The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, JNNUARY 19, 1866.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

EFFECT OF FREE TRADE ON AGRICULTURE.

Some of our western Free Trade exchanges take a narrow view of the question of Protection, regarding it as a policy altogether and exclusively in the interest of the manufacturers. They persistently inculcate the Idea that Free Trade is most advantageous to agriculturists, because under that system manufactured commodities can be bought cheaper in Europe than in this country. Doubtless most kinds of store goods can be purchased at lower prices in Europe than in this country. But *this does* not settle the question. Account must be taken of the prices at which agricultural products can be sold under the two systems for farmers necessarily pay, directly or indirectly with their crops. We think it easily demonstrated that Free Trade would be just as fatal to the farmers of this country as to manufacturers. The New York *World* stated, a few days ago, that the price of grain for this country was really fixed in London. That is not true under the existing system; but would be true to the letter under Free Trade. But we do not care to pursue this further just now; but to direct attention to another point.

The British advocates of free trade aim at converting all the world, outside of England into farms. Their system has been reduced to practice more completely in Ireland than than in any other country and simply because it has been most absolutely under their control. What has been the result? Has agriculture thriven.

"Of single counties," says an English writer, "Mayo, with a population of 389,000, and a rental of only 300,000, has an area of 1,364,000 acres, of which nearly 800,000 are waste! No less than 470,000, acres being very nearly equal to the whole extent of surface now under cultivation, are declared to be reclaimable. Galway, with a population of £423,000. has upwards of 700,000 acres waste, 410,000 of which are reclaimable. Kerry, with a population of 296,000, has an area of 1,186,000 acres,——727 being waste, and 400,000 of them reclaimable.—Even the union of Glenties, Lord Montcagle's *ne plus ultra* of redundant population, has an area of 245,000 acres, of which 200,000 are waste, and for the most part reclaimable to its population of 13,000. The Barony of Ennis, that abomination of desolation, has 230 000 acres of land to its 5,000 paupers—which, as Mr. Carter, one of the principal proprietors, says in his circular *advertisements for tenants*, is at the *rate of only one* family to every 230 acres; so that if but one head of a family were employed to every 230 acres, there need not be a pauper in the entire district: a proof he adds, *that nothing but employment is wanting to set this country to rights*, in which opinion we fully coincide."

All the want of employment. There was no diversification of labor. The basis for reduced to poverty, were compelled to fly by thousands and tens of thousands. More went to London, alone than remained even in Dublin. They flocked to Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow; filling the garrets and cellers with a wretched population, anxious to sell their labor and perishing for want of food. Hundreds of thousands of them came to our shores, in quest of employment that was denied them at home.

The evil here does not consist in a redundant population or an unwilling soil. As has been seen, there is more land than laborers can make productive. Our author explains the whole difficulty as consisting in the want of employment—of a diversified industry. The population is not near as dense as in the most prosperous English or Belgic districts, nay, not as dense as in many of the districts of this country where expatriated Irishmen manage to live in comfort and respectability.

The simple fact is, that as British policy does not allow diversified employments readily go to Ireland, Irishmen are compelled to starve or go to those lands where many forms of employments do exist.

There never was a land blessed with so rich a soil as to escape approximate depopulation if its people were confined to agriculture. Wipe out the manufacturing establishments of Pennsylvania; New Jersey, New York and New England, and Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the grain and meat producing States beyond, would necessarily lose half their populations. It would be better for the people of those States to build up manufacturing establishments, on a large scale, within their own borders; for that course would accelerate their growth in population and wealth. But to destroy manufactures in the Middle and Eastern States would be as fatal to them as to these States. —*Pittsburg Gazette.*

RISE IN THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The Boston *Post*, *Traveller*, and *Journal* have raised the price of their papers to four cents. They state that the advance in the cost of paper, which has been from sixty to seventy per cent. since the reduction last summer, fully justifies them in this course. Several papers in different sections of the country have also lately advanced their rates, in consequence of the very high price of printing paper. The Philadelphia *Press* remarks:

"The newspapers throughout the country are complaining of the excessively high rates charged for printing paper. What before the war could be bought for nine to ten cents per pound, and was thought dear at that price, now commands nearly three times that amount. During the war this might be borne as a necessary evil, consequent upon the appreciation of gold and the scarcity of suitable material for paper stock, but with the cessation of hostilities and the decline in gold, it is difficult to understand the reason for the continued high price of paper. Instead of diminishing, it appears to increase. An article of such universal use ought to be produced at the lowest possible cost. The paper makers, it would seem, desire to control the price of this indispensable material, and being comparatively few in number, the charge of combination appears to have some foundation. Meanwhile the journals are increasing the price of subscription."

