



TIMELY NOTICE.

The extraordinary advance in the price of printing paper, ink, type, &c., threatens serious injury, if not ruin, to newspaper publishers.

Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for publishers to adopt measures to save themselves from ruinous loss.

But, whatever plan we with our contemporaries may agree upon, one thing we have made up our mind to, and that is that we cannot and will not permit men to run up long accounts with us.

It gives us no pleasure to resort to this stringent rule. Our customers will all bear us witness, that when business was flourishing, we were never exacting or troublesome in our demands upon them.

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RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

By an order of the War Department all persons now confined in forts and prisons are to be at once discharged, by request of ANANIAS I.

These men of course are all Democrats—many of them prominent as statesmen and politicians—and now that the elections have been held in their respective States, ANANIAS I orders their prison doors to be thrown open that the captives may "go free."

And it is possible that these things have transpired in our own America—a country where we have been in the habit of boasting of the liberty and freedom?

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Another Abolitionist Heard From.

Our readers remember Bully Tom Fonn, of Ohio. He delivered an Abolition speech in the Court House in this borough, during the campaign of 1856.

On the breaking out of the war, THOMAS being a good abolitionist and fond of whiskey, was entrusted with an important command in the army.

The following order shows up whiskey Tom in no enviable position:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 183.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION of which Major General David Hunter, U. S. Volunteer, is President, appointed to meet in the city of Washington on the 25th of September, pursuant to Special Order No. 255, of September 23, 1862, to investigate the circumstances of the abandonment and surrender of Maryland Heights, and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, having reported that Colonel Thomas H. Ford, 32d Ohio Volunteers, conducted the defense of Maryland Heights without ability, abandoned the position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the estimation of the commission, for a commission in the service, the said Thomas H. Ford is, by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States.

WHERE ARE YOU, NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN? Not very long ago poor Greeley announced in the New York Tribune that he had a reserve of nine hundred thousand radicals, who would enlist for the war if the President would proclaim emancipation, but whose service could not be secured at any other price.

PLUNDER ON A SMALL SCALE.—A defalcation has been discovered in the New York Custom House, and sixteen of the clerks have been suspended on suspicion.

PROFANE SPECULATION.—A man named Senniger, in Weisenburg, Lehigh county, had the misfortune to be drafted, which so frightened him that he straightway went to Allentown, and hired Mr. William Mohr, barber, as a substitute, paying him \$1000.—Mr. Mohr proceeded to camp at Philadelphia, as per agreement, and prices having come down considerably, he in turn procured a second substitute, to take his place, at \$400, and returned home, having made \$600 by the operation. A profitable and clean shave, that was.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—At the great meeting in New York, on the evening of the 10th inst., JOHN VAN BUREN made a speech, at the close of which he nominated Gen. Geo. B. McCLELLAN for the next President of the United States, and called for three cheers, which were given with a will.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.—CHARLES A. DANA, the "On to Richmond" editor of the Tribune, has been tendered (and we believe has accepted) the position of Assistant Secretary of War, in place of Mr. WOLCOTT, resigned. With this "short, sharp and sanguinary" assistant to aid him, STANTON will, no doubt, propel the army towards Richmond at the rate of HALLECK's advance on Corinth—from a mile and a half to two miles a day. Mr. DANA, we think, is the fourth adjunct of the Tribune provided for by the administration. GREELEY'S prayers have a telling effect.

Abolition Promises.

During the campaign of 1860, the abolitionists promised the working-men, in the event of Lincoln's election, peaceful and prosperous times, with plenty of work, high wages, and a reduction of the price of the actual necessities of life.

Below we present a list of articles, and the prices at which they sold under the administration of Buchanan, and also the prices at which they are now selling under Lincoln's administration.

BUCHANAN. Lincoln. Green Coffee 123 cents per lb. 30 cts. Tea 36 to 50 do 23 1/2 cts. Brown coffee 10 do 12 do. Refined Sugar 10 do 12 do. Molasses 121 cents per gal. 16 do. Rice 6 cents per lb. 9 do. Corn Meal 12 do 37 do. Woolen do 40 to 45 do 60, 65 do. Wool 28 to 30 cts per lb 85 cts. Calico 11 to 12 cts per yd 20, 25 cts. Satinet 37 1/2 to 75 cts 50, 60. Cloth \$25 do \$30 do. Cowl \$30 do \$50.

DESERTERS FROM THE CONSCRIPT CAMPS.—The Harrisburg Union says:—"We have already alluded to the frequent desertions from the conscript camps in this city. Every day and night scores of drafted men and substitutes skedaddle; and, from present indications, in a little while hardly a corporal's guard of conscripts will be left.

THE ABOLITIONISTS OF LANCASTER COUNTY refused to volunteer in the Union army, preferring to stay at home and vote for that highly concentrated embodiment of negroism, Thad Stevens, and denounce Democrats as "traitors."

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—A horrible murder was committed on Wednesday night of last week in the vicinity of Broad and Christian streets, Philadelphia. Thomas Williamson was found dead in his house, in a shocking state of mutilation, his body being almost entirely severed in two.

WHAT THE CASH VALUE of a paper dollar is to-day is uncertain. Gold runs up so rapidly, and the paper depreciates with such sympathetic celerity, that it is hard to keep the record straight.

A FOOL'S ARGUMENT.—The N. Y. Tribune insinuates that it "impaches the loyalty of Gen. McCLELLAN that he rebels have uniformly spoken of him as our greatest General."

WHETHER DAVY WILMOT succeeded in sending the COUNTRY, or the COUNTRY in sending Davy Wilmot to that awful place, will be easy seen by referring to the late election returns of his Congressional District. Alas! Poor Davy.

GEN. FRANCIS E. PATTERSON, of the Army of the Potomac, was found dead in his tent on Saturday morning. The remains were forwarded to Philadelphia for interment. He is a son of Major General Robert Patterson.

THE FRAUDS AT ST. LOUIS.

About one year since the whole country was astounded at the disclosures of immense frauds in St. Louis, Missouri. A committee composed, with one exception, of Black Republican members of Congress, had visited that place and investigated the various transactions in the Quartermaster department, and reported that, frauds unparalleled in the history of the country, had been perpetrated upon the people and Government of the United States.

The arrest and court martial of General McKinty has revealed the fact that in some of his transactions, at least, he was acting under the advice of President Lincoln, and Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War.

THE HONORABLE OF THIS, JAMES L. LAMB, Esq., of Springfield, Ill., is the personal friend of the President, as well as my own. He is a gentleman of integrity and business capacity, and any engagement entered into will, no doubt, be faithfully carried out.

ON THE RECEIPT OF THESE LETTERS, General McKinty believed that in purchasing horses and other supplies for the army without first advertising for proposals, according to law, he was acting under the instructions of the President and Secretary of War.

THE REVOLUTIONS AT ST. LOUIS, do not surprise us in the least. We were of those who never placed any confidence in the personal or political integrity of the President.

SOME YEARS AGO DAVY WILMOT made the following declaration:—"I WILL BE DIED IF I DON'T JOIN THE PARTY THAT I THINK WILL SEND THE COUNTRY TO HELL THE QUICKEST."

WHILE A NUMBER OF BOYS in Brooklyn, N. Y., were recently playing at that dangerous sport of throwing stones, a little girl, passing at the moment, was struck and instantly killed. The boy who threw the stone was tried for homicide.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC has been re-organized and divided into four divisions, to be commanded by Generals Sumner, Hooker, Franklin and Sigel. Gen. Burnside, of course, retains the chief command.

IT IS PROPOSED THAT Gov. Seymour and the members of Congress elected, should petition the government for the release or trial of all political prisoners.

OLD WETHERSFIELD, Conn., the abode of virtue and of lions, is rebellious. It has directed its selection to pay no attention to the Government order for a draft.

We Can't Fight Always.—A Lincoln.

Such was the declaration of President Lincoln to the extra session of Congress. If we cannot fight always, then how long can we not fight, or must we fight? This Mr. Lincoln did not tell us then, nor has he given us any light upon the subject since.

WHEN MR. LINCOLN first resolved upon war, seventy-five thousand men were deemed quite a sufficient force to put down the rebellion. This was eight months ago. We have since called into the field one million two hundred thousand men, and spent, perhaps, not less than one thousand five hundred millions of dollars.

WHEN THE WAR BEGAN, the Southern people were divided—many clinging to the old Union with the most ardent affection, and many others who were constantly wrong in their views on the advocates of Secession.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW was first ignored by an act of Congress forbidding the return of slaves found within our lines. Next, slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia by a single act of Congress; and last of all, an edict of the President declares that, in a certain contingent case, slavery shall never exist in the United States after the first of January next.

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT? Realized. To the Editor of the Boston Herald:—"I saw in your paper on the 5th and account of a poor, but honest and virtuous girl, who had dyed herself in the canal in Lowell, for the reason that she could not support herself by making army or soldiers' clothing."

THE UNREMARKABLE NATURE of the proclamation, so far as the recognized measures of military warfare are concerned, the fact is pointed out that in work on military law is the justification of a servile war rebellion, indubitable and even mentioned; that, as General Halleck has said, we will be remembered that after the exciting debates in the rebel Congress as to the propriety of retaliation, the whole matter was left to the discretion of the President of the Confederate States, as usual in the case of the withdrawal of troops, or the bringing home to the northern troops some of the evil it threatened against the southern people.

IT IS FURTHER URGED BY GEN. LEE that in case the proclamation is not withdrawn the Confederate military authorities, already against their will, but strong in the justice of their position, will be compelled to retaliate in the sternest manner upon all the Union prisoners that fall into their hands. It is not specified what punishment will be inflicted, but it is distinctly intimated that, through the instigation of the Federal troops, by inflicting murder, the number of Union troops will be properly put to death.

ACCOMPANYING THIS DOCUMENT, and addressed to other members of the government, it is stated that a letter from a high member of the Confederate government is now in Washington from members of the cabinet, regarding the question as to the propriety of rescinding the objectionable proclamation. In addition to the military arguments urged by General Lee, an argument drawn from the recent elections in the North is made use of to show that the Confederate government, if the Union should be restored, this document would be better not to have this gulf of blood between the North and South, and even should the South succeed in their efforts there would be fewer unpleasant memories to rankle.

NOTWITHSTANDING these communications, it is still asserted here that Mr. Lincoln is determined to adhere to the proclamation, and to the radical programme to the letter end.

THE PHILADELPHIA NEWSMEN.—At a meeting of the newspaper proprietors of Philadelphia, it was unanimously resolved that a resolution in the name of the abolitionists, to meet the heavy advance in the price of paper and printing materials. The change will be made forthwith.

THE WAR NEWS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Nov. 21.

General Patrick's provost-marshal-general of the army, this morning crossed the river to Fredericksburg, under a flag of truce, conveying to the civil authorities of that city the following letter, demanding its surrender:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 21.

To the Mayor and Common Council of Fredericksburg: GENTLEMEN:—Under cover of the houses of your city shots have been fired upon the troops of my command. Your mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing armed bodies in rebellion against the government of the United States. Your railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops. This condition of things must terminate, and by direction of General Burnside I accordingly demand the surrender of the city into my hands, as the representatives of the United States, at or before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

On arrival on the opposite side of the river Gen. Patrick was conveyed to the guard-house by the military, where he was detained until the reply was ready. In the meantime his command was conveyed to Gen. Longstreet, whose troops are occupying a short distance outside of the city. As the demand was made upon the civil authorities, the Mayor sent an answer which was evidently written at the dictation of General Longstreet, to the effect that the complaints enumerated should be remedied so far as bring on our pickets and furnishing supplies and material to the Confederate army was concerned; also, that the rebels were occupying the city by the government forces. He complained of the short space of time allowed for the removing of the women, children, and sick soldiers.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. LEE TO GENERAL HALLECK. Retaliation Threatened in Case an Emancipation Proclamation is Issued.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

A report is current here, and very generally believed, that General Lee, of the rebel army, has recently addressed a formal communication to General Halleck touching the proposed issue of an emancipation proclamation on the first of January next. It will be remembered that after the exciting debates in the rebel Congress as to the propriety of retaliation, the whole matter was left to the discretion of the President of the Confederate States, as usual in the case of the withdrawal of troops, or the bringing home to the northern troops some of the evil it threatened against the southern people.

It is further urged by Gen. Lee that in case the proclamation is not withdrawn the Confederate military authorities, already against their will, but strong in the justice of their position, will be compelled to retaliate in the sternest manner upon all the Union prisoners that fall into their hands. It is not specified what punishment will be inflicted, but it is distinctly intimated that, through the instigation of the Federal troops, by inflicting murder, the number of Union troops will be properly put to death.

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LATEST FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

The City Not Yet Surrendered. Special Dispatch to the Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—We have a despatch from one of your special at Fredericksburg (Sunday) upon the late events there just commenced. The Rebels still refuse to surrender. Mr. W. Wright is rebuilding the bridge with a large force. But one half of the Potomac bridge is destroyed, and can be rebuilt in one day. The pier at Aquia Creek was finished to-day—another day will be required to land it.

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23d St. Streets has been sentenced to be hung in Beaver county, Pa., for the murder of John Angley.