

Mr. Lincoln's Entrance Into Washington.

While in Washington city, early in December, 1864, the writer of this article called on the President, with Isaac N. Arnold member of Congress from Chicago, one of Mr. Lincoln's most trusted personal friends.

"I arrived at Philadelphia on the 21st. I agreed to stop over night, and on the following morning hoist the flag over Independence Hall. In the evening there was a great crowd where I received my friends at the Continental Hotel.

"I didn't like that. I had made engagements to visit Harrisburg, and go from there to Baltimore, and I resolved to do so. I could not believe there was a plot to murder me.

"When I was making my way back to my room, through crowds of people, I met Frederick Seward. We went together to my room, when he told me that he had been sent, at the instance of his father and General Scott, to inform me that their detectives, in Baltimore, had discovered a plot there to assassinate me.

"The next morning I raised the flag over Independence Hall, and then went to Harrisburg with Mr. Sumner, Major (now General) Hunter, Mr. Judd, Mr. Lamson and others. There I met the Legislature and people, and waited until the time appointed for me to leave.

"In New York some friend had given me a new beaver hat in a box, and in it had placed a soft wool hat. I had this hat in my room. Having informed a very few friends of the secret of my new movement, and the cause, I put on an old overcoat I had with me, and putting the soft hat in my pocket, I walked out of the house at a back door, bare-headed, without exciting any special curiosity.

"We went back to Philadelphia, and found a message there from Pinkerton (who had returned to Baltimore), that the conspirators had held their final meeting that evening, and it was doubtful whether they had the nerve to attempt the execution of their purpose.

GEN. GEARY IN HISTORY.

We have before us the second and recently published volume of "The Great Rebellion: a History of the Civil War in the United States," by J. T. Headley, the well known author of "Napoleon and his Marshals," and "Washington and his Generals."

"All this time heavy and incessant volleys of musketry arose from the spot where Geary was struggling against overwhelming numbers. The fighting here was desperate, and several times he was nearly overborne; but with that tenacity which has always distinguished him, he still clung to his position, and at length hurled the enemy back, compelling him to take refuge on Lookout mountain.

they were dearly won, for his son, a captain, was killed."

And on page 264, when describing the battle of Lookout mountain, the writer says again:

"At this juncture the scene became one of most exciting interest. The thick fog, which had heretofore rested in dense folds upon the sides of the mountain, concealing the combatants from view, suddenly lifted to the summit of the lofty ridge, revealing to the anxious gaze of thousands in the valleys and on the plains below a scene such as is witnessed but once in a century.

"So much for the present, as to the written history of Gen. Geary. And while all this glorious struggle was going on, where was Mr. Heister Clymer? On this or any other battle-field risking his life in the service of his country? not at all. But some one may say, perhaps, he was, while at home, sustaining the National Administration in its efforts to crush the rebellion which was threatening the life of the nation.

"Our Court was a serious affair—too serious to be spoken of lightly. Criminals could not be found—one man had been assaulted, but not battered. His Honor seemed resigned; legal gentlemen, desperate. However their wasted energies were recuperated at the close of the week by fishing for trout, with what success; the Clerk has not informed us.

"Hon. James Humphrey, Member of Congress from Brooklyn, died in that city on Friday night at two o'clock. He was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1811, and graduated at Amherst College, in 1831.

"Jeff. Davis, in his book edited by Dr. Craven, says: "Birth is a guaranty we do not ignore in raising stock, nor should we in growing men."

IN MEMORIAM.—The Rochester Democrat proposes to erect a monument in honor of the defunct Democracy, and offers the following as an inscription:

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, A kind husband of SLAVERY, an indulgent father of RIOTS, and a firm friend of REBELLION.

The tender plant that north winds chilled, Has drooped and withered in its prime; But what the snowy ballot killed, May flourish in a warmer clime.

There is no doubt but that the admission of Tennessee will be a fact accomplished perhaps by the fourth of July. The feeling in favor of it on the Republican side of the House is almost unanimous.

Jenny Lind is soon to sing for the last time in public, at Dusseldorf. Jenny's voice is slightly cracked.

A garrotter undertook to practice his art upon a physician of Cincinnati, a few nights since, who had been called up at a late hour to visit a patient. The disciple of Esculapius turned upon the ruffian and gave him a tremendous thrashing. The doctor was fortunately a gymnast and boxer.

The morals of the people at Evansville, Indiana, must be sadly deteriorating, judging from the following which we clip from the Courier:

"It is bad enough in all conscience that our young men ruin themselves by drinking, but it seems that this destructive habit is spreading among the young ladies. Fancy drinks are mixed up, containing liquor, not only at parties, but at the saloons frequented by the ladies."

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa. Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

FOR GOVERNOR: GEN'L J. W. GEARY, Of Cumberland county.

We think our friends for the interest they have taken in the circulation of the JOURNAL. No matter how humble our efforts for good may be, it is a gratification to know that they are appreciated.

A Special meeting of the Union League was held on Wednesday evening last, at which remarks were made by Messrs. Strang and Niles, of Tioga, and Messrs. Mann, Kilbourne, Austin and McAlarney of Potter.

SOCIABLE. All who would like to contribute their mites to aid the suffering in our Southern States, are invited to meet at Mr. Hamilton's, in this village, on Friday evening, June 29. By order of the Committee.

Purgatory—a cow with a big bell on, cropping grass under your window at night, when you want to sleep.

Three doors south-east of Purgatory—a landlord pounding up a Deputy Post Master at half-past four in the morning.

Is there no remedy? The towns around us are preparing to celebrate the coming Fourth of July. What is to be done in Coudersport? Surely this year should be celebrated. Peace, Freedom, Justice, are three things much desired, dearly bought, and of short duration.

Our Court was a serious affair—too serious to be spoken of lightly. Criminals could not be found—one man had been assaulted, but not battered. His Honor seemed resigned; legal gentlemen, desperate. However their wasted energies were recuperated at the close of the week by fishing for trout, with what success; the Clerk has not informed us.

The Agitator says the strike of the Morris Run miners is at an end. It thinks the Circus a "big thing." Compliments the Constable and police for maintaining order—such a state of things being a rarity. Cobb is glad he has no boys. Be careful of the girls, they may adopt papa's ideas of retribution and play at Miss Harris's game.

Hon. James Humphrey, Member of Congress from Brooklyn, died in that city on Friday night at two o'clock. He was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1811, and graduated at Amherst College, in 1831.

Dan Rice, who was not present, attracted quite a crowd to his show. The collection of animals was interesting, the performance a failure, the managers gentlemen in appearance and conduct, but we are sorry to say that some of the crowd of hangers on were not so, being petty little hotel thieves, as with their disappearance also disappeared articles from some of our hotels.

The Coudersport Library Association has purchased the following books, which are open to all: Across the Continent, The Gold Brick, Aurora Leigh, Herman, Marsh's Temperance Recollections, Lord Macaulay's Speeches in Parliament, Asphodel, Walks from Eden, Diary of Kitty Trivelpy, Ebenezer, Faith Garth's Girlhood, Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family, The Gayworthy's, Livingstone's Expedition to the Gambia, Agassiz's Geological Sketches, Josh Billings, Adrift in Dixie, The Masquerade, and Kennet. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

The Union League has been permanently organized by the election of the following officers: President—D. C. Larrabee. 1st Vice President—H. J. Olmsted. 2nd "—Jno. M. Hamilton. Treasurer—P. A. Stebbins, Jr. Secretary—M. W. McAlarney.

The Rooms are in the Olmsted Block, entrance by the JOURNAL OFFICE stairway, are open every day and evening. The friends are invited to call—all the prominent papers on file.

Hon. Lewis Cass died on Sunday at his home in Detroit, aged nearly 84 years. His long, varied, and honorable career is well known to the people. When 25 years old he was a member of the Legislature of Ohio; was afterward appointed marshal of the State by Jefferson; served as a Colonel in the war with Great Britain, and rose to Brigadier-General in the regular army; was General Harrison's aid at the battle of the Thames; was made Governor of Michigan by Madison, and had a powerful influence in harmonizing and regulating our Indian relations; was made Secretary of War by Jackson in 1821; sent as Minister to France in 1836; elected to the United States Senate in 1845; resigned in 1848; re-elected to the Senate in 1849; appointed Secretary of State by Buchanan, and finally returned to private life by resignation in December, 1860.

Gen. Geary's reception in various parts of the State, which he is the recipient of, are of the most enthusiastic character. He is hailed by the soldiers as one of their ablest leaders and greeted by the people as one of their bravest defenders.

When the Rebellion was precipitated, the Government leaders, in order to obstruct the Government in the effort to crush the rebellion, declared that the war on the part of the authorities was solely and only for the benefit of the negro. Now that the war is over, every act tending to the punishment of traitors, it is insisted by the same men, is but a step towards the elevation of the negro.

How often do we hear men and women complain "I cannot get anything to stay on my stomach; I am compelled to eat Graham bread and the plainest food, and then must suffer from it." Reader, this is Dyspepsia—we bid you eat as heartily as you please, and anything you choose, even the richest food, and if you will follow it with a single spoonful of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, you need not fear any distressing effects from it.

The more moderate of the Southern papers ask the loyal North to forgive and forget. Forgiveness, in the Divine plan, follows repentance and reformation. The South asks for forgiveness as a condition precedent to repentance and reformation.

It is possible to forgive, but not to forget. The perfidy of the Southern politicians and their Northern allies will dwell in memory forever. The treason of Judas Iscariot, and of Benedict Arnold, remain fresh in memory still. As the latter never brought forth "fruits meet for repentance," so he remains unforgiven by the American people to this day.

When the rebels and their allies bring forth "fruits meet for repentance," we shall go for forgiveness. Not a day earlier. So long as they hold their cause just, there can be no union; for light and darkness do not dwell together. Nor do vice and virtue strike hands. Politicians do not see far enough ahead to avoid absurdity.—Agitator.

A Good Comparison.—Said a Charleston farmer to us the other day: "As I was coming to town, the thought struck me that one rule applied to the earth and to men. That is—a strong, healthy, well-kept man will endure hunger and thirst, and hard work, with but little wear; the weakly, ill-kept man is prostrated by any of these trials. So with farms: when well cultivated and well cared for, they endure drought and cold spring weather, and still produce good crops; but the poorly tilled farm cannot endure drought or late seasons. The land has no surplus vigor to resist adverse influences.—Agitator.

Dan Rice's Elephant on a "Tear." Our readers will remember the elephant "Romeo," with Dan Rice's show, which was in this city a week ago. This animal for some time has been showing indications of a spirit of insubordination. He showed a bad disposition on the road between Carbonate and Mt. Pleasant, refusing to turn out for teams, &c. Arriving at New Millers, and still being unruly, Rice concluded to subdue him, and for this purpose they chained his hind legs to a tree, and endeavored to fasten a rope to his fore leg, and by this means throw him. After many fruitless attempts, the effort was successful. The rope was attached to a tackle, and sixteen men combined their strength to pull him down. He fooled them. With a blow of his trunk he released his fore leg, and by a tremendous effort broke the chains. The men scattered in all directions pursued by the animal. One of them saved his life by bounding over a fence, and the elephant, for satisfaction, threw down a long span of it.

At 11 o'clock they had managed to throw him, and with clubs and spikes were endeavoring to subdue him. Some fifty shots were fired and took effect in his trunk and other portions of his body, but they were only flesh bites and were but skin deep.—Scranton Herald, June 9.

Hon. E. McPherson will issue in a few weeks a Political Manual for 1866, beginning with the accession of Pres. Johnson in April, 1865, and extending to the date of publication. It will be full, accurate and impartial, and will be an indispensable book for politicians and political students of all parties. It will contain President Johnson's proclamations and orders on all subjects; his principal interviews and speeches; veto messages, with the bills vetoed and the veto thereon; actions of the rebellious States on Reconstruction; the legislation of the different States respecting freedmen; votes in Congress on all important bills; the various propositions on reconstruction and the votes thereon; a corroboration of the constitution with the anti-slavery amendment; details of Lee's and Johnston's surrenders; Gen Grant's orders; political platforms; list of Senators and Representatives, and in short everything of political moment that has transpired since the close of the war. The contents are classified and arranged according to subjects and dates, are thoroughly indexed. There is no man in the country so competent to perform the task of preparing such a work as Mr. McPherson, and the accuracy and impartiality of the book can be confidently relied upon. It will be issued in a few weeks, and orders will be filled in the order which they are received. The price of the book will be 75 cts. in paper cover, and \$1 in cloth—sent free of postage on receipt of the money. Address Hon. E. McPherson, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

The crowd visiting our town last week was very respectable and well-behaved. We saw but one man under the serious influence of bad whiskey.

One of the best evidences of the feeling of the people upon the great constitutional amendment recently proposed by Congress, is the action taken by the Union State Convention of Ohio, we may safely presume that the expression of opinion throughout the country will be identical, and that should the proposed extra session of the Legislature be called, in accordance with the suggestion of Governor Curtin, that the article will speedily be made a part of the Great Covenant.

A writer in the North American Review says of James Gordon Bennett, Editor of the N. Y. Herald, that "the whole of his power as a writer consists in his detection of the evil in things that are good, and of the falsehood in things that are true, and of the ridiculous in things that are important." And again, "What are we to think of a man who is at once so able and so false? It would be incorrect to call him a liar, because he is wanting in that sense of truth by violating which a man makes himself a liar. We can not call him a traitor, for his heart knows no country; nor an infidel, for all the serious and high concerns of man are to him as jest. Defective is the word to apply to such as he. As far as he goes, he is good; and if the commodity in which he deals were cotton or sugar, we could commend his enterprise and tact." Is this not severe to say, and with so much truth, of the most successful American Journalist?

This month, three years ago, was one of thrilling interest to the whole Northern people, but more particularly to the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland. General Lee with an army of a hundred thousand strong, had invaded these States. Terror seized upon many of the people, and there was mounting in hot haste and flight. York was surrendered to the rebels; Wrightsville was occupied, and the bridge across the Susquehanna at that place was destroyed. As soon as the Government became apprised of the movements of the enemy, Gen. Meade, who then commanded the army of the Potomac, was sent up to intercept and to beat Lee off. The two armies met at Gettysburg on the first day of July, and fought one of the most sanguinary battles of the war. General Lee was defeated and driven across the Potomac. General Geary was conspicuous in that fight, his division killing and wounding over seven thousand of the enemy. This was a decisive engagement and its success relieved the people of Pennsylvania of the rebel brigades. York was assailed one hundred thousand dollars, and paid forty thousand of it. Had the battle of Gettysburg been lost, we should have had sixty thousand dollars more to pay. Every soldier who fought in this battle upon our side deserves the highest praise. To General Geary the people of this section owe a debt of gratitude which money cannot liquidate. He distinguished himself by courage and gallantry on this bloody field. Amid the thunder of cannon, the screaming shell, the whistle of bullets, and the clash of sabres, always in the thickest of the fight was this gallant officer, forgetful of self, and intent only on winning victory for Union and freedom. Let the people of this State not forget the man who periled his life for their sake. All hail! gallant hero, you have fairly and honorably won the laurels you so modestly wear. If Gen. Geary had rendered no other services than those he performed at Gettysburg, he would deserve to receive the thanks, not only of the people of his native State, but of the whole country at large. The man who will thus fight for his country, can be safely trusted with his country's honor.—York True Democrat.

CHEVALRY IN CONGRESS. Gen. Rousseau has re-introduced his bill into Congress again. We had hoped that it had passed away with Brooks and his imitators who croaked the whip of the slave driver over Congress in other days; but Gen. Rousseau has attained the unenviable fame of repeating the disgraceful scenes of the cowardly brag and bully because of some imaginary offense in debate with a fellow member, who is a minister and a non-combatant. The correspondent of the Enquirer in his dispatch of the 14th inst. thus describes the affair:

As Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, was crossing the platform this afternoon he was overtaken by Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky, a much taller and more athletic man, who carried in his right hand a rattan cane one-third of an inch in diameter. Placing his left hand on Mr. Grinnell's shoulder, Rousseau hurriedly asked him why he had not retracted his remarks on Monday. Mr. Grinnell, rather astonished, replied that he had nothing to say.

Rousseau then declared that he would make him retract, and gave him several severe blows with the cane, right and left, in the broadest style in which Brooks assaulted Sumner, except that the blows fell lower, two on the shoulders two on the neck, and two on the face. On the last blow the cane was shattered into fragments and Rousseau ceased his attack. Meanwhile, Grinnell had endeavored to arrest the blows, which were aimed at his head, receiving a portion of one blow on his head.

As Rousseau ceased, Grinnell said, "You haven't hurt me." Rousseau replied, "I didn't want to hurt you; I wanted to disgrace you." Gen. Grinnell, followed by several of his friends who acted as his escort. Mr. Grinnell is not suffering any ill effects from the blows which he received, and it is probable that tomorrow his assailant will be brought before the bar of the House, perhaps, to be expelled for this unjustifiable assault.

The provocation which Rousseau alleged hurt his honor, took place last Monday, when he made an uncalled for and improper assault upon both speaker Colfax and Mr. Grinnell, which the latter resisted. It took Rousseau four days to find out that his honor needed the aid of the bludgeon to repair it.

Excuse our Notice. WHEREAS, the undersigned having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Edward A. Doud, late of Harrison township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to those knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. MRS. E. M. DAVIS, June 26, 1866. A. A. SWETLAND, J. E. T.

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Changed in a Moment, to the richest conceivable black or brown, by a simple application of Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, N. York Street, Boston. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. June 19.

Itch! Itch! Itch! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! WHEATON'S OINTMENT, Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours! Also cures SAIT, BRUISES, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 60 cents to WHEATON & PORTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States, June 1, 1865. No notice by letter.

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