Fair and fashionable Young America has installed Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" specially in all its drawing-rooms, dressing boudoirs. It is well. Beauty and a fragrant atmosphere, lovers, has no richer lure.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The steam boilers inspected in New York last year number 4207.

—In New York last week there were 438 deaths, an increase of 27 over the previous week.

—Subscriptions are making in Albany to build a new theatre.

—For finding and returning $25,000 in gold in the street in New York, a young man was rewarded with $2.

—The Twenty-fifth Army Corps, Major General Weitzel, composed of colored troops, has been discontinued.

—The police of Boston made 17,881 arrests during 1865, and 16,721 persons were accommodated with lodgings.

—The New York Police Commissioners' report states that there are 223 saloons in the city, employing 1191 "pretty waiter girls."

A man who was noticed to be driving quite slowly near Boonsboro, Ia., the other night, was found, though tightly grasping his lines, to be frozen dead.

—The Savannah papers announce the election of Provisional Governor William Marvin and Wilk. Call, Esq., as Senators from Florida.

—The losses of the fire insurance companies of the city of New York amounted the last year to $43,139,000, against $28,-522,000 in 1864.

—Thus far the search for oil in Michigan has been fruitless, notwithstanding the predictions of geologists and the assurance of adventurers that "surface indications" are numerous.

—The product of the Lake Superior copper mines last year amounted to 9056 tons more than in 1864.

—The public schools of Chicago are overcrowded, and there are thousands of school-less children in the city.

—The internal revenue tax paid by St. Louis, for 1865 is $5,082,388 65.

—An application of a colored girl for admission to the High School in Troy, N. Y., which was refused by the principal, was taken to the Supreme Court where it was decided against the applicant."

—The *records of the Surgeon General's* office show that during the rebellion there were 202 United States general hospitals, having for the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers 136,894 beds.

—The New York Herald says the loan in behalf of the Mexican Republic is being rapidly taken up in that city. Upward of three million dollars worth of the bonds have been already disposed of.

—The Springfield Republican says that in the winter of 1855 there were eight carrier boys employed to distribute that paper in Springfield. Three of these boys are now cashiers of banks in or near Springfield.

—There are five thousand and two hundred effective soldiers in the Department of Washington, being composed of four regiments of United States colored troops, and the remainder white organizations.

—The twenty-eight arsenals and armories in the north contain 4,025,175 pounds of powder, 401,026 pounds of shell, 233,818 pounds of cannon balls, 84,300 pounds of grenades, 47,802 boxes of grapeshot, 21,355 pounds of bombs, 1,000,000 good Springfiel muskets, 500,000 captured and foreign muskets.

—Bills of exchange amounting to $60,000, found on Reagan, the late rebel Postmaster General, and drawn by Trenholm on the Rothschilds, were recently forwarded by the government to our Consul at London for efeilds, with the endorsement that there were no funds to meet them.

—In England the importations of petroleum exhibit a remarkable falling off, the quantities imported having been, for the first nine months of 1863, 29,876 tuns, of 1864, 14,323 tuns, and of 1865 only 4805 do.

—The Church of the Good Shepherd in New York, and neighboring parsonage, were entered on Sunday night last and robbed of many articles of value, including a portion of the church silver communion service.

—The schools of colored children in Louisiana have all been suspended for want of funds to pay expenses. By the first of March the system of contracts prescribed by agricultural laborers will begin to yield a revenue, and it is expected that the schools in the country district may then be re-established.

—A Corps of engineers are now engaged in surveying a new route for a railroad from Freehold to Butler, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. It is said the road will be completed and in running order within two years.

—The Pay Department accomplished an extraordinary amount of labor, principally during the months of June, July and August of 1865. From June to October of last year, two hundred and seventy millions of money was paid to 800,000 officers and men.

—Plates for a new issue of fractional currency are now being prepared by the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. The new issue will be of the denominations of fifty, twenty-five, and ten cents. The notes will be of an entirely new and original design, and are to be nearly an oval shape.

—A Mercantile Agency in New York reports the number of failures in 1865 as 530, and the liabilities over $17,500,000, which is about twice as much as those of 1863 or 1864, but less than those of any other year since 1857. The general condition of trade is called healthy.

—From the Comptroller's estimate of the expenses of the New York city government for the present year, it appears that $9,375,-968 37 will be required, of which $7,875,-968 37 are to be raised by taxation. This is a decrease of $2,047,540 78 from the amount expended last year.

