Maily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1864.

The Removal Question. The joint resolution on the subject of the removal of the Capital from this city to Philadelphia came up in order on its final passage in the Senate this morning. Mr. Lowey declared that the Senate had wasted sufficient time on the subject, and he therefore; moved that the whole subject be postponed indefinitely.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the indefinite postponement? the year and nays were required, and were as follow:

YEAS-Messrs. Bucher, Champneys, Dunlap, Fleming, Hoge, Hopkins, Householder. Johnson, Lamberton, Lowry, M'Candless, M'-Sherry, Montgomery and Wallace—14 Navs—Messrs. Beardslee, Clymer, Connell, Donovan, Glatz, Graham, Kinsey, Latta, Nichols, Reilly, Ridgway, Smith, Stark, Stein, Tur-rell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speak-

So the question was determined in the nega-

Mr. Nichols moved that the whole subject be referred to a select committee of five, which motion was agreed to. The chair has the appointment of this committee, to whose action we may look for any further proceedings on

the removal question... The Presidency. We notice that certain of the journals in this and other States, that have either always been the opponents of the National Administration, or strenuously lately objected to the reelection of Abraham Lincoln-we notice that these journals are now actively engaged in fomenting discord or creating schism in our organization, which, if united, must be victorious at the coming Presidential election. In the Western States, those thus engaged, have seized upon the name of Gen. Fremont, urging that his nomination is essential to loyal success. In Cincinnati. a German newspaper, heretofore the medium through which has passed the most malignant abuse of the Government, has actually hoisted the name of Fremont, with the specious plea that he is the destined "savior of the nation." We do not pretend to write that this is done with the knowledge or the consent of Gen. Fremont; but we do insist that the game is a low and a dirty one, so far as the hypocrites prominent in it are concerned. We now see that it is being attempted in this State. One of the Sunday papers in Philadelphia is laboring to create capital in the same way, and in its last issue connected the name of Gov. Curtin with the movement in favor of Ger. Fremont. It is not for us to assert that that soldier has no friends or admirers in Pennsylvania. On the contrary he has manymany, who, while they esteem John C. Fremont for his good qualities, yet believe that neither he or any other prominent soldier or statesman adhering to the great principle involved in the struggle for the Union, can maintain his patriotism or retain the confidence of the people, by interfering in the popular preference for Abraham Lincoln. We name of Gov. Curtin with the movement in favor of Gen. Fremont, that journal stating at the same time that Gov. Curtin was induced to lend his influence to Fremont, in the hope of becoming the candidate for Vice President.

the President of the United States has had no firmer friend in any part of the country, either so far as relates to the support of his policy to crush rebellion, or in approval of the movement to re-elect him to a second term of the Presidency, than the Governor of Pennsylvania. Hence the folly of any mere newspaper attempting to misinterpret Governor Curtin's preferences on the Presidential question. It is alike ridiculous and presumptuous-scarcely deserving of the notice we have felt constrained to give it. In the coming Presidential contest Andrew G. Curtin will be found where he has ever | Harris, of Tennessee, only a litile more exstood, with the friends of the Union, the Constitution and the Government. Until these have been vindicated, their power recognized

had the inclination thus to chaffer. Gov.

by all the States, and their perpetuity rendered certain for all time, in his judgment it is fitting that the aspirations of men for office should give way, and that the civilian should imitate the soldier, by devoting himself entirely to the cause of his country against the curse of rebellion. Hence the folly of connecting Governor Curtin's name with any of the schemes seeking to control the Presidential succession. Understanding too well the temper of the people, he is too sagacious (even were he so inclined) to interfere with their preferences on so important a subject, But in order that all apprehension may be allayed in this connection, we candidly assure the loyal men of the State and the Union, that Andrew G. Curtin is the firm friend of the National Administration, and does not anticipate victory for our armies in the field with more lively feelings of hope and patriot? ism, than he does the re-election of Abraham

Representative Orth. of Indiana, a Pennsylvanian.

During the debate in Congress, elicited by the disgraceful utterances of a Representative from Ohio, (Long,) Mr. Orth, of Indiana, in referring to the manner in which that blatant body, to remove the Capital. Let us have bully, Harris, of Maryland, endorsed Long, more deliberation. If there exist reasons called things by their right names. Mr. Orth. why the Capital should be removed to Philacalled things by their right names. Mr. Orth denounced Harris as a traitor—and we are convinced that two-thirds of the constituents of the Maryland blackguard will endorse the denunciation. We are happy to recognize in Mr. Orth a former citizen of Pennsylvania, a native, we believe, of Adams county, having been born and educated in Gettysburg. He is one of the most reliable and useful men in Congress, a gentleman who cannot fail to become soiled in any contest he may have with such traitorous cowards as Harris. Pennsylvania is always proud of her sons, whether they remain at home to contribute to her greatness and glory; or whether they go abroad among the States of the Union, to shed honor upon her name by the uprightness of their course and the patriotism of their career.

The Masses of the "Democracy" Rebuking the Democratic Leaders.

Senators Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan. Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, Montgomery, M'Sherry, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein, Wallace, and others of the copperhead minority in the Senate, whose shameless conduct in obstructing the organization of that body, elicited such universal shame and indignation, were in the habit of flippantly asserting that their action would be endorsed by their constituents. As an evidence of the manner in which the people endorse the conduct of the men alluded to, we quote the resolution appended below. It was offered in the "Democratic" State Convention, and not in a meeting of the copperheads of Bucks county, as we stated a few days since. It was extracted from the proceedings of the Copperhead State Convention, as they appeared in the Doylestown Democrat of the 9th of March. The mover of the resolution was a Mr. Jamison, a member of the Democratic State Convention, and it was couched in the following language:

Resolved. That the committee on resolutions be instructed to report sentiments for the sauction of this convention, endorsing and approv-ing of the course of the Democratic members of the State Senate during the present session, and tendering them the thanks of the law-abiding people of the State for the firmness, zeal and ability with which they resisted and finally overthrew the arbitrary and revolutionary doc trines set up by the Abolition members of that body, to the effect that the Senate is a permanently organized body, and that the election of a Speaker, at the organization of the Legislature, is a useless formality.

This resolution was referred to the commit tee-"fresh from the people-who refused to report it. Having raised the issue, and the convention having declind to approve, THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, VIRTUALLY CONDEMNED THEIR OWN SENATORS FOR THEIR ARBITRARY AND REVOLUTIONARY SCHEMES. There is a significance in this fact, calculated to win back from their errors any other set of men but the demagogues who compose the minority in the State Senate.

The Removal Question-Opinions of the Press.

The question of removing the capital from its present location to the city of Philadelphia, is beginning to excite the attention of our cotemporaries. The discussion which the proposition has elicited from the newspapers are led to these remarks by the attempt of the the following, from a mass of articles, for which only we can now find room:

[From the Lincaster Evening Express.] REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITAL. The inlications are, that the present Legislature will remove the State Capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, unless the people of the rural district protest earnestly and promptly against it. It is simply a question of bargain In the first place, those who have any knowledge of the official duties of Gov. Curtin, will and sale. "There is money in it," and that, readily understand how little time lie has to disgraceful as that fact may be, is just what makes the mare of legislation go. Philaengage in Presidential schemes, even if he delphia has offered a million of dollars to-wards execting new buildings, on condition that she gets the Capital. This is what ap-pears openly and above board. How much is Curtin is employed in graver matters than making Presidents or Vice Presidents. He to be paid for the votes of members in addihas official duties devolving upon him of an tion is not stated, but the general admission importance which leave him no time of those conversant with the matter about the to engage in the scheme of nominations; while Legislature, admit that "there is money in the appearance of the man indicates that A resolution accepting the million dolhe has devoted himself to the affairs of the lars has already passed the Senate. The committee of borers at Harrisburg confidently count on having secured over 70 votes for it in the House. How they were "secured" we leave those familiar with modern legislation to judge. We have not heard a single reason, State, until his health has become greatly if not seriously impaired. But while we can thus emphatically disclaim all connection on the part of Andrew G. Curtin with any movement to create discord in an organization to political or geographical, urged in favor of the removal. that ought to have the weight of which he owes so much, by sustaining the a straw with an honest man. Philadelphia wants centralization. Her ambition always has been to rule the State—to have the legispretensions of any man for the Presidency in the face of the well-declared preferences of the lation all her own way—and how can she do this so thoroughly as to have the Senators and people, we can also as decidedly assert that Representatives of the State right under her local influence? To accomplish this she can well afford to spend a couple of millions. With the Capital at Philadelphia, there will With the Capital at runadelpina, there was be no necessity for her to go to the expense of sending a mob to Harrisburg to influence the election of United States Senators by intimidation. She can have the necessary force

mustered at an hour's notcie! If the interior and western counties submit quietly to this, they will submit to an enorand dangerous wrong. knowing where it may end. Another legislature may be elected who will remove it to Pittsburg, and then we will have a traveling State government equal to that of Isham G

[From the Lewistown Gazette.]

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.bill has passed the Senate for removing the seat of Government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, and it is said it stands a fair chance for passing the House. Harrisburg is certainly at present the most central point—considering railroad and other facilities—for all the people of the State—and to compel those who have business to go a hundred miles further, is in effect but making them pay the additional fare to railroads, and lose at least a day's additional time. If passed, we hope the Governor will veto it, or make it a sine qua non that a clause be attached compelling Philadelphia to assume the entire State debt and pay the State tays for all time to come. State taxes for all time to come. On this condition we are willing our member should vote

[From the Pittsburg Commercial.] REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The State Senate last week, by a vote of nineteen to eight, passed to a third reading the resolution removing the Capital to Phila-delphia. We know that the subject has been agaitated in certain quarters, but we did not in state of

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convey to either branch of the Legislature the real feelings of the State. The question is one that should not be hastily acted on, and we cannot believe that the vote in the Senate is indicative of settled purpose, even in that delphia, probably those who vote are will know better what they are than the people at

[From the Carlisle American.] We sincerely hope the capital of the will not be removed from Harrisburg. Ph.l. adelphia has already more than the lion's share of Governmental favors.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPOTRED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH. SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 14, 1864. The Senate met at 101.

PETITIONS PRESENTED. Mr. BUCHER presented a remonstrance of over three hundred citizens of Cumberland county, against the removal of the capital

from Harrisburg.
Also, a remonstrance very numerously signed by citizens of Perry county, against the removal of the seat of government from Har-

risburg.
Mr. CHAMPNEYS presented a remonstrance of citizens of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, protesting strongly against the removal of the State capital from Harrisburg. M. WALLACE presented a remons numerously signed by citizens of Clearfield county, strongly opposing the removal of the

seat of government from the city of Harrisburg.
Mr. FLEMING presented the proceedings of the town meeting, held in the city of Harrisburg, protesting in the strongest terms against the proposed removal of the capital of the State.

All of which were laid on the table, the bill

having been reported and postponed.

Not one petition in favor of the removal of the capital was presented. BILL REPORTED.

Mr. TURRELL, (Education,) as amended, Senate bill, entitled A supplement to an act to accept a grant of lands from the General Government.

was BIDLS IN PLACE: A ME FOR Mr. WALLACE, a supplement to an act relating to brokers and private bankers, approved May 16, 1861.

Mr. FLEMING, an act to incorporate the

Middletown railroad company.

Also, an act for the relief of John Loban, of Harrisburg.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Senate bill No. 722, joint resolution for the removal of the capital, came up agreeably to Mr. NICHOLS moved to refer the matter

o a select committee of five.

Mr. LOWRY moved to amend, by postpon-

Mr. LOWKY moved to amend, by postponing the matter indefinitely.

On Mr. Lowr's motion, the yeas, 14, were Messrs. Bucher, Champneys, Dunlap, Fleming, Hoge, Hopkins, Householder, Johnson, Lamberton, Lowry, M. Candless, M. Sherry, Montgomery and Wallace.

The nays, 16, were Messrs. Beardslee, Cly-

mer, Connell, Donovan, Glatz, Graham, Kinsey, Latta, Nichols, Reilly, Ridgway, Smith, Stark, Stein, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker. So the motion was negatived.

Mr. Nichols' motion was then agreed to. BILLS CONSIDERED.

Senate bill No 583, a further supplement to the free banking laws of this Commonwealth came up and passed finally.

Senate bill No. 450, an act to extend the

charter of the Bank of Pittsburg, was taken up on motion of Mr. GRAHAM, and was passed, extending the charter five years. At 1 P. M. the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, April 14, 1864.

The House met at 10 o'clock. A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. ALLEMAN presented the resolutions of the town meeting at the Court House, in Harrisburg, against the removal of the capital.

The resolutions were read. Mr. BIGHAM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a further supplement to an act in relation to the public print-

ing. Passed finally.
Mr. SMITH (Chester) reported from the Committee on the Judiciary General, a supplement to an act to modify the existing laws of the Commonwealth, and to provide more effectually for the collection of State tax on auction sales in the city of Philadelphia and county of Alleglieny. Passed finally.
Various bills were read in place, among

them the following:
Mr. WATT, a supplement to an act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry railroad company. Passed finally.
Mr. DENNISTON, an act to incorporate the

Western mining company of Colorado. Passed

Mr. M'MURTRIE, an act to incorporate the Malleable iron company. Passed finally. Mr. LILLY, an act to incorporate the Dauphin and Colorado gold mining company.

Passed finally.
Mr. BOYER, an act to incorporate the American coal oil company. Passed finally. Mr. ALLEMAN, an act to incorporate the Middletown railroad company. Passed finally. Also, an act to authorize an increase of the rate of taxation in the city of Harrisburg. It authorizes the common council to increase the tax rate from six mills on the dollar to ten

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (local.)

Telegraph

FRANCE AND THE "SOUTHERN CON-FEDERACY.

IBON-CLADS FOR THE REBEL SERVICE.

New York, April 14. The French papers of this city publish this morning an article taken from the Opinion Nationale, of Paris, which includes official documents, and proves that the French Government is quietly conniving at the efforts of the confederate agents to have iron clad war vessels built in France for the confederate

From the revelations of the Opinion it appears that parties at Nantes and Bordeaux have been for months at work building war vessels ostensibly for China, but really for the

Mr. Dayton last fall laid before the French Government proofs of the real destination of the vessels, and after much delay the work was stopped by Government orders, but during the last two months, as the Opinion declares, the work has been resumed and, two of the vessels are now ready to be passed over to the confederate agents.

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suppose it had been discussed so fully as to the government of Napoleon seems willing to alive. A fourth one they found it necessary have built at French ports, in spite of its reiterated desire to main a strict neutrality.

> From New Orleans: 1 ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE. AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 14. The steamer Creole has arrived from New Oloans, with dates to the 6th inst. Her advices have been mainly anticipated via Cairo Admiral Farragut was at New Orleans. The Era states that the Liberals and Cortinas had defeated Viduarri at Monterey

French war vessels were taking soundings at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Cortinas had returned to Matamoras and expressed the determination to defend it to

the last extremity.

A force had been sent to Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to oppose the French and to throw up defensive works.

Ten thousand bales of cotton had been ferried over the Rio Grande at Eagle pass, from Texas, within a month, and were being hauled down to Matamoras for shipment.

At New Orleans cotton had advanced two

cents; middling were scarce.

Highly Important.

Attack on Columbus, Ky., by the Rebel General Buford.

An Attack on Fort Pillow by General Forrest.

THE SURRENDER OF COLUMBUS DE-MANDED AND REFUSED.

Fortunate Arrival Of Three Thousand Veterans.

FIGHTING IN PROBRESS ALL DAY YESTERDAY 39**6**98 (1006) (1007) \$11 (1999)\$.

CAIRO, April 13. The rebel Gen. Buford sent a flag of truce at 7 o'clock this morning, demanding the sur-render of Fort Halleck, Columbus, Ky., the white soldiers to be treated as prisoners of war, but no protection promised to colored troops found in arms. Five hours were given for the removal of women and children.

The steamer Clawford arrived here at 1 p. M., crowded with the latter. As she was leav ing Columbus, two steamers arrived from be-low with 3,000 veterans, en route home of furlough, and a battery, which were landed, and which would doubtless materially change

the calculations of the rebels. The steamers Olive Branch, from New Orleans, 6th instant, arrived this afternoon. She reports that fighting had been going on at Fort Pillow all day yesterday, up to the time she passed there, at 3 r. m., when there was a cessation of hostilities. Negotiations were pending, and a flag of truce was visible.

After passing, the fighting was renewed, and the Federal flag was seen to come down, but it was believed to have been shot away, as there seemed to be efforts made to raise it again.

Gen. Buford's demand was for the unconditional surrender of Port Pillow, and stated

that if the fort surrendered the negroes would be returned to their masters, but if forced to take the place, no quarter would be shown them.

Col. Lawrence, of the thirty-fourth New-Jersey, commanding the post, replied that his Government placed him there to defend the fort, and surrender was out of the ques-tion. TORREST THREATENING COLUMBUS-REINFORCE

MENTS SENT TO THAT PLACE. Wednesday, April 13.—The rebel forces under Forrest are menacing both Co-

The portion of Forrest's force advancing on pilot wounded.

Paducah, passed Lovettsville at noon to-day, and it is expected they will make their attack

to-night. Our pickets at Columbus were driven in by the rebels to-day.

Reinforcements have been sent from here

to Columbus, and we have five gunboats ready to receive the rebels. ANOTHER DISPATCH. CAURO, Wednesday, April 13.—Paducah advices to noon report matters more quiet. The obabilities of an attack are greatly lessened Gen. Brayman has sent adequate reinforce-

ments to both Paducah and Columbus, and n fears are entertained by the military for the safety of either place.

Passengers from below report that Forrest recently crossed the Cold Water river, near

Jackson, going South, with 3,000 horses and 1,900 wagons. This is, doubtless, exaggerated.

XXXVIIIth Congress---First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) asked leave to offer a resolution, that until otherwise ordered, this Washington, April 14. House will each day take recess from 4 o'clock until 7, for the purpose of holding night ses-sions for the transaction of business. Objec-

ion was made from the opposite side. The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution to expel Mr. Long.

Mr. Rogers (N. J.) opposed the resolution, contending that free speech had been recognized by the common law of England, from time mmemorial. A man has the right here to advocate such doctrines as will the better secure liberty to ourselves and posterity. He was not here to vindicate the sentiments avowed by the centeman from Ohio. He did not say to day would not come when he would take the same ground, but if it did, he would declare his sentiments, although prison doors and the lastile should be opened to receive him. We must have the freedom of debate in this country, or we must bid farewell to liberty.

The Army of the Potomac. THE RAILROAD AGAIN AT WORK-CAPTAIN M'REE KILLED AND TWO LIEUTENANTS CAPTURED BY

GUERRILLAS, &C. ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 13. The railroad between this point and the

front is in perfect running order again, and all the trains are moving regularly. The guerrillas are getting at work again with accustomed vigor. Yesterday Captain M'Kee, of the Second United States regular infantry,

in company with two lieutenants of the same regiment, were attacked within a mile of their camp at Nokesville. The Captain was shot dead and the lieutenants were captured. Captain M'Kee's body was recovered and sent to

Washington to-day for embalming.

Day before yesterday Major M Cabe, of the
Thirteenth, Pennsylvania Volunteