

An Hour with President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1865. I was of those, in a humble way, who fashioned Andrew Johnson into a Vice President at Baltimore—having publicly supported his nomination before the meeting of the Convention and voted for him in that body. I have since then had occasion to complain of my own work, and have never after the inauguration, been free from grave apprehension as to the wisdom of that choice.

I found myself here on Friday for the first time since February last, and during the afternoon of the same day, called at the White House to see President Johnson. I found the halls, the ante-chamber and all other available spaces around the Executive room, crowded with a motley mass of men, with an anxious female face here and there giving variety to the scene—all waiting, and some from day to day, to gain an interview with the President and plead for restoration to citizenship and property.

There are few men who could make a more favorable impression upon a stranger on first acquaintance, than the President. He differs from Mr. Lincoln in most external characteristics, and in many contrasts favorably. He lacks Mr. Lincoln's jolly humor; improves upon his ungainly ways; is vastly more diplomatic, and wears a uniform and quiet dignity that would have been shockingly out of place in his lamented predecessor, but which well becomes the Chief Executive of a great Nation.

He meets the visitor cordially, and speaks in the softest tone and in well measured sentences. There was little formality—the usual greetings and thence we passed to questions of grave moment. However reticent he may be on some issues, he seems to have no reserve as to the policy he conceives to be the true one to bring back the insurgent States.

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or the Inquisition of Spain; but by making the leaders who conspired to overthrow the government, strangers to its honors and its citizenship and thus throw the monuments of the power, the justice and the magnanimity of the mightiest nation of the earth. The President said that such may be the measure of punishment; that he had pardoned but few who would come under such a rule; that there are exceptions to all rules, and there were both civil functionaries and army officers who might be pardoned with propriety.

He spoke freely of the proposed trial of Davis, and said that as yet the government had not taken any steps in the matter. If he is to be tried in Richmond, the trial must necessarily be postponed until the civil authority is fully restored, and then it will be a question for consideration under the condition of affairs which may at that time exist.

The President is clearly adverse to confiscation and that question is practically settled. Whatever might be the views of Congress, confiscation is not possible with an Executive, determinedly hostile to it, and with the pardoning power in his hands.

I believe that the President will wield all his power to effect the admission of the representatives of the rebellious States into Congress during the next session. The Senate being organized the question cannot come up there until it is brought up in order; but there will be a strong pressure to force the admission of the Southern members by placing their names on the roll when the House meets.

On the future of the freedmen the President talks well. He displays more sense than sentiment on the question, and means to solve the problem fairly as demanded by civilization and humanity.

It would be foolish to disguise the fact that the President, both by word and deed, disclaims the position of a partisan Executive, and that he is not insensible to the flattering approval of his administration by the Democratic party.

up the Nation shall see that "treason is the greatest of crimes and must be punished," is not to my mind apparent.—A. K. McCLURE, in the Chambersburg Repository.

The President's Plan.

We have seen the Copperhead Democracy for the past few months passing resolutions, making speeches and writing editorials, all in high praise of President Johnson and his plan of reconstruction. These laudatory tributes may have caused some slight misgivings at times, lest he might falter and possibly mistake his duty.

Well, the plan so far as developed appears to be about right. It will satisfy all sensible people, and if the Democracy also are satisfied, we congratulate them and the rest of mankind upon their conversion.

The Southern States, in order to be reconstructed according to the President's "plan," must—

- 1. Declare their ordinances of secession null and void.
2. Repudiate all debts contracted in behalf of the rebellion.
3. Pass laws for the protection of the colored man's rights as a freeman. And
4. Ratify the Amendments to the Constitution abolishing and forever prohibiting slavery.

Here is a platform sufficiently sound and loyal. Congress can scarcely improve it, and rather than "stay out in the cold" the lately insurgent States will readily adopt it.

We trust the Democrats are as well pleased with it, now they know what it is, as they were before, and that by speech and pen and vote they will give it their hearty support.—Lancaster Examiner.

INDEFINELY POSTPONED.—The Pittsburg Commercial is of the opinion that the "Tylerizing" of Andrew Johnson has been postponed indefinitely.

The National Intelligencer of the 14th inst., says that at a conservative meeting in New Creek, Virginia, last week, the leading Democratic orator uttered the following sentiment:—"The assassination of Abraham Lincoln was a merciful dispensation, was a merciful dispensation, but it would be a still more merciful dispensation if his unworthy successor, Andrew Johnson, should be assassinated."

Negroes voted, in Pennsylvania, up to the adoption of the new Constitution, in 1838. We have never learned that their so voting made them the social equals of the whites, or that they carried off wedlock the white young maidens of those days.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and permit us to secure the blessing of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty;

Now therefore be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof, that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday of December next as a day of National Thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe, for these deliverances and blessings.