—The State Treasurer of Virginia reports that he has on deposit $875,000 in confederate State registered bonds, partial security of twenty-two banks of that State. The deposit was made after the close of the war.

—The number of railroads accidents in this country during the past year was one hundred and eighty-three, against one hundred and forty the year previous. The fatality however, was in favor of 1865, the number of lives lost during the year being three hundred and thirty-five, against four hundred and four in 1864.

—A number of women in Mississippi have formed themselves into a "Ladies' Southern Aid Association," a branch of which is to be established in each of the late rebel States, the principal object of which is to raise a fund that will place the wife of Jefferson Davis above the possibility of want or dependence upon the charity of friends. Mrs. Davis has written a letter expressing her willingness to receive the money.

—During the past week thirty-two volunteer surgeons and assistant surgeons were mustered out of the service by direction of the Secretary of War.

PERSONAL.

—A half brother of Gen. Forrest has been sentenced to be hung in Alabama.

—L. C. Hopkins, a merchant of Cincinnati, has presented to that city an acre of ground on Mount Auburn, valued at $15,-000, for use as a park.

—George W. Lauffer, Esq., the locating engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived in Clearfield, Pa., last week, for the purpose, it is stated, of locating a road west from Clearfield.

—On the first of the month Edward H. Williams, Esq., assumed the duties of General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in place of Enoch Lewis, resigned.

—George Davis, formerly Attorney General of the Confederacy, has been released from Fort Lafayette, and has returned to his home in Wilmington, North Carolina.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that ferry boats are not liable to the payment of the revenue tax of two and a half per cent. on the gross receipts.

—John Krause, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Lebanon, Pa., died on the 27th ult., in the 79th year of his age. He represented Lebanon county in the State Legislature in 1834 and 1835, and was Chief Clerk in the Auditor General's office under Gov. Schulze, and Chief Clerk in the State Treasury under Gov. Porter.

—Henry A. Cram, the counsel for the prosecution in the late Strong divorce suit, on Wednesday caused the arrest of John A. Stevens, jr., the brother of Mrs. Strong, for having threatened him with personal violence on account of remarks made by the former during the trial of the case. The prisoner was released on promising to give bail for his future good behavior.

—Lieut. Gen. Grant sent three members of his staff away on Sunday evening last, on a tour of inspection, and to ascertain whether further reduction cannot be made in the several military departments. Colonel Orville E. Babcock went to the northwest, Col. Horace Porter to the eastern and Atlantic States, and Col. Eli S. Parker to the southwest.

—Gen. Schenck says the dealing in soldiers discharge papers is an infamous brokerage and imposition on the necessities of those who have fought for us, which must be defeated of its expected profits, whoever may be engaged in the business. He also says he will propose such legislation in Congress as will head off the parties who are speculating in them.

—Mr. Kemble, the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, in his *report just submitted* to the Legislature, presents a most favorable exhibit, and shows that the resources of the State grow so rapidly in excess of the expenses, that the State debt may be reduced very considerably, without taxing real estate. Mr. Kemble is undoubtedly right.—There are State interests, such as Railroads, Banks, and Corporations of all sorts established by legislative enactment, that make enough profit on the privileges accorded to them by the Legislature, to pay all the expenses of the State Government.

COUPONS.—The Treasury Department has been of late annoyed by applications from persons having lost coupons, and, in consequence, ask the department to suspend payment on the same, and transmit them to their legitimate owners. Recognizing the fact that coupons are exchanged as money, and that if stolen and in possession of innocent parties, such holders would be the losers, the department has decided that in no event will they refuse to cash coupons presented in the regular manner.

A NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

The appended *communication* and editorial comments are *clipped* from the U. S Railroad and *Mining Register*, of Philadelphia. At the request of a friend we give them place to day. The subject is an important one and well worthy of investigation:

"Your acquaintance with the current railroad projects of the day, and especially your frequent favorable notices of Harrisburg, as an iron works centre, prompt me to put before your readers a project for an iron and coal railroad which, on its completion, would command a mineral traffic of a million of tons the first year, to begin with.

"Starting from a point on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and passing on the south side of Harrisburg to an eligible site for a railroad bridge across the Susquehanna; thence up the Yellow Breeches creek; through and near a series of iron ore deposits opened at intervals along the foot of the South Mountain; thence across the valley of the Cumberland Valley Railroad in the vicinage of Shippensburg; thence west to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, on the waters of Bloody Run; and thence on via Bedford, to a connection with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad on Wills creek, twelve miles from Cumberland.

"With this road built, the Broad Top coal region would mine and forward to market a half million tons of coal and more, per year, whilst large quantities of Somerset coal would be received on the new road, at its Willis creek connection with the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad.

"I know very well that it is contemplated to connect the South Pennsylvania Railroad with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, via Loudon; but I know, too, that the road which I am foreshadowing, as an elongation, so to speak, of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, could command the Broad Top coal tonnage and reciprocate inter-trade with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

"And if it be offset against my proposition that there has long been in use a railroad in the Cumberland Valley, I answer, very true, but it is in the basin of the Conologuinet, some miles north of Yellow Breeches creek, which latter flows east along the south side of the valley, where the iron ores outcrop, and whence a new tonnage would be supplied to Harrisburg, and its vicinity, as an absorbing ore market.

"Besides, it is no novelty to see two roads in the same valley, as witness the Susquehanna, the Schuylkill and the Lehigh valleys. The two great carriers that reach Harrisburg from Philadelphia, one via Reading, the other via Lancaster, should each have an ally and feeder in the Cumberland valley. And as the Lancaster route may be called the line for miscellaneous traffic, so the Reading route is distinguished as a line for mineral tonnage. Moreover, the Cumberland Valley Railroad dips down South into Maryland, having one terminus at Hagerstown; whereas the Yellow Breeches route climbs out of the Cumberland valley, and pursues a Western course to the foot of the Allegheny Mountain, in Bedford county.

"The Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, 44 miles long, is now open and in operation, from Huntingdon, on the Juniata, to Mount Dallas, on Bloody run, 6 miles from Bedford; in addition to the main road, the company own three branches, (one of which is nine miles long,) leading to the coal mines. Over two millions of dollars are invested in the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, and about twenty-five collieries have been opened in the Broad Top coal field; so that, altogether, Broad Top is the scene of a vast investment in railroad, mining and mineral land.

"The Dauphin and Bedford railroad would enhance the interest in the Broad Top coal field in amount equal to the whole cost of a new road from Harrisburg, via Yellow Breeches creek, to the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad. It would save to the Broad Top colliery operators a dollar a ton in cost of forwarding coal to market, which saving alone would more than pay the interest on the whole cost of the new road; and if we add what it would enhance Broad Top coal lands and Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad shares, we see the whole cost of the road represented in the increased value imparted to existing investments in the Broad Top district.

"So, too, with the iron ore deposits on Yellow Breeches creek, from which an ore trade that would soon rise into hundreds of thousands of tons per annum; the profits on the ore and on its transportation would jointly make up a sum sufficient to warrant the building of the railroad to the head of Yellow breeches creek. So you see that, from several standpoints, the enterprise commands the elements that assure success and profit."

Note by Editor of Register.—Our own opinion of this Dauphin and Bedford project may be expressed in few words:

"In the first place it proposes to occupy the best unoccupied railroad ground in Pennsylvania at this day, *provided* that it be built all the way through from the Lebanon Valley R. R. to the Pittsburg and Connelsville R. R. or Cumberland; and that it be operated under lease by the Reading R. R. Co., which is in position and in condition to accommodate the Broad Top coal trade, and also to form a combination line to Pittsburg, via Connellsville; and also to form a combination line via Cumberland, to Wheeling on the Ohio river. And so the Dauphin and Bedford Railroad would be a division in a short, direct and eligible route between Southwestern Pennsylvania and West Virginia in the interior, and the two great cities at tidewater. This consideration is of the first significance and importance, and will bear elaboration and enlargement, in minds open to events in the future.

Moreover, it is the interest of Harrisburg to have an independent railroad which will bring to its furnaces iron ores from the immense deposits of hematite opened along Yellow Breeches creek, and, to its workshops and establishments of all kinds, coals from Broad Top and Somerset.

And from the array of advantages, prospects, facilities and profits embodied in the scheme, ordinary management under a liberal charter from the legislature, (which Harrisburg influence will doubtless procure,) ought to be able to allot the whole work in one contract, payable in shares and bonds, to one firm of contractors in command of means to build the roadway entire and intact, river bridge included, from the Lebanon Valley railroad to the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad, or to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Cumberland.

Officers Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The following order, mustering out of the volunteer service one hundred and twenty-two general officers, has been promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, December 28, 1865.

General Orders, No. 168.—The following named Major Generals and Brigadier Generals of Volunteers are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to date from January 15th, except those serving in the State of Texas, whose muster out will date from February 1, 1866.

Major Generals David Hunter, Wm. S. Rosecrans, John G. Park, Gordon Granger, George Sykes, David L. Stanley, Alfred Pleasanton, Andrew J. Smith, Greenville M. Dodge, John Gibbon, Peter J. Osterhaus, Joseph A. Mower, George Crook, Godfrey Weitzel, Wm. B. Hagen, Wesley Merritt, Charles Griffin, Geo. A. Custer, Wm. H. Emery, Robt. B. Potter, Giles A. Smith; Brevet Major Generals Orlando B. Wilcox, Henry W. Brenham, Wm. F. Barry, John G. Barnard, Innes N. Palmer, John P. Hatch, Richard W. Johnson, Z. B. Tower; John W. Davidson, Eugene A. Carr, Rufus Saxon, Charles Devens, Samuel M. Crawford, John M. Geary, John C. Caldwell, Samuel P. Carter, Washington L. Elliott, Allen P. Howe, Benjamin S. Roberts, August Willy, John B. King, Robert O. Tyler, A. T. A. Torbert, Michael K. Lanler, Jas. Barnes; Sam'l Beatty, Hugh Ewing, Henry H. Sibley, Joseph J. Bartlett, John P. Hawkins, Benj. H. Grierson, Alexander S. Webb, John B. Sanborn, Thomas K. Smith, Manning F. Force, Augustus L. Chetlan, Philip R. D. Troband, Christopher C. Andrewe, Edwin M. McCook, Edward Hatch, August V. Kuntz, Jno. F. Hartranf, Samuel S. Carroll, Charles J. Paine, Joseph A. Cooper, Charles C. Walcutt, Eli Long, Thomas W. Eagan, Joseph K. Hawley, Thomas C. Devin, Alfred Gilbs, R. S. MacKenzie, Thomas J. Lucas, Cyrus Hamlin, N. M. Curtis, Richard H. Jackson, William Wells; Brigadier Generals Alpheus S. Williams, John Newton, Allen Schoeff, Robert Tyson, Henry W. Wessells, William Hays, Israel Vogdes, Lewis C. Hunt, Wm. D. Wright, John D. Stevenson, Thomas C. H. Smith, Charles T. Campbell, Edward A. Wild, Gustavus A. DeRussy, William D. Whipple, Jasper A. Maltby, Selden Conner, Martin D. Hardin, Joseph D. Fessenden, Isaac H. Duval, John Edwards, James R. Slack, George L. Beall, Henry G. Thomas, Benjamin F. Potts, Charles J. Stolbrand, L. C. Baker, James S. Brisbrin, Joseph H. Potter, James M. Werner, Oliver Edwards, Joseph E. Hamblin, James W. Forsyth, Charles H. Morgan, William T. Clark, William B. Woods, Robert F. Catherson; Americus V. Rives, William S. Penrose, Francis Sherman, William Gamble, C. H. Van Wyck, William B. Tibbitts, M. H. Chrystier.

Second—Leave of absence for thirty days from the date of muster out is hereby granted to all officers of the regular army going out of the volunteer service under this order, at the expiration of which time they will report for duty with their proper regiments or to their chief of corps or departments.

Third—All officers belonging to the personal staff of the general officers above named will immediately return to their appropriate duties, if belonging to the regular army of volunteer forces still retained in the service. All others will be honorably discharged, to date from the time of muster out of the officers with whom they may be serving.

By order of the President of the United States,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The First Trial for High Treason.

The Knoxville *Whig*, of December 20th, says:

"An important trial came off last week in the Federal Court. John E. Gamble, of Blount county, was arraigned and tried for high treason against the United States, and after five days' trial was acquitted by a jury. He was an enrolling officer during the days of Rebel rule, and enrolled the conscripts of his civil district. He was also appointed agent to collect guns, and performed some acts under that agency.

"The defence was that there was no guilty intent. It was admitted that he was an enrolling officer, and that he enrolled the conscripts of his district, but it is denied that he did so with the view of aiding the rebellion. On the other hand, it was insisted by his counsel, O. P. Temple, that he was a Union man, exercised it in such a way as to favor Union men and protect them, and that, in fact, he never seized a single gun, or put a single conscript into the Rebel army. After the examination of about thirty witnesses, and lengthy arguments on behalf of the government, by C. W. Hall, District Attorney of the United States, and O. P. Temple on behalf of the defendant, the jury were charged by Judge Trigg, and who, after retiring and consulting, returned a verdict of not guilty.

"This case was novel and important, because it was the first regular trial for treason against the United States that has ever taken place in the State, and the first that has taken place in the United States since the commencement of the late Rebellion, if not for the last forty years. It was earnestly insisted by the counsel of defendant, that if he could be convicted, three hundred known Union men in East Tennessee, who had held this and similar offices during the rebel rule, could likewise be convicted of high treason, while the instigators and leaders of the rebellion were sheltered and protected by amnesties and pardons. The defence was based on the broad ground of not guilty in intent, and not on technical points. The defendant refused to apply for a pardon, because he insisted that he was never guilty of any crime to be pardoned."

STAMP YOUR DOCUMENTS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has directed that the law requiring receipts for money, goods, express packages, and other papers and documents, be rigidly enforced. Business men and others who have lately been remiss in the irksome task of stamping every document, &c. issued, had better keep their eyes open, as the penalty for each and every offence is $50, and there are many persons watching the opportunity to have them prosecuted.

Official List of Pennsylvania State Officers, and the Senate and Assembly for 1866.

GOVERNOR AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Governor—A. G. Curtin.
Secretary of the Commonwealth—Eli Slifer.
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth—W. H. Armstrong.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Isaac Slenker.
Surveyor General—James P. Barr.
State Treasurer—William H. Kemble.
Superintendent of Common Schools—Chas. R. Coburn.
Adjutant General—Alexander L. Russel.
Quartermaster General—James L. Reynolds
Commissary General—W. W. Irwin.
Surgeon General—Joseph A. Philips.
Chief of Transportation—H. H. Gregg.
State Librarian—Wein Forney.
State Printers—Singerly & Myers

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

City of Philadelphia—1st district—Jeremiah Nichols (R.), 2d district—Jacob E. Ridgeway (R.), 3d district—C. M. Donovan (D.), 4th district—Geo. Connell (R.),
V—*Chester, Delaware and Montgomery.*—W. Worthington (R.), Chester County; Horace Royer (R.), Montgomery county.
VI—*Bucks*—C. P. James (D.)
VII—*Lehigh and Northampton*—George B. Schall (D.)
VIII—*Berks*—Heister Clymer (D.)
IX—*Schuylkill*—William M. Randall (D.)
X—*Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne*—H. B. Beardslee (D.), Wayne county.
XI—*Bradford, Susquhanna and Wyoming*—Geo. Landon (R.), Bradford co.
XII—*Luzerne*—L. D. Shoemaker (R.),
XIII—*Potter, Tioga, McKean and Clinton*—Warren Cowels (R.), McKean county,
XIV—*Lycoming, Union and Snyder*—J. Walls (D.), Union county.
XV—*Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan*—D. B Montgomery (D.), Northumberland county.
XVI—*Dauphin and Lebanon*—D. Fleming (R.), Dauphin county.
XVII—*Lancaster*—B. Champneys (R.), J. M. Dunlap (R)
XVIII—*York and Cumberland*—A. Hiestand Glatz (D.), York county.
XIX—*Adams and Franklin*—C. M. Duncan (R.), Franklin county. Contested.
XX—*Somerset, Bedford and Fulton*—Geo W. Householder (R.), Bedford county.
XXI—*Blair, Hunt, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry*—L. W. Hall (R.), Blair co., Kirk Haines (R.), Perry co.
XXII—*Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson*—Harry White (R.), Indiana co.,
XXIII—*Clearfield, Clarion, Cameron, Forest and Elk*—W. A Wallace (D.), Clearfield county.
XXIV—*Westmorland, Fayette and Green*—John Latta (D.), Westmoreland co.,
XXV—*Allegheny*—J. L. Graham (R.), T. J. Bigham (R.)
XXVI—*Washington and Beaver*—Wm. Hopkins (D.), Washington.
XXVII—*Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong*—R. Audley Brown (R.), Lawrence co.,
XXVIII—*Mercer, Venango and Warren*—Thomas Hoge (R.), Venango co.,
XXIX—*Crawford and Erie*—Morrow B. Lowry (R.), Erie county.

Republicans- - - - - -	30
Democrats - - - - - -	13
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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—1st district, G. W. Ghegan (R.), 2d dist., W. H. Ruddiman (R.), 3d dist. Samuel Josephs (D.), 4th dist., W. W. Watt (R.), 5th dist., Jos. T. Thomas (R.), 6th dist., James Freeborn (R.), 7th dist., James Subers (R.), 8th dist., Jas. N. Kerns (R.), 9th dist., Geo. A. Quigley (D.), 10th dist., E. W. Davis (R.), 11th dist., F. D. Sterner (R.), 12th dist., Alex. Adaire (R.), 13th dist., Jas. Donnelly (D.), 14th dist., Francis Hood (R.) 15th dist., Geo. De Haven jr., (R.), 16th dist., D. A. Wallace (R.), 17th dist., E. G. Lee (R.), 18th dist., J. N. Marks (R).
Adams—P. L. Houck (R.)
Allegheny—Alfred Slack (R.), John P. Glass (R.), H. B. Herron (R.), David Shaffer (R.), John A. Danks (R.), Geo. W. McKee (R.)
Armstrong—Frank Meckling (R.)
Berks—John Missimer [D.], H. B. Rhoads [D.], Fred. Harner [D].
Bucks—Luther Calvin (D.), F. W. Headman (D.)
Bradford and Sullivan—Lorenza Grinnell (R.), Bradford co., G. W. Kinney (R.) Bradford county.
Blair—Joseph G. Adlum* (R.)
Cambria—C. L. Pershing (D.)
Carbon and Monroe—Allen Craig (D.), Carbon county.
Centre—Fred. Kurtz (D.)
Clarion and Jefferson—W. W. Barr (D.) Clarion county.
Clearfield, Elk and Forest—C. R. Early (D.), Elk county.
Clinton, Cameron and McKean—E. B. Eldred (D.), Cameron county.
Chester—Nathan J Sharpless (R.), N. A. Pennypacker [R.], W. B. Waddell [R.],
Crawford—J. C. Sturtevant [R.], Geo. H. Bemus [R.],
Columbia and Montour—W. H. Jacoby [D.] Columbia county.
Cumberland—Philip Long, (D.)
Dauphin—J. Seiler [R.] H. B. Hoffman [R.]
Delaware—Ellwood Tyson (R.)
Erie—O. S. Woodward (R), D. B. McCreary (R.)
Fayette—C. E. Boyle (D.)
Greene—Thomas Rose (D.)
Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata—E. Baker (R), Huntingdon county; J. N. Brown (R.), Mifflin county.
Indiana and Westmoreland—George E. Smith (R.), Indiana; J. R. McAffee (R), Westmoreland. Jas. McElroy (R.)
Lancaster—R. W. Shenk (R.), Day Wood *(R.), Charles Denues (R.), J. M. Stehman (R.)
Lebanon—J. B. Moiley (R.)
Lehigh—Nelson Weiser (D), James F. Kline (D.)
Lycoming, Union and Snyder—S. C. Wingard (R.), D. A. Irwin (R.), Isaac Rothrock (R.)
Luzerne—Anthony Grady (D.), D. F. Seybert (D.), D. S. Koons (D.)
Mercer, Lawrence and Butler—J. McPherrin [R.], Mercer county; Samuel McKinley [R.], Lawrence co.; J. H. Negley [R.], Butler county. H. Pillow [R.]
Montgomery—A. D. Markley [D.], E Satterthwait [D.]
Northampton—O. H. Myers [D.] T. D. Barrington [D.]
Northumberland—C. W. Tharp [D.]
Perry and Franklin—G. A. Shuman [R.] F. S. Stambaugh [R.]
Schuylkill—Kennedy Robinson [D.], John M. Crosland [D.], P. F. Collins [D.]
Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Moses A. Ross [R.], D. B. Armstrong [R.],
Susquehanna and Wyoming—P. M. Osterhout [R.], J. T. Cameron [R.]
Tioga and Potter—Wm. T. Humphrey [R.], John S. Mann [R.].
Venago and Warren—W. N. Whann [R], Harrison Allen [R.]
Washington and Beaver—James R. Kelley [R.], Joseph B. Welsh [R.], M. S. Quay [R.]
Wayne and Pike—Wm. M. Nelson [D.]
York—James Cameron [D.], A. S. Lawrence [D.]

Republicans	66
Democrats	34

RECAPITULATION.

SENATE—Republicans		20
Democrats	13	
HOUSE—Republicans	66	
Democrats	34	
	47	86

*Died since the election.

FACTS vs. THEORIES.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes, "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated drugs," says Medicus, of the olden time, "and I will cure disease."

In one sense, both of these learned pundits were the veriest charlatans. They knew there was no place to rest their lever on, either to move the world or to cure disease. Mechanism was in a backward state, and the medical profession was but another name for sorcery and all the adjuncts of magic filters and charms of the "evil eye." &c.

But these latter days have born unto us something more than even superstition and its crew ever dreamt of in their maddest philosophy. In these days of practical science, what was theory of yesterday is fact to day, and all the old-time notions become as bubbles in the sun, and burst and break with every breath we draw.

Let Archimedes shoulder his lever and we will find a resting place for it to move the world. Let mine ancient Medicus pant and toil no more for the drugs he sorely needs; for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve them at his beck.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggiel, the finest materials known in the medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Bilious, Dyspeptic, and Diarrhea Pills stand unrivalled, and his Salve operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin.

In fact, we think Maggiel's Pills and Salve are the wonder of this century, and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethern of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all families provide themselves with Dr. Maggiel's Preparations at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to use them at the most opportune time and as occasion serves *Valley Sentinel.*

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—A Mr. Rein, a german by birth, who weighs one hundred and forty, and Miss Hannah J. Duke, the Iowa giantess, weighing five hundred and eighty five pounds, were married, on Friday evening, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street, below Arch, Philadelphia.—The Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, and other celebrities, composed the bridal party A large crowd of spectators were present.

HARRISBURG.

THE GOVERNOR TO ARRIVE HOME ON MONDAY—HIS ENEMIES A LITTLE DISAPPOINTED.—IMPORTANT LEGISLATION ON FOOT.—THE RAILROAD FIGHT COMMENCED—A BRISK SKIRMISH ON FREE RAILROAD SYSTEM.—SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.—THE ADAMS AND FRANKLIN CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Special Correspondence of the Carlisle HERALD.

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1866.

The impossibility of procuring an adjournment of the Legislature and the difficulties that are attempted to be thrown in the way of the Executive by a few of his personal enemies, have induced the Governor to return home *immediately*, in opposition to the advice of his *physician*. He will, therefore, reach here by Monday next, and thus, by his patriotic and self-sacrificing action, cut the gordian knot that has troubled our wise legislators. His numerous friends will be glad to see him again.

Very many important bills have been read in place since my last letter. Senators BIGHAM and LOWRY have both presented to the Senate general railroad laws, which are in substance similar to the *free railroad system* of New York, which does not encourage monopolies. Indeed, this was the first rumbling thunder of a battle of railroad men that is soon to commence. It has been instigated by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, an interest controlled by Englishmen, to the end that they may complete their plan commenced long ago, to build through lines between St. Louis and Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington and Cleveland, with interminable net works of local roads, the whole of which is intended as an immense rival to the Pennsylvania Central, with an unlimited amount of money to back it. Mr. BIGHAM, of Allegheny, yesterday sprung upon the Senate a series of resolutions, in effect instructing the Committee on Railroads to pursue a liberal policy towards companies and individuals who may apply for charters, and committing the Senate in favor of the Atlantic and Great Western project. This took the friends of the Pennsylvania Central by surprise, and HALE, the fast and determined champion of the latter road, *becoming fully aroused* at this covert demonstration, "pitched into" the measure extensively. Senator CLYMER, who by the way is a brother of the President of the East Pennsylvania Co., which has entered into an alliance with the Atlantic and Great Western, with the English capitalist, McCALMONT, at their command, took decided ground in favor of a general railroad law, with no discrimination against local traffic. The question was fought hitherto, and was finally postponed for the present, to allow its fuller discussion in the future. This may be said to be the first skirmish of the session. Look out for names of killed and wounded.

Senator BIGHAM, who, let me observe, has his noddle full of facts and fancies, figures and statistics, and who has read more bills in place than any other Senator, except CONNELL, of Philadelphia, and who has utterly failed in the majority of his projects, has introduced another important bill, that embraces some propositions that are meritorious, and others that are not—this bill is to increase the salaries of public officers, as follows:

	Present Salaries.	Salaries Prop'd.
Governor,	$4.000 00	$6.000 00
Sec'y. Commonw'th.,	2.000 00	2.000 00
Dep. Sec. Com'th.,	1.600 00	1.600 00
Auditor General,	2.000 00	3.000 00
Surveyor General,	1.600 00	2.400 00
Attorney General,	3.000 00	3.600 00
Sup't. Common Schools,	1.800 00	2.400 00
Legislators,	1.000 00	1.000 00
Chief Justice,	5.000 00	5.500 00
Supreme Judges,	4.700 00	5.200 00
Judges Com. Pleas, (average,)	2.000 00	3.200 00
Judges of Philadelphia and Allegheny,	2.500 00	4.400 00

Mr. QUAY, of the House, has introduced a bill, which will *no doubt* pass, exempting all persons who have been in the military service of the United States from the payment of taxes to redeem the indebtedness of any county or township for bounties. This is an excellent idea and will meet with favor all over the Commonwealth.

I have told you about the contested election case of McCONNAUGHY vs. DUNCAN, the latter of whom is the sitting Senator from your neighboring district of Franklin and Adams. Mr. McCONNAUGHY contests DUNCAN on the ground that some eighty votes of deserters (Democrats) were cast for the latter, which would overthrow DUNCAN's small majority of 25. The Committee to try the case have been holding secret sessions for some time, but last night the sun was allowed for a moment to cast its beams upon their proceedings, revealing M