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By J. B. OVIATT,

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA

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Fronting the Public Square, Olean. N. Y. JAMES M. MILLER Proprietor. The Fobes House is entirely new and built of brick, and is furnished in modern style. The proprietor flatters himself that his accommodations are not surpassed by any hotel in Western New York. Carriages run to and from the New York and Erie Rail Road. 38-tf.

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OH! ABRAHAM, RESIGN!

BY A NEW CONTRIBUTOR.

The days are growing shorter,
The sun has crossed the line,
And the people all are asking,
"Will Abraham Resign?"
Poor old Father Abraham,
Once a people's pride;
Your glory has departed;
We're prepared to "let you slide."

You've forgotten all the promises
Made in those speeches fine,
When traveling to the Capitol,—
Oh! Abraham resign!
Poor old Father Abraham, &c.

You've killed the Constitution,
Framed by patriots, "lang syne;"
You've gagged the mouths of freemen;
Oh! Abraham resign!
Poor old Father Abraham, &c.

Between States once fraternal,
You've drawn your pasty line;
You've brought us war infernal;—
Oh! Abraham, resign!
Poor old Father Abraham, &c.

You're imprisoned honest freemen,
And in dungeons let them pine
For home, and wife, and children;
Oh! Abraham resign!
Poor old Father Abraham, &c.

You're leagued with John Brown Forney,
To Greely you incline,
You're hand and glove with Sumner;
Oh! Abraham resign!
Poor old Father Abraham, &c.

The people will not swallow
That wicked scheme of thine
To 'mancipate the "wolly head;"
Oh! Abraham resign!
Poor old Father Abraham, &c.

Pennsylvania has condemned you;
Ohio's in the line,
And the Hoosier boys are shouting:—
Oh! Abraham resign!
Poor old Father Abraham, &c.

The Empire State has spoken
Against thee, Abr'm mine,
The Jersey Blues are after thee;
Oh! Abraham resign!
Poor old Father Abraham, &c.

Against these solemn warnings,
Steel not that heart of thine,
Far "better late than never,"
Oh! Abraham resign!
Poor old Father Abraham,
Once a people's pride,
Your glory has departed,
We're prepared to "let you slide."

HOW THE ABOLITION POLICY IS PROLONGING THE WAR.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE RADICAL POLICY.

One view may be taken of the recent northern elections which is not encouraging to the South. The radical party there have pursued a policy which has consolidated Southern sentiment, and united our people as one man in support of the war. The popularity of disunion at the South was never great. The measure of secession was at last tolerated rather than cordially embraced by the majority. Long after the war began, the hope of reconstruction was a latent sentiment in the bosom of the Southern community. More than any other people in the world those of the South are conservative. It is the feeling of all agricultural communities; it was peculiarly the feeling of Southern planters and slave-holders. Give us the Constitution as it is—had been their single demand in all the long controversy they had with the fanatics. Let us and our institutions alone—was the Alpha and Omega of their political philosophy.

The proof of the controlling predominance of this conservative sentiment was afforded by their patient endurance of the commercial policy of the Federal government, which had, by tariffs and navigation laws, for more than fifty years, continued to saddle all the public expenditure upon the planting States, besides imposing burdens upon commerce which constantly accumulated wealth in the North, and extracted it from the South. Not only did the Southern people submit to this policy of the government, but they seconded the policy in their own private expenditure; buying always a Yankee manufacture, at double price, in preference to any other, and buying of these more than prudence or economy would allow.

Nothing but the truculent and brutal policy of the radical party at the North could have eradicated the deep seated sentiment from the Southern bosom, and unite them as one man in support of the war. If the wisest men of the South had been called upon to suggest a course of policy for the North, which would most effectually secure the final and irrevocable dissolution of the Union, beyond all possibility of reconstruction, they would have indicated the violent and fiendish course which had been pursued by the Government and armies of the so-called United States. The radical party, having possession of the Government, would seem to have gone work with malice aforethought to break up the Union, and to render all further connection with it the most abhorent thought of the Southern people.

