

Removal of the Tax on Real Estate.

The report of the State Treasurer concludes with the following important suggestions, which will meet with a hearty response from every citizen, and which it is hoped will be deemed by the Legislature as of sufficient consequence to be embodied into a law.

By the estimate, heretofore annexed, of our receipts and expenditures for the coming year, it will be seen that our receipts are expected to reach the sum of \$5,426,000, and our expenditures during the same period, the sum of \$3,523,000. By levying a tax of one per cent. on the capital of banks, and the exercise of proper diligence in collecting our taxes on corporations, licenses, &c., the receipts are really made to reach \$6,000,000, while the expenditures, with the least possible effort, can be reduced to \$3,300,000. Under these circumstances, it is worthy of serious inquiry whether the funds of the State are not now in a condition to dispense altogether with tax on real estate, leaving it to be taxed only for county and township purposes. It should be the endeavor of the State, as far as possible, to collect her revenue from sources that cannot be reached by counties and towns. At the time of creating the last war loan, the first thing seized upon for its repayment was real estate; and now, the war is over, why should it not be the first to receive the benefits of peace? From all parts of the country we hear the cry of high rents, and much of the necessity for this arises from the high local taxation rendered necessary to liquidate debts incurred by counties and towns to pay bounties for the war. Presuming that our receipts will be \$5,426,000 00 Our expenses 3,300,000 00

There would be a balance of 2,126,000 00 From which deduct tax on real estate 1,600,000 00

Leaving a balance of 526,000 00 We will still have a balance in the Treasury of \$526,000 over and above all necessary expenditures. If we add to this a tax on banks, of \$470,000, it will give us \$996,000—nearly a million of dollars to be appropriated to the redemption of the public debt. From this statement, it seems clear to me that we could get along without levying one dollar of tax on the real estate of the Commonwealth. We can, at least, suspend its collection for a year or two, until we have tried the experiment.

A TAX ON COTTON.

The Comptroller of the currency warmly advocates, in the report he recently transmitted to Congress, a tax on cotton and tobacco for the purpose of laying a portion of the burdens of our public debt upon foreign countries. He says that "it is estimated that the cotton crop the next year will amount to between two and a half and three millions of bales; a tax of ten per cent. upon the value of the crop would produce \$125,000,000. It is reasonable to suppose that the annual crop of cotton, after two or three years, will equal in amount the average of the crop for a few years previous to 1861, which was about four and a half millions of bales. A tax of eight cents per pound on that quantity would produce \$180,000,000. Three-fourths of the crops of cotton and tobacco are exported; that proportion, therefore, of the tax on those articles would be paid by foreign countries, and to that extent contribute to the liquidation of the public debt and relief of our own people." Our readers will remember that some months ago we repeatedly urged in our columns, the adoption of the policy indicated above, and we are glad that the attention of Congress has been officially directed to it. Foreign nations—particularly Great Britain—have been plundering us very effectively during the last few years, because of the inflation of our currency; our market has been one of the best in the world to sell their fabrics, and one of the poorest to buy in, and besides, Confederate cruisers have crippled our commerce and Canada has been made a grand depot for smuggling operations to defraud our revenue laws. By a tax on cotton and tobacco we should be enabled to give them a Rowland for their Oliver and eventually to obtain full compensation for all the losses they have inflicted upon us.

HORRIBLE SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.—A frightful story comes from Bautzen, Saxony, concerning the execution of a man named Botone, who had been sentenced to death for murder. Arriving at the top of the steps of guillotine, Botone, instead of submitting to the attention of the executioner, engaged in a frightful struggle with him and his assistant. He bit all who came near him, and fought furiously, trying out from time to time to the public to save him, and asserting his innocence. A fresh batch of men came to the assistance of the executioner, but even then it was impossible to get the condemned man under the fatal knife. At last, after a quarter of an hour passed in vehement struggles, an exceptionally strong *bedeau de justice* seized him by the hair and threw him down. He was tied with the leather thongs usually employed for that purpose; but more than once broke them to pieces. At last he was secured, after a terrible struggle, and having been fastened to the plank, was thrust under the blade of the guillotine, which fell immediately and ended the strife. His last words were "Himn justice is butchery."

AN IMPORTANT BOUNTY DECISION.—The following communication from Hon. J. Brodhead, Second Comptroller, was addressed to the Paymaster General on the 20th of last month: "It has been brought to my notice that certain claim agents are advertising that they are engaged in the collection of 'extra bounty' from two to three hundred dollars for soldiers who enlisted in 1861 and 1862, and at other times when only \$100 was paid, and are thus fraudulently obtaining possession of soldiers' discharges. In no case except that of Veterans, his the extra bounty referred to been authorized, nor can it be paid without further legislation, and it is very important that soldiers should not part with their discharges through a misrepresentation of their rights. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of giving official notice that in no case except as above, is a soldier who enlisted prior to June 25th, 1863, entitled to more than \$100 bounty."

There is not a word of truth in the statement that Chief Justice Chaney had petitioned the Governor of New York for the pardon of Rotcham, the gold check forger.

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa. Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

M. W. McALARNY, Editor.

From the South.

Taylor Farm, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 14, '66. After tea to-night, it was proposed to have some music. I found the JOURNAL, Mr. Bemis went to the melodeon, we gathered round and sang some of the old tunes. After "Bac-a," "Boonton," and "Come Home," I naturally enough felt like resuming my talk to you. Probably I shall not find a better time to describe my school, as it has not been in operation long enough for us to know pretty nearly what it is. Our school house is a new wooden building, some ninety by thirty feet. It seems to be double flanked, and is battened inside and out. For ceiling overhead, there is tent cloth nailed to the joists. About six feet are partitioned off for an entrance; there are two inside doors with platform, desk and blackboard between, like a northern school house. The farther end is divided into two rooms, some twenty-seven by fourteen feet inside. The house fronts the north, and my room is in the south-west corner, and will probably be less comfortable in June than it is of a sunny day now. The rooms are furnished with benches like our recitation seats. My room has thirteen of these benches, each just six feet long, and one seat running across the back end of the room. On these seats from fifty-seven to sixty-three persons have found sitting room nearly every day since New Years. I have twenty boys of ages varying from seven to seventeen, as nearly as I can tell. Few know their ages correctly. The first month I had them all in one class. They read in Sanders' Second Reader, recite in Cornell's Primary Geography, and a small Mental Arithmetic called Table Book. They stand up to recite; there is no room for a recitation bench. They stand with the tallest boys in the middle, and the order is so well understood, that if a new boy comes in, the boys put him in nearly the right place of their own accord. At the head stands George Hawkins, a boy of about nine, full-blooded black. He was neither absent nor late last month, gets every word of every lesson, and is pretty nearly a model boy. Near the middle of the class stands Cornelius Cole, seventeen years of age, son of free parents. He is about half white, grave and dignified as a judge, faithful and diligent in study, and esteemed by Mr. Bemis as the most trusty boy he has had to deal with. At the foot stand little Frank Stone, a yellow boy, who never, either in class or out, looks in his book except he is told to; that I can see, yet manages to read about as well as the best of them. How he does it is still a mystery to me. The class is filled up with as varying quality as you would find in any school, only I have none of as low grade as I have seen in school. There are none on the place. About half the girls are in the Second Reader, and of equal age with the boys, though most of them are older. The remainder are in the First Reader. My best class in that is the little ones from six to twelve years old. I have offered them rewards for learning, the definitions, and it would do you good to see them study! Most of them are on hand every time. The lowest class is composed of women from twenty-five to fifty years old who come three or four days in a week, anxious to learn to read, yet getting on as slowly as you would naturally expect.

Some of the children bring their books in bags hung by a strap over their shoulder, and the more careful ones keep the bag hung to their pecks all day, with all the books in it they are not using. The rest lay their books and caps on the bench by their side, or under the seat on the floor, and they fare somewhat as books naturally would under such circumstances. Last week we went down one afternoon and drove a row of nails on the boys' side of the house. I did not think of them in the morning, but the boys discovered them the instant we went in, and he who sat next the wall was the best fellow. Books, bags and caps were hung up quickly. The schools meet in the large room for prayers, then we sing for fifteen or twenty minutes. Mr. Bemis leads with a violin which helps a good deal. They learn a new tune very quick. Then, as a signal, the scholars go to their respective rooms, and each teacher calls his or her own roll. The door is locked during prayers, and the children answer "present" or "tardy" as they were in before or after the door was locked. We anticipated trouble in getting correct answers, but I find very little. Altogether, they seem to me intensely human. E. C. H.

AN IMPORTANT BOUNTY DECISION.—The following communication from Hon. J. Brodhead, Second Comptroller, was addressed to the Paymaster General on the 20th of last month: "It has been brought to my notice that certain claim agents are advertising that they are engaged in the collection of 'extra bounty' from two to three hundred dollars for soldiers who enlisted in 1861 and 1862, and at other times when only \$100 was paid, and are thus fraudulently obtaining possession of soldiers' discharges. In no case except that of Veterans, his the extra bounty referred to been authorized, nor can it be paid without further legislation, and it is very important that soldiers should not part with their discharges through a misrepresentation of their rights. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of giving official notice that in no case except as above, is a soldier who enlisted prior to June 25th, 1863, entitled to more than \$100 bounty."

Clippings and Scribblings.

Poor—the Sighting. A mutual friend—money. Not a popular nag—the night mare. To remove stains from the character—get rich. Died—a lady aged 106 years, at St. Louis last week. Killed by the plague—forty thousand cattle, in England. Tin, silver and golden weddings are beneficent nights for married beggars. Issued—by the War Department, an order, to muster out 1,022 general officers. Most bachelors are smart, but it is only husbands who are now shrewd. Love in a cottage is all very well when you own the cottage, and have plenty of money at interest. There are but two survivors of all those who participated in the Revolutionary war. Beware of pretended friends. They make much of you, to make a good deal out of you. In one of the letters opened, at the dead-letter office in Washington were \$20,000 in bonds. Being asked—a wag—what kind of wood he supposed the Freedmen's Bureau was made of, replied, Ebony. The hardest thing to hold in the world is an unruled tongue. It beats a hot smoothing iron and a kicking horse. The young lady who fainted away has been told by her family, that it would be more delicate for her to faint at home. He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself, for every man has need to be forgiven. Sambo, which race has the harder scull the white or black? Guess de white race, 'cause many of 'em are copperheads. Put on a new dress—the Pittsburg Gazette last week? It is the oldest, and one of the best papers in Western Pennsylvania. A Connecticut lady sent a forty-eight pound turkey to President Johnson for a New Years gift. Prentice says "It is not enough that you are praised by the good; you have failed somewhere in your duty if you are not cursed by the bad." Forbidden to sell anything but state bread—the bakers in Quebec; the medical faculty having decided that new bread promotes cholera. Expresses the opinion—"Fall's Journal of Health," that buckwheat cakes contain more nourishment for less money than any other article of food. Some people are never abreast of the age. They dive into the stream of the past and don't come up again; their heads stick in the mud at the bottom. Charles Lamb when a little boy, walking in a church yard with his sister, and reading epigrams, said to her, "Mary, where's all the naughty people buried?" Wesc's eggs of "Pharaoh's serpents" are for sale at some of our business places. Our devil thinks if these "serpents" are any connection of the copperhead breed the eggs should be destroyed. A fact—bad men are never completely happy, although possessed of everything that this world can bestow; and good men are never completely miserable, although deprived of everything that the world can take away. A Greek maid, being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, replied: "I will bring him what gold cannot purchase—a virtuous wife, a virtuous without stain, which is all that decends to me from my parents." A hem I—a man, in stopping his paper recently, wrote: "I think folks don't read to spend their money on papers, my father never did, an every body and he was the smartest in the country, and had got the intelligentest family of boys that ever duggertaters." The rebellious South are now kicking at the doors of Congress and begging to come in! That it will be opened no doubt. But it should be remembered that the *hemlock* closed the door, unceremoniously, in 1861. They fought hard for four years to keep it closed. Suppose we now insist upon four years of praying? Would it not be fair? SLEEPY WALKER.—Toper's Soliloquy—Leave him their time to fall, The reason too, 's the same— Both come of getting dry, Put here's the 3^d formulae, twixt 'em and me, I fall more harder and more frequently. Sober men "Have their time to fall," these icy times, as well as leaves and toppers, and the best thing to do is to insure in the TRAX-SLIXERS of HARTFORD, at the Journal Office. Another counterfeit greenback \$10 bill has made its appearance. The signatures of Spinner and Cincinnatus are good but the portrait of Mr. Lincoln is coarse, and the bill generally much heavier in appearance than the real genuine. The Interior Department has just issued to the State of Iowa a swamp land patent of upwards of 30,000 acres. The Land Office is currently engaged in bringing the work to a close for that State. The Louisville Democrat, the organ of the pro-slavery men of Kentucky, says that no race of men could have behaved better than the negroes during the trying scenes of the white men's insurrection. Dr. R. B. Bradford, a democrat who has held the office of Public Administrator in New York for several years, confesses to having used from thirty-five to forty thousand dollars of trust funds in stock speculations, and of the democratic papers raising a howl over the fact? HIGH PRICE OF PAPER.—Again the combinations among unprincipled speculators has increased the price of paper up to the highest point reached during the war. When gold was at nearly three hundred per cent, paper was no higher than now. It is simply an unnecessary and unyielding combination among manufacturers, which keeps up the price. No publisher of a paper can afford to supply his subscribers at the price which they now pay, and unless the prices for materials comes down, the price of subscription must go up. Those publishers who hastened to decrease the price as soon as the war was over, now find themselves in an embarrassed condition. One thing is certain; no subscriber should expect to receive a paper unless it is paid in advance.—Wet Branch Bulletin.

Senator Lowry's Speech.

[As the contest between the Atlantic & Great Western and the Pennsylvania railroad seems to be overshadowing all other interests in the State, we publish below the remarks of the able and honest Senator from Erie on the resolutions offered by the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Bigham. Mr. Speaker, I will most cheerfully raise my voice in defense of these resolutions. With the convictions which I have upon this subject I would terribly sit against my conscience, my constituents and my country did I not speak in favor of and vote for their adoption. Not for a kingdom, sir, would I vote against the first one. It is in the following words: 1st. Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be instructed to adopt a liberal policy, either by a report of a general law for the organization of railroad companies, or special charters to all roads, calculated to develop the resources of any and all parts of the State. Who is it, Mr. Speaker, that is to be injured by developing all parts of the State?—That, sir, does not fully express it. Who, pray, Senators, tell me—who is not to be benefited by adopting "a liberal policy," and developing the great resources of all parts of the State? Mr. Speaker, I need not tell you that Pennsylvania is by far richer than any of her sister States in all things except statesmanship. In that respect we are so very poor that we have none to do us reverence. But we have brought down on ourselves the scorn and contempt of right thinking men. Pennsylvania to-day stands convicted before the world as a people who are impoverishing themselves at the bidding of a corporation which has become a "government," and a government which does not rule us wisely—a government that has forged chains and shackles for the people, some of which are being used by the Atlantic and Great Western railroad—a great railroad—to unshackle the limbs of those who forged them. I take it for granted that the Atlantic and Great Western railroad wants legislation, although they never told me so.—This greatest highway of the nineteenth century has entered our State, and we all should receive her with open arms. Let her main trunk run down from the lakes to the Susquehanna. Let her greet Philadelphia with her right leg by way of the Reading railroad, and her left New York by the Catawissa. Let her take the capital of our country in the hollow of her right hand, and let her left seize that of the Queen's dominions, and thus bind us together with bands of iron that can never be broken. Let the coal buried in the loins of our mountains come forth and be exchanged for corn in Illinois. Let the oil, breathing like an earthy snake in the valleys of our State, come forth from her womb. Let the Senator from Blair (Mr. Hall) act as the midwife; let him do it now. He has confined it beyond its time. Why should these great blessings of God be taken away from us? John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave? Rather let us march on to warm and light the world. Illinois is, this cold day, burning corn for fuel, the cobs of which are as large as most as hand spikes; and she looks upon us as heathens, that wedo not let her baste with greater facilities to feed our hungry poor and to warm and light their own shivering sons of toil. The valley of the great Mississippi is full of commerce from the northwest to the eastern cities much of which would come by rail through our own State did we give them the facilities. The northwest is roaring with anger against Pennsylvania for not affording more ample and cheaper facilities for transportation between us. Commerce is on her very belly pleading for us. She is now at Washington, asking that a canal be cut and locks made around the Niagara falls. O, Pennsylvania Pennsylvania, what a spectacle is this; your own money proposed to be taken from the treasury of the General Government to construct a work to place the riches of the west on the bosom of the St. Lawrence, out of the reach of our State, and the metropolis of our State, rather than let a railroad be constructed through the centre of the State, that would enrich the whole people, and particularly enrich the city of Erie and the city of Philadelphia. Mr. NICHOLS. Will the Senator from Erie inform me how many votes the proposition in the House, at Washington obtained to build locks around Niagara falls? If I recollect aright they got very few votes for the project. Mr. LOWRY. The vote was light there but commerce is an engine that never tires, and it is back again, and if Pennsylvania persists in its mad policy, she will build that canal, she must build it. Pennsylvania can no more prevent commerce from finding an outlet to the seaboard from the West than she can dam up Niagara with a wheelbarrow. Mr. NICHOLS. My recollection of the bill spoken of by the Senator from Erie was this: During the rebellion the mouth of the Mississippi was blockaded by the Southern Confederacy, and such an outlet was desirable to pass the batteries at New Orleans. Mr. LOWRY. The gentleman is ingenious but that is all I can say for him in connection with this subject. The proposition to build a canal around the falls of Niagara is older than the rebellion and the narrow, suicidal policy of Pennsylvania is the most eloquent tongue that ever spoke or ever will speak in its defence. Pennsylvania stands to-day before the world a blind giant, trying to commit suicide. This wrong against our State must awaken the people in the valleys and the

mountains, and I give fair notice to the Senator on my left (Mr. HALL) that I will fight it to the death. All wrong and injustice has its hour. Justice alone lives to the end of time. Men stand but an hour, then die, and bad men are damned but righteousness endureth for ever. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back, somebody has said; and I repeat it here, that Pennsylvania is peaceful in her slumbers but terrible in her wakefulness, of which the Senator from Blair will please take notice. There is an army in favor of a general railroad law, and when the people fully understand how the Pennsylvania railroad company's policy is at war with their interests they cannot control them were they an hundred times as strong as they really are. The second resolution is in these words: 2d. That the construction of a through line on the route indicated in the contract between the Atlantic and Great Western Reading railroad companies, with branches to Pittsburg and Erie, ought to be encouraged by appropriate legislation. Mr. Speaker, I have already anticipated this in the remarks I have made. These are great and self-evident propositions which require no defence, and to argue them is to dilute and weaken their force. The positions taken may be assailed, but they cannot be controverted. It commends itself to the conviction of impartial minds, and there I leave it. Every unprejudiced man who can read the bill can appreciate it. This then Mr. Speaker, brings us down to the third resolution, which I will read: 3d. That the extension of the Conococheague railroad eastward in the direction of Baltimore and Washington, with branches to connect with the Lebanon Valley railroad, is alike required by the commerce of the country and the local claims of the counties through which the same would pass. The Senator from Allegheny (Mr. BIGHAM) and the Senator from Blair (Mr. HALL) may debate the question as to what Judge Grier has decided and has not decided as long as they please; I have read all that is published—that he ever said upon the subject—and I had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that Judge Grier had decided for and against both of them. Neither, sir, do I see that it is very important, if we pass a general railroad law, how the question is decided. Senators, will you in the nineteenth century declare that the people of Pittsburg have not the right to go to Washington and Baltimore by the most direct route? If you so decide you sustain the doctrine that the Pennsylvania Central railroad, to benefit its stockholders; has the right to control the locomotion of the children of God at the expense of the individual.—This for the benefit of a corporation! From any such doctrine, thank God I stand delivered. I was in the Senate when the representatives of the Pennsylvania railroad company came into the House and commanded their Senators to take the life of Abel. The Senator from Berks shakes his head in indignation as I approach the subject. He did not, still it was done. Not one drop of its blood is upon my hands. The bill—the infamous bill passed and the "cock crew thrice." The corporation that could not give the most direct communication to the people of the West, from motives of unholy gain, deliberately took the life of one that could. It broke up its road—it consecrated its estate to its own use. We did this most infamous and diabolical act on a dark night. Senators grew pale, for they knew we were covered with infamy to the last syllable of regarded time. Now, Mr. Speaker, for the fourth resolution: 4th. That a healthful competition by through lines is required to secure to the citizens of the State cheap rates of freight and that all railroads deriving their charters from the State should be required to do the local business of our citizens at the lowest rates charged upon such roads. Who dare contradict this truism—this well understood maxim? I can tell the Pennsylvania railroad company that she has consumption in her bones; she taxes her own slaves, and gives their sweat value to white men of other States. She is a leviathan. She levels down the price of Pennsylvania lands to that of Iowa. New Jersey taxes all without her State for the benefit of those within. The Pennsylvania Central taxes all within for the benefit of those without. Competition alone can right these wrongs. In all the Northern States, except Pennsylvania and New Jersey, a general railroad law has been adopted. No people who read the Lord's prayer should be without it. The want of it has disgraced Pennsylvania throughout Christendom. It has filled our lobbies with lepers and has led us all into temptation and delivered us to great evil. When I entered the Senate Chamber this morning I had no expectation of this debate. My remarks, as you have readily discovered, were not prepared. They came warm from my heart. You have heard me patiently for my cause's sake, and I will close with a single remark. A general railroad law would form a more perfect union with these States. The cause of morality, commerce and religion all plead that man's inalienable rights shall not be longer disregarded in Pennsylvania. Factors—Chicago contains 633 manufacturers whose products in 1855 were valued at \$25,110,292. This is a very fair start for a young city, and shows what a great field for diversified industry is open in the great West. It is folly to pretend that a protective policy confers exclusive benefits upon New England and Pennsylvania. The Western and even the Southern States can derive lasting benefits from a thoroughly American system, particularly if the one is encouraged to establish woolen and the other cotton factories.

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 county. 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, REED, GRAY, BLUE, or PLAID FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNEL, call At Olmsted's. DRESS GOODS: DELAINES, PRINTS, BROCHES, 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 and 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 price. AT OLMSTED'S. Wanted. Grain or an acre, Butter, Wool, Sheep Pelt, Fur, Deer Skin. Also, County, Township and School Orders, for all of which the highest prices will be paid. At Olmsted's Coudersport, Pa., Nov. 18, 1861. 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 competitors and can be made or repaired in any county town. The Knife is stationary—Box vibrates—freely slides out on top of the knife—cuts everything square of any length you wish, and you cannot 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 sold 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 HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13th 1864. COUDERSPORT AND SHIPPEN STAGE ROUTE. MESSRS. GLASBEY & WHITE'S daily line of stages will leave Coudersport, on further notice, at 8 o'clock in the morning, arriving in Shippensburg about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and will leave Shippensburg on the arrival of the morning train, at 10:25, 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 in this issue of the paper, for further particulars about the advantages of this route. New York passengers save 30 MILES TRAVEL AND 5 HOURS TIME by taking this route in preference to that of the Erie Railroad. SO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN SHIPPEN AND NEW YORK. Fine, new, comfortable wagons and good teams are kept on the Stage Route. Packages and Express business attended to with care. P. F. GLASBEY, MILES WHITE, Proprs. Coudersport, Pa., Oct. 9, 1865. Notice. GERMANIA, Potter Co., Pa., Ang. 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. 2d. A certain tract of land, with Mill and improvements thereon, near Kettle Creek, in warrant 5818, in Stewartson township, Potter county, Pa., containing about 204 acres. C. Bushor holds also in tract warrant no. 2501, in Guines township, Tioga county, Pa., on the road leading from Germania to Guines, containing 450 acres. W. J. RADDE.