ships on the Atlantic coast, well supplied with guns and ammunition and commanded by trusty commanders. We believe that impression is generally shared by the public; yet, we are now told that an insignificant little craft, called the Jeff Davis, has been cruising as a privateer, and very recently captured three or four of our merchant vessels which have been taken into Southern ports. How is this? Are the Southern ports accessible to Southern pirates?

THE CHARGE. The charge has been made till thousands believe it, that Secretary Toucey scattered our feet abroad so as to make it useless at home. The New Haven Register quotes the authority of the New York Tribune to prove that when the present Administration came into power the Home Squadron comprised a great number of ships, and a greater force in men and guns than had ever before been collected in a single squadron since the organization of the American Navy. Indeed, the Tribune said it was larger than the channel fleet of England.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. The New York Tribune has been assured by friends of Mr. General Patterson that, in retreating back across the Potomac after he first entered Virginia, and in leaving the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for so long a time in the hands of the rebels, he simply obeyed orders from Washington. All the stories about General Scott or the Administration being displeased with Gen. Patterson for the movement in question go for nothing.

COL. RICKERTS' Regiment of Volunteer Reserve Corps left Camp Curtin on Thursday morning, over the Cumberland Valley Railroad, for Greencastle. Not having been accepted into the United States' service, they cannot go beyond the Pennsylvania State line. They will remain in the camp at Greencastle until another requisition is made upon our State for troops.

AN OFFICIAL DISPATCH from Commodore Stringham announces that the rebels at Craney Island, in the vicinity of Sewall's Point, on Tuesday, fired on a flag of truce, carried by a steamer. A lame explanation of this outrage was offered, which was by no means satisfactory to the commanding officer, who makes the report.

THE First and Second Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, commanded by Colonels Biddle and Simmons, have left Camp Mason and Dix, and are on their way to Greencastle. This is owing to the fact that Col. Wallace's 11th Regiment Indiana Zouaves has been ordered to join Gen. Patterson's command at Martinsburg.

THE Volunteer Bill empowers the President to appoint Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals from the regular army, such appointees to resume their positions in the army which they would have held had they retained their places.

In recent address delivered before the literary societies of Amherst (Mass.) College, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson declared himself unequivocally in favor of the preservation of the Union, and supporting the Administration.

A RUNAWAY WIFE ARRESTED BY TELEGRAPH.—Mr. X and his wife lived in Cincinnati. They were blessed with a plenty of this world's goods, with a nice home, with a handsome little son worth \$10,000 in gold. But one unhappy day Mr. X came home from his dinner. He and his wife had had a quarrel; they quarreled, and they parted unhappily. Mrs. X went to the bureau where the \$10,000 in gold was. She took half of it, and said adieu to Cincinnati. She arrived in Chicago last Friday morning. A telegraphic message arrived at about the same time, requesting her detention as a fugitive wife. She was detained, and spent the day in tears at the police station. At 7 o'clock her husband arrived, in anxious expectation, on the express train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line. The train met, looked at each other, cried, rushed into each others arms, cried again, laughed again, kissed and made up. They left for Porkopolis the same night, taking the sleeping car.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH THE RANK OF OFFICERS.—By observing the shoulder-straps worn by officers of the army, their rank can be readily ascertained. A Major General is distinguished by two silver stars on his shoulder strap; a Brigadier General has but one star; a Colonel has a silver embroidered spread-eagle; a Lieutenant Colonel has a silver embroidered leaf; a First Lieutenant has but one gold bar on the strap. A Second Lieutenant has no strap at all.

THE CLOTH OF THE ARMY.—The Staff officers, dark blue; artillery, scarlet; infantry, light (or sky) blue; rifleman medium (or emerald) green; cavalry, orange color.

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS. Great Union Patent Agency. ROBERT W. FENWICK, COMMISSIONER AT WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

TO OIL REFINERS.—We are prepared to do all refineries with the necessary Pump, Cocks, Pipes, &c. in the latest and most approved patterns.

IF YOU WOULD RIDE YOURSELF OF NICK. IF YOU WOULD EXTERMINATE VERMIN OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, USE THE RAT PASTE. Prepared only by JOS. FLEMING.

A PLEASANT RESORT FOR GOVERNMENT. THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. A PLEASANT RESORT FOR GOVERNMENT. THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

TO THE DEAF. DR. VON MOSCHISZKER. Medical and Surgical Notice. DR. FESLER'S THE EYE AND EAR.

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PROCLAMATION. WILSON'S DOGS.—I, GEORGE WILSON, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do hereby certify that the following dogs are the property of the City of Pittsburgh, and are hereby claimed as such.

RECRUITS FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. No. 80 FOURTH STREET.—By authority of the War Department in detail to Col. Campbell, desire to fill the 12th Regiment Infantry, by recruiting for three years, and will receive, in addition to the regular pay of the regular pay, and one hundred dollars each on their discharge from service.

CAVALRY RECRUITS. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 850 able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 25, for the Cavalry.

EYE AND EAR. NOISE IN THE HEAD. DEAFNESS. DR. F. A. VON MOSCHISZKER, OCUList AND AUReist.

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A CARD. THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

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