This party have been of eminent service to the South, in the mode and character of their proceedings, not only by consolidating public sentiment and combining the public energies at home, but by thoroughly disgusting the foreign world with the Yankee cause, and enlisting the sympathies of the good, the wise and the great of all lands in behalf of the South. The North commenced this war with all the moral ideas of the foreign world arrayed in their behalf. They had previously succeeded in impressing the foreign mind with false and monstrous ideas of the Southern character.—They have since as thoroughly succeeded, albeit unintentionally, in completely removing that impression, and in loading themselves with a degree of odium in foreign estimation which has rarely, if ever before, been brought upon themselves by any people. They have inflicted upon us great material damage in the progress of hostilities; but they have far more than compensated our losses in this respect by the excellent results of the moral campaign they have waged in our favor.

The recent success of the conservative sentiment of the North, (for it is a misnomer to speak of it as a Democratic or party triumph,) in obtaining control of the next Federal Congress, is probably too partial to bring about a reform in the mode and spirit of hostilities on the part of the North. Congress may be able to exert but a limited control upon the Executive in this particular. But to the extent that wise and elevated measures shall be infused into the management of the war, the Southern cause will suffer from the accession of conservative men to influence in the government.—*A vigorous prosecution of the war, coupled with a constitutional administration of the Federal Government,* attended by conciliatory words and appeals for harmony and good feeling, would demoralize the Southern cause more than all the rant and incendiarism and malignant brutality and knavery that have characterized the proceedings of the radicals.—*Richmond Examiner.*

McCLELLAN AND HALLECK.

The Abolition guillotine has once more fallen, and the army of the Potomac has lost its gallant and able leader. It seems that the last and most powerful cause of McClellan's removal, is the letter written by Gen Halleck to Secretary Stanton, wherein the Commander in Chief lays as charges against McClellan, matters over which, if we understand military usages, Gen. McClellan had no control whatever. To one significant fact, also, we wish to call particular attention, viz: Gen. Halleck's letter was written in answer to *certain interrogatories* that had been put by Secretary Stanton. Now, then, it is due to the public, that these interrogatories, and the causes for putting them, should be made known.

Let the stream be traced back to its fountain head, and it will be found that it springs from Abolition hatred and envy. The moment that Secretary Stanton interfered with McClellan's original plan and broke up his army into independent commands, that moment disaster began to attend our cause. Had McClellan not been meddled with, no one can deny that he would long since have been in Richmond. But this would virtually have ended the rebellion, a consummation that the Abolitionists did not want.

In his letter, General Halleck would appear now to be taking the same ground against McClellan as the latter's villifiers. A little scrutiny of this letter will show, however, that he does so either through ignorance, or from partizan motives. It certainly cannot be the former, and we are therefore forced to the conclusion that Halleck has become proselyted to the Abolition cause. He accuses McClellan of misrepresenting the wants of the army under his command, and unnecessarily delaying his advance upon Lee. If there was any truth in these charges, why was General McClellan not immediately courtmartialed? for there could be no graver offence in the face of the enemy.

Unfortunately for General Halleck, however, the deficiency of supplies to McClellan's army has been amply proved, not by McClellan's friends, but by those who, from the commencement, have been his most bitter opponents.—Foremost among the latter stands the N. Y. Tribune, and immediately after McClellan's victory at Antietam the correspondents of the Tribune lamented the want of supplies in the army, and the gross neglect of responsible officials in not supplying them. The correspondents of the New York Times corroborate these statements. The complaint of a lack of horses also pointedly mentioned by Halleck, has *not* been a groundless one. It is well known that horses *were* wanting in the army.

After stating positively that Gen. Meigs had attended fully to McClellan's wants, Gen. Halleck quotes from a despatch of McClellan, dated October 18th, as follows:

"General Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded; but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia as far as my army is concerned."

McClellan, therefore, at that time could not have received the supplies asked for, and it was certainly no part of his duty to look after railroad officials.

The strongest point, however, that Halleck puts against McClellan was his neglect to make certain movements against General Lee. A glance at the facts in the case, as set forth in the official report the Commission that investigated the surrender of Harper's Ferry, will throw light upon the subject.

The defense of this important post was in the hands of Col. Miles, whose conduct at the first battle of Bull Run, it has been said, lost us the day. Col. Miles, in turn, entrusted the command of Maryland Heights, the key of the position, to Col. Tom. Ford, an Ohio Abolitionist who knew no more of military matters than a savage does of civilization.

While McClellan was battleing with Lee to save the Capital, word came to him that Harper's Ferry was closely invested by a large force under Jackson. McClellan immediately hurried Franklin and Sumner to the threatened point, depending upon Miles to hold it until relieved. That it was disgracefully surrendered, owing to the cowardice of Col. Tom. Ford, the commission was fully convinced.

In its report the commission say "the General-in-Chief has testified that General McClellan, after having received orders to repel the enemy invading the State of Maryland, marched only six miles per day, on an average when pursuing this invading enemy. The General-in-Chief also testifies, that in his opinion, General McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry.

It was not necessary that McClellan should march his whole army to the defence of Harper's Ferry, when the commission itself declares that the garrison it contained was strong enough to hold it against the enemy, and censures Miles and Ford for *"shameful surrender"* of the post. McClellan certainly could not inspire bravery where it was lacking, nor impart military knowledge to such boobies as Tom. Ford. To show that McClellan also did properly and sufficiently succor Harper's Ferry, we need only remind the reader that at the very moment that the cowardly Ford hauled down his flag and tumbled his guns over the cliffs, Franklin's and Sumner's corps came up to his relief. The rebels instantly fled, not having time to destroy the stores, or even parol all the brave soldiers who had been so shamefully surrendered to them.

Opinions may differ in theories, but there can be no getting around facts, and the facts in the present case, show positively that McClellan has been again made the victim of the Abolition radicals, and that General Halleck has lent himself, body and soul, to these unprincipled bloodthursty Jacobins.—*Dem. Leader*

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER.

We take the following letter from the New York *Herald*, of the 17th inst. There is not the least doubt but that Chase, Sumner, & Co., desire to have things just as the writer relates them, and it has always been our candid opinion, that if those men had the least idea that our country would be reunited at the end of this struggle, and that it would be impossible for them to prevent it, they would not vote another man or a dollar to continue the struggle; but would stand amazed at their wickedness and folly, and flee from the face of their wronged and outraged countrymen. Read the letter:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1862.

"It is rumored here that the removal of Gen. McClellan from supreme command, and the substitution of Gen. Burnside in his place, has a secret history which it will be well for the public to understand. It is the direct result it is said, of the verdict of the people in the recent elections, and was brought about by a formidable cabal organized by the radical politicians of this city, in and out of the Cabinet. As soon as the result of the election was definitely known, a meeting of the Cabinet was held, at which, it is understood, President Lincoln announced to the assembled members that in his opinion the result was a verdict against the radical policy, and especially against the emancipation proclamation, than Mr, Seward, Mr. Blair, Mr. Smith echoed his words and arguments. It is said that as soon as the conservatives in the cabinet had expressed their views, Mr. Chase, calmly and deliberately told Mr. Lincoln that there were two courses open for him. If he withdrew the proclamation and discarded the policy he had been pursuing since it was issued, the war would be promptly stopped, assuring him at the same time that upon the opening of Congress. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Wade in the Senate, and Mr. Stevens and Mr. Lovejoy in the House, were ready to make a proposition for peace with the Southern confederacy; that not another life should be lost, nor another dollar spent, if this war was to be a war for the restoration of slavery; that as these gentlemen controlled a majority in the Congress which is to govern the country, so far as the appropriations go for another year, they were in a position to dictate the course of the administration. He besought Mr. Lincoln to continue in the course he had been pursuing, irrespective of the verdict which had been given by the people. Not only must he adhere to the proclamation as issued, and to all its radical features, but he must, moreover, give it the benefit of generals in the field who believed in it. The administration had lost the election because of its non-success in the field, on account of the delay attending the movement of our armies, and the President must now take advantage of the situation to remove those Generals who were responsible for the delay, and substitute in their places generals who not only sympathized with the emancipation proclamation, but who would move swiftly and steadily upon the enemy.

It is also stated, that Mr. Chase further informed the Cabinet, who were astonished at the boldness of his tone, that the result had been foreseen, and that the emergency had been provided for by the radicals, who had forced the issuance of the emancipation proclamation. We were in the midst of a revolution and could take no step backwards.

Other Cabinet consultations are known to have followed, and to the surprise of all Washington it is now definitely understood that the radicals have more complete control of President Lincoln than ever before. It is moreover understood that Mr. Seward, Mr. Smith and Mr. Blair are to retire from the Cabinet shortly after the meeting of Congress, and after the annual reports are submitted by the separate heads of departments. It would seem, therefore, that we are not only to have a radical policy, but a radical cabinet and radical generals to carry it into effect.

In connection with this, it is understood that letters were received here from Sumner, Wade Wilson, Fessenden and the other radical leaders in the Senate, and from Stevens, Lovejoy Roscoe, Conklin, and other radicals in the House, stating that if the emancipation proclamation should be withdrawn the war must be stopped and would be stopped. This formidable abolition cabal, organized against the conservative element that was trying to make itself heard at the White House, did not fail to produce a great impression on the mind of the Chief Executive.

Patriotic and honest to a fault, and still obliged to yield to the radicals, who so thoroughly hold the sway, the Presidet found himself in a most cruel dilemma. The appropriations that have been made and that will be made at the coming session of Congress will carry Mr. Lincoln to the end of his term of office. It is stated that his advisers have succeeded in impressing him with the idea that there is no potency in the present election, save as an expression of the people; that it can in no wise affect the conduct of the war or the supplies of the government, and that it is not meant as a rebuke to the emancipation proclamation.

It is reported in well informed circles here that as soon as the result of the lections in your State was known to the President he was disposed to kick the radicals overboard and withdraw the proclamation, but was met by the unexpected dilemma into which the radicals had provided to plunge him. It was stated that the Republicans still had immense majority in the House and in the Senate; that the revocation of the proclamation would be a signal for the immediate stoppage of all supplies to the government for continuing the war; that a war for the perpetuation of slavery ought not to cost one dollar or one life, and that the President must make up his mind either to continue in the course he was pursuing or recognize the Southern confederacy.

This is stated here to be the secret of the removal of Gen. McClellan. Mr. Lincoln has surrendered unconditionally. The cabinet is to be reorganized on a radical basis; the generals in the field are to swear by the proclamation, or else they must go, and the radicals who the people had fondly hoped were to be consigned to oblivion, will hereafter rule the roast at the White House.

If these reports are to be believed, the administration is more firmly committed to the radicals than ever, and the removal of General McClellan is a foretaste of the policy we may expect it to pursue hereafter.

It is believed here that the President is all right; that his object is to conduct the war under the constitution, and finally restore the good old Union as it was; but it must be confessed that he is at the mercy of the coming Congress for the supplies by which alone the war can be prosecuted.

The excitement here is intense, and every one is watching with much curiosity and no little anxiety the development of the radical plot against the Union. No one can at present foresee the result of its success: but I am assured by persons high in the counsels of the Republicans that the principal members of that party, in their over anxiety to serve the irrepressible nigger, would have promptly come out for peace and the recognition of the Southern confederacy in case Mr. Lincoln had withdrawn his proclamation and retained General McClellan in command.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. McCLELLAN.—It is impossible not to come to the conclusion that McClellan has been sacrificed to the political jealousies of the party in power. The loudness of the outcry and the bitterness of the accusations against him the last few months have always seemed suspicious. The constant declaration of the Republicans has been that McClellan was not to be trusted, that he would do nothing, and that the war would never prosper until he was put out of the way. Although they attacked his military reputation it was evident that there was a deeper feeling, made up of suspicion and hatred, in the background, and that this urged them on against him, while they were tolerant of Pope and enthusiastic for Fremont. The truth is McClellan was known to be conservative, and to disapprove the violent acts of the Federal Executive. This was enough for Mr. Stanton and his creatures and the Abolition party. Such was their bitterness that not even when McClellan saved Maryland and the capital itself, did their denunciations cease for a day. His known dislike to the emancipation edict of Mr. Lincoln completed the antipathy of the Republicans. [illegible] the elections [illegible] Mr. Lincoln [illegible] cabinet [illegible] are proved to be those of a majority of the people of the Northern States. McClellan from that moment became too dangerous a man to be left at the head of a great army within a few day's march of the capital. What if, relying on the good will of the soldiers, and the changed opinions of the people he should seize Washington, expel the incapable cabinet, and conduct or conclude the war on the principles of his own party? Such things have been known even in Republics, and though McClellan's fault is excessive caution, yet it is impossible to tell what a soldier with great power in his hands, goaded by the attacks of his enemies and led on by the encouragement of his friends, might attempt at the crisis of a great war.

The Republican Cabinet has been anxious to anticipate its enemy. Like an old Venitian conclave, it suspects and watches its military leaders, and in a moment of terror displaces one for another. The dismissal of McClellan is the first effect on Mr. Lincoln, of the late elections. It is known that he felt them deeply. He was in the words of one of his own party, "bowed down" by the first defeats of the Republicans, and the last extraordinary revolution in New York must have completed his discomfiture. What his intentions may be we cannot tell. He may determine to carry out his policy, and support his own men at all costs, or he may acquiesce in the popular verdict and change his measures and his cabinet. But to get rid of a Democratic Commander-in-Chief, has appeared to him the first necessity of his position. A General popular among his men, with the reputation at least of one successful battle, and with the growing confidence of the Opposition, was too dangerous a rival to be borne so near the White House. So Mr. Lincoln has made his *coup d'etat*. But it is not clear that is a success.

To dismiss a popular general, and a member of a powerful opposition, and to reflect on him in correspondence evidently composed for public circulation, is a dangerous game in a country where party spirit runs high. The first effect in the present case is to make McClellan a conservative Martyr. No one will believe that he was deprived of his command for purely military reasons. The Republican Journals exult in the fall of their enemy; the Democrats on the contrary, not only declare that the event is to be regretted, but they accept McClellan be their own leader. It is indeed a significant circumstance that at the Union Democratic Association meeting Mr. John Van Buren announced that he would support the nomination of Gen. McClellan as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency," and that "the proposed nomination was seconded by loud plaudits." The state of affairs is thus becoming full of interest. The two parties are plainly advancing in mutual animosity every day, and we shall not be surprised to hear of other acts of severity on the one part and angry opposition on the other. Whatever may happen, no one can doubt that the North is becoming seriously divided, and that the Federal Government is now in the hands of a threatened and almost desperate faction.—*London Times Nov. 22.*

The Springfield *Republican* says: "There can be no doubt that the voters of New York have decided against emancipation as a war measure. Nor is there any possibility of disputing it in regard to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and New Jersey. The people of these populous States felt, like national men, and the question was—Emancipation and no Union'; or the Union and Emancipation abandoned."

THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.—The Buffalo Courier discourses as follows:—

War is a great teacher and enlightener, and the people of the South must, however slowly, come to see the terrible mistake they have made, or into which they have been forced, and to see, too, as clearly as do the conservative men of the North, that a return to first principles is the only possible solution to the national problem. The North, on the other hand, will emerge from the war with the reformation of sentiment now begun, complete. It will be *de abolitionized*, and mind your own business will be so graven upon its memory that a second civil war will be impossible.

The Detroit Free Press says:—The first great duty of the Legislature of Michigan this winter should be repeal the "personal liberty laws," as the pro-nigger statutes are styled by the abolitionists.

THE PRICE OF BEING "HONORABLY DISCHARGED."—Mr. D. A. Mahoney, the editor of the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, was compelled to swear, before the government authorities would release him from prison, that he "would not commence, or cause any action or suit, at any future time, against the officers of any loyal State or the United States, for causing his arrest or imprisonment.

If Napoleon's Mexican intervention, or invasion, means anything, it means that he hopes to form out of Mexico, and the South, a nation strong enough, and sufficiently united to France [illegible] the North [illegible] England [illegible] French in- [illegible]