And I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confession of our National sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind implore the Divine guidance in the ways of National virtue and holiness. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States, the nineteenth.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A Proclamation, By Gov. A. G. Curtin

A THANKSGIVING. With feelings of the most profound gratitude to Almighty God, I invite the good people of the Commonwealth to meet in their places of public worship, on Thursday the 7th day of December next, and raise their hearts and voices in praise and thanksgiving to him, not only for the manifold ordinary blessings which during the past year He has continued to heap upon us, for abundant and gathered harvests, for thriving industry, for general health, for domestic good order and government, but also most expressly and fervently for his unequalled goodness in having so strengthened and guided our people during the last four years that they have been enabled to crush to earth the late wicked rebellion and to exterminate the system of human slavery which caused it.

"As we wrestle in prayer with Him in the dark time of our trouble—when our brothers and sons were staking life and limb for us on many a bloody field, or suffering by torture and famine in the Halls of Andersonville or the Libby—so now when our supplications have been so marvelously and graciously answered, let us not withhold from Him the homage of our thanksgiving. Let us say to all, 'Choose you this day whom you will serve but as for us and our house we will serve the Lord.'

Come then ye people whom he hath so helped and led—come ye war-worn and mutilated men whom He hath permitted to return to your dear homes—let us throng the gates of His temples—let us throw ourselves on the knees of our hearts with awful joy at the foot of His throne, and render aloud our praise and thanksgiving to him, because He hath made the right to prevail—because he hath cleansed our land from the stain of human slavery—and because He hath graciously shown forth in the eyes of all men the great truth that no government is so strong as a Republic, controlled, under His guidance, by an educated, moral and religious people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Commonwealth the nineteenth. BY THE GOVERNOR. ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of Commonwealth.

IMMENSE WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS are about being erected in Philadelphia, to be called the 'Cameron Mills,' in honor of Simon Cameron and an acknowledgment of his great services as a friend and promoter of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

MR. BUCHANAN, who lives in Lancaster county, has read the proof of his 'Last Dying Address and Confession,' and it will appear in book form next month.—Mr. B. was formerly President of the United States.—Pittsburg Gazette.

The following colloquy took place on our street the other day. How do you sell your beef this morning? The butcher replied, "Twenty-five cents a pound." Twenty-five cents a pound eh?—have you a heart? "No, just sold out." "Well, I knowed you couldn't have a heart and sell twenty-five cents a pound for beef."—Bloomsburg Republican.

The party searching for copper ore in Lewis township, this county, have found a vein four feet thick. The quality has not yet been tested.—Jersey Shore Vindicator.

Gov. Smyth of New-Hampshire has appointed the 30th inst., as a day of thanksgiving.

FELLOW CITIZENS!

I take this method to inform you that I am now located at Oswayo, better known as Brindleville, with a Large Assortment of

- DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., WHICH MUST BE SOLD

My Store you will find in the Old Simmons, Block where Mr. YALE and myself will ever try to give you Good Bargains, and hope by so doing to merit a share of your patronage. An early call is solicited.

J. P. SIMMONS. Oswayo, Sept. 18, 1865.

Notice. GERMANIA, Potter Co., Pa., Aug. 1, 1863. NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Bushor, now or late of this county, holding the following described property, has not yet paid any consideration whatever for the same, and all persons are hereby warned not to purchase any of said property of the said Bushor before the decision of the Court is given in this case, and C. Bushor has paid to me the consideration money therefor.

The following is the property: 1st. A certain tract of land near the Germania Mill, in warrant 5075, Abbott township, Potter county, Pa., containing 100 acres.—Also 25 acres in warrant 5078 and adjoining the above. 2nd. A certain tract of land, with Mill and improvements thereon, near Kettle Creek, in warrant 5819, in Stewart township, Potter county, Pa., containing about 20 1/2 acres. C. Bushor holds also in trust warrant no. 2501, in Gaines township, Tioga county, Pa., on the road leading from Germania to Gaines, containing 850 acres.

WM. RADDE. P.A. STEBBINS & Co., ARE

Paying the highest price in CASH for

WOOL!

50,000 POUNDS WANTED!

Coudersport, June 28, 1864.

THE RURAL AMERICAN.

The most Elegant, the Cheapest and the Best Agricultural, Horticultural, and General Family Paper in the United States! Gratifies in Choice Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants and Elegant Engravings, to the Value of Subscriptions price, sent free to every subscriber!!!

THIS popular rural paper, published on the 1st and 15th of each month at POTTSVILLE, N.Y., at \$1.50 a year in advance, is now greatly enlarged and improved, and equal in size and value of contents to any other similar publication in this country. Indeed, no other paper of the kind can be compared with it, in the real value and interest attached to its contents; and it is decidedly ahead of anything of the kind ever published.

The Rural American is not just a paper, but a valuable in New England, the Western and other States as in the State of New York. Its circulation is larger than that of any other paper out of the city of New York. Volume X commences July 1st, 1865. The form is very large SIXTEEN PAGE OCTAVO, containing double the number of pages that can be found in any other similar publication on every subject of interest to farmers, fruit growers, grape growers in particular, stock raisers, gardeners, bee keepers, &c. This elegant paper is illustrated with some of the most costly Engravings, that money and art can produce, and its Literary department embraces a selected Family reading, which is interest, has never been equaled in this country. In brief, THE RURAL AMERICAN is now admitted, universally, to be the most practical and Reliable Agricultural and Horticultural publication extant. Every subscriber receives the full value of the paper in choice Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants or fine Engravings, worth \$2 each; and all subscribers for 1865 who remit their money before Dec. 15th receive the volume for 1865 FREE FROM THE TIME THEY SUBSCRIBE to the close of the present year.

The Agricultural editor of the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post" (an entire stranger in congratulating me on the appearance of my new paper, writes: "My opinion is that you have issued the best journal—all points considered—for the practical, working farmer, that we have ever had in the United States, or anywhere else. I like its general make up better than that of any paper I have ever seen." "These are my honest sentiments." Agents are everywhere wanted to get up Clubs, who receive magnificent Premiums in Vines, Plants, Engravings, Cash, Gold Pens, Magazines, Newspapers, &c. Samples of the Rural American sent free to all applicants. Address T. B. MIXER, Clinton, Oneida Co., New York.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

A Family and an Agricultural Journal of the largest and handsomest description, devoted to choice literature, including Poetry, Novels, Tales, and Moral and entertaining reading generally. In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novels, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine. Agriculture and Horticulture, embracing farming, gardening, fruit raising, &c. Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish important and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them as far as our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empiric and sensation advertisers by which the farmer is incessantly assailed. The portion of the Germantown Telegraph is also worth the whole price of subscription.

News Department.—The same industry, care and discrimination in gathering and preparing the stirring events of the day, & pressy for this paper, which has hitherto been one of its marked features and given it universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demand of the public. Terms.—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum. No orders received without the cash, and all subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for.

Address, Philip M. Freas, Editor and Proprietor, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3, 1865.

Winter Goods!

AT OLMSTED'S.

YOUR attention is invited to the large and attractive stock just received, and for sale as low as the same qualities can be bought anywhere in the country. We have on hand a large and varied assortment of Domestic Cottons, comprising BROWN SHEETINGS, and SHIRTINGS, BLEACHED MUSLINS, DENIMS, STRIPES, CHECKS, TICKINGS, and COTTON FLANNELS, on which we cannot be undersold. We purchase our goods for Cash and offer them at a very small advance From Cost.

FLANNELS. If you want to purchase RED, GRAY, BLUE, or PLAID FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNEL, call At Olmsted's.

DRESS GOODS: DELAINES, PRINTS, BROCHE, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, HOODS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES, a full supply At Olmsted's.

CLOTHING.

DON'T fail to call before purchasing and see the assortment At Olmsted's.

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR Men, Women & Children, in great variety, cheap At Olmsted's.

For Molasses, Syrup, Sugar, Tea and Coffee, in fact everything in the Grocery line, call AT OLMSTED'S.

A full assortment of almost everything that is kept in a country store on hand. We intend to keep Goods that will give satisfaction and sell good articles at the lowest living profit. AT OLMSTED'S.

Wanted.

Grain of all kinds, Butter, Wool, Sheep Pelts, Fat, Deer Skins, Also, County, Township and School Orders, for all of which the highest prices will be paid At Olmsted's. Coudersport, Pa. Nov. 18, 1864.

GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT: THE STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR. Complete in one very large Volume of 1000 pages

THIS work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the "great conflict." It contains a reading matter equal to three large octavo volumes, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers, and energetic young men in want of profitable employment will find this a rare chance to make money. We have Agents clearing \$250 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant; for proof of the above send for circulars and see terms. Address: JONES BROTHERS & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BUCKEYE STRAW-CUTTER

PATENTED, JULY, 1864, BY PORTER & SMITH. THOUSANDS of these Machines are being made and sold, and give more Universal Satisfaction than any other Straw or Stalk-Cutter in market. It has no equaling about and can be made or repaired in any country town. The Knife is stationary—Box vibrates—feeds itself—cuts on top of the knife—cuts everything square of any length you wish, and does not make ragged work of it even with a dull Knife.

Price, \$12. Samples of Machines can be seen at shop of the undersigned. Manufactured and for sale by N. H. GOODSELL. Coudersport, Pa., Oct. 2, 1865.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and sexual systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOWARTH, Howard Association No 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13th July 1864.

COUDERSPORT AND SHIPPEN STAGE ROUTE.

MESSRS. GLASSMIRE & WHITE'S daily line of Stages will leave Coudersport, until further notice, at 8 o'clock in the morning, arriving in Shippens at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and will leave Shippens on the arrival of the morning train, at 10:30, arriving in Coudersport about 5 o'clock, P. M. Travelers are referred to the Time-Table of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, which will be found inserted in this paper, for further particulars about the advantages of this route. New York passengers will save 30 MILES TRAVEL AND 5 HOURS TIME by taking this route in preference to that of the Erie Railroad. NO CHANGE OF CABS BETWEEN SHIPPEN AND NEW YORK. Fine, new, comfortable wagons and good teams are kept on the Stage Route. Each week business attended to with care. D. F. GLASSMIRE, MILES WHITE, Proprietors. Coudersport, Pa., Oct. 9, 1864.

Latest from Sherman!

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