

In the Senate of the United States on Tuesday last, when the revenue bill was under consideration, an amendment was offered putting a tax of ten cents a pound on tea, and taxing coffee two cents and a half per pound. The proposition was defeated by a vote of four yeas to seven nays.

HARTMAN has not yet informed the authorities at Washington of his acceptance of the position of postmaster at Philadelphia, although his nomination was confirmed several days ago by the Senate. There need be no fear about it, however.

SIXTEEN millions of dollars in fractional currency are still outstanding, of which it is estimated not more than four millions will ever be presented for redemption, leaving the government the loser by about twelve millions of dollars. Of the amount in three and five cent notes issued, two millions of dollars are outstanding, the greater portion of which, if not all, has been lost or destroyed.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, recently appointed Minister to Peru, has written to a friend in Washington that he has sold his property in Lansing, the capital, where he resided, for \$11,000, having offered it for sale two months ago for \$1,000, without receiving any bid for it. The morbid anxiety of Zachariah Chandler to get Christiancy out of the Senate, in order that he (Zachariah) might step into his shoes, as he now will, coupled with the fact that Chandler is very rich, will perhaps account for the sudden and unexpected rise in the market of Christiancy's real estate in Lansing. The whole thing has a very Chandler-like look about it.

The adjournment of the Legislature a week ago to-day until last Wednesday—a repetition of what it did last year—will cost the State between ten and fifteen thousand dollars, and is an act of folly for which there can be no possible or at least no adequate excuse. The plea set up in its favor was that it would afford the members an opportunity to attend the Spring elections on Tuesday last, but it was really meant specially to accommodate the Philadelphia delegation, whose presence at the polls in that city was deemed necessary to insure fair play and an honest vote. A precedent is being established in regard to this matter which will become the duty of some Legislature in the near future most emphatically to reverse.

The bill introduced into the House by Mr. Sherwood, Democrat, from Northumberland county, reducing the salaries of the State officers at Harrisburg, as well as the number and pay of the officers of the Legislature, has been reported with an affirmative recommendation. The bill fixes the salary of the Governor at \$7,500, and makes a reduction of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. in the salaries of all the officers in the different departments. If we are not mistaken, it reduces the pay of a member of the Legislature from \$1,000 to \$800, which of course is right and proper in a bill general in its application, as this one is. A number of officers are abolished altogether, and among them that of Superintendent of Public Buildings and Public Grounds—six acres, more or less—to which Gen. Hartshorn was recently appointed, and provides that the duties of the office shall be discharged by the Resident Clerk of the House, who shall be paid \$300 extra for the work. Mr. Sherwood's bill is one of the measures of retrenchment demanded by the people, and they will expect their representatives to give it their willing sanction.

This investigation by the Potter Committee into the cipher dispatches, as well as into other matters connected with the Presidential election in 1876, show very conclusively that the vote of three States was for sale by their respective Returning Boards—that Mr. Tilden didn't get, and therefore didn't buy, the vote of either of them, although such vote would have elected him, whereas it required the votes of all three to give Hayes precisely the number (185) of electors necessary to his success—that the votes of all three were eventually counted in Hayes' favor, and were subsequently awarded him by the Electoral Commission, thereby placing him in the Presidential chair—that he has since rewarded with office every scoundrel who had a hand in falsifying the election returns in at least two of these States (Florida and Louisiana)—that whether he knew of these frauds before his inauguration or not, is immaterial, since the possession of that knowledge afterwards is a violent presumption from the fact that he has rewarded their perpetrators with office. No stain or blemish therefore being attached to Tilden, and Hayes being in possession of the office to which he (Tilden) was elected, who can doubt or hesitate about a conclusion as to the purchase of the vote of Florida and Louisiana, by whom the purchase was made, and the consideration, money or patronage, or both, which was paid for it.

A Run into Kansas. [FOURTH PAPER.]

Having spent only a few hours in this pleasant and prosperous portion of Central Kansas, it is not to be expected that we know much about it, though we deem it due to a settlement so exceedingly Cambrian and to a people so exceedingly progressive and hospitable to devote at least a little time and space to them and their surroundings. Reading New Cambria by train from Salina about nine o'clock in the forenoon, we were soon after very kindly received into the good graces of Mr. Jeremiah Weaver, a former citizen of Somerset county, this State, who now owns and occupies an elegant farm and a large and comfortable house within a few yards of the railroad station. This gentleman, although until then a total stranger to us, very generously took us across the country and beyond the "bluffs," a distance of five or six miles, to the residence of Mr. Jacob Stiffler, a warm friend and advance paying patron of the FREEMAN, whom we deemed it a duty as well as a pleasure to visit. But that was not all—Mr. Weaver veered considerably from the direct course in order to afford us an opportunity to look in on Prof. N. K. Reese, a former principal, if we mistake not, or at least a teacher in the public schools of Johnston, and a keener and better one, we have oftentimes heard, never yielded the birch in Cambria county. The gentleman we found pursuing the even tenor of his way, surrounded by a couple dozen of school boys on the open prairie that led up to the bluish similar buildings in most of the country districts of this State. Here we spent a pleasant half hour or more, during which we were not only entertained with various exercises, vocal and otherwise, by the pupils, but learned incidentally that Mr. Reese, who pointed out his residence to us as a mile or two distant, devoted his time during the summer months to the cultivation of the soil and during the winter months to the cultivation of the mind of his pupils. This gentleman, we made our pedagogical friend good-bye and ere long came to a halt in front of the humble but comfortable residence of Mr. Stiffler, from whom and from whose good wife we received a joyful welcome as soon as we made ourselves known. A pressing invitation to remain for dinner followed in due time, and as we never knew how to decline a bid of that kind we of course accepted the situation very cheerfully and did ample justice to a good meal.

Returning to New Cambria about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we had the credit of making a new discovery, the credit of which we and ourselves to be looked upon not only as a representative man of the settlement, but as one of the most prosperous and most respected citizens of the State. He to give us a right hearty welcome, and, like Mr. Weaver, had ere long snugly ensconced in a comfortable vehicle, behind two spirited horses, with which he drove us to the elegant farm of his father, Mr. Lewis Donmyer, the patriarch of the flock, who, although upwards of eighty years of age, still has a hale and hearty as most of men full twenty years his junior, and seemingly as happy as a king in the possession of as fine a homestead, to say nothing of other lands in profession, which comprises one thousand acres, all in one body, of as productive soil as can be found in the State, the beauty of which is unmarred by a single break or gulch, while its value is enhanced by the fact that there is little if any improvident land in the entire tract, immense that it is. Previous to this visit and while yet at the railroad station, of which, by the way, Mr. D. has a neat, new store, and where he has a fine well filled store, besides a half interest in a large grain elevator, Mr. Geis being his partner, we had the pleasure of meeting the old patriarch himself, whom we found engaged in shipping fifty one as fine heighs as we ever saw, not one of which weighed less and many of which weighed considerably more than 3000 pounds apiece. The modest sum of two cents per pound, the light weight, was the price realized by the old gentleman in the sale of this fine drove of porkers, all of which, as well as some sixty or seventy additional head, were of his own raising.

Not having time to visit other portions of the settlement, we were very kindly taken back to Salina by Mr. Donmyer, who entertained us on the way with an interesting account of his own experience, marked as it has been with unvarying prosperity, since he took up his abode in the "land of promise," as he certainly has good reason to esteem it. What we gleaned from his conversation during the pleasant drive of ten or twelve miles, all told, over smooth and level roads, it is not necessary here to repeat, as Mr. Donmyer has on several occasions publicly proclaimed his admiration for Kansas, which has certainly been to him a land literally flowing with milk and honey. Suffice it to say that Mr. D.'s enthusiasm is not without the merit of being genuine, and we are sure, will question his right to be enthusiastic when we assure them that he has not only bought and shipped through his elevator 150,000 bushels of wheat in the course of a single year, 24,000 bushels of which he purchased from six of his neighbors, besides looking after his mercantile and other interests, but he himself raised not less than 5,000 bushels of wheat, to say nothing of other produce, cattle, etc., during the same period. Mr. D. was also unselfish enough to assure us that another state was greatly needed at New Cambria, and that there was no doubt but what such an enterprise would pay and prosper.

And now having said our say as best we know how about Kansas, we close with the assurance that we have endeavored to give a true and faithful account of what we saw and heard during our brief sojourn in that Godly State, which is now the Mecca of so many hopes, not a few of which will of course never be realized. If we have erred in any of our statements the error has been in our judgment and not of the will, and if any there are who desire more light on the subject all they need do is to go and see for themselves.

Gary's Magnetic Motor. No More Chinese.

The Senate on Saturday passed the bill restricting the immigration of Chinese to the United States, by the vote of 39 yeas to 27 nays. In the affirmative vote there were 21 Democrats and 18 Republicans, and in the negative 9 Democrats and 18 Republicans. The bill goes into effect on the 1st of July, 1879, and the President directed to give notice to the certain articles of our treaties with China, which were designed to encourage emigration. The strongest objections made against the law are that it is in conflict with our treaties with China, which guarantees to all who come to this country the same rights as the citizens of the respective countries. The law does so, but the law does not so, but the law does not so, but the law does not so. The bill is very simple in its provisions. It prohibits any vessel without the consent of the respective countries. The bill is very simple in its provisions. It prohibits any vessel without the consent of the respective countries. The bill is very simple in its provisions. It prohibits any vessel without the consent of the respective countries.

The eight volumes of the NEW CAMBRIA, published by the FREEMAN, have been sold in a very satisfactory manner. The sale has probably never been given to a work having only high literary merit and containing so much interesting matter. The volume is sold only to subscribers direct, the large discount usually given to dealers and agents being allowed to the subscriber instead. The volume is sold only to subscribers direct, the large discount usually given to dealers and agents being allowed to the subscriber instead.

News and Other Notings.

A man from Meadville, Pa., has found a \$25,000 gold mine in Colorado. The Town Treasurer of Keeneburg, Me., gets \$200 a year, and gives bonds for \$12,000. Henry H. Crocker has just died at Ottumwa, Ia., of sunstroke. He was 86 years of age, a larger number than in any other county in the Union. Mrs. Reed, of Patton township, Centre county, accidentally smothered her six-months old baby while carrying it home from a neighbor's.

The Knights of Labor—A Potterville dispatch of Monday last says: The exposure of the doings of the Knights of Labor in this county, and especially that portion in which the solid citizenry are concerned, has not only excited the indignation of the non-unionists, but has also excited the indignation of the unionists. The Knights of Labor in this county, and especially that portion in which the solid citizenry are concerned, has not only excited the indignation of the non-unionists, but has also excited the indignation of the unionists.

Another Great Reduction in Prices!

At the EBENSBURG Hardware & House-Furnishing Store. JUST THINK OF IT! A Good No. 6 Cook Stove, trimmed complete for only \$10.00. Good No. 4 Cook Stove, trimmed complete for only \$8.00. Good No. 2 Cook Stove, trimmed complete for only \$6.00.

Advertisement for Tunnel Hill Tannery, featuring 'EVERYBODY!' and 'OUR STOCK' in 'QUALITY, VARIETY and EXTENT'. Includes details about their products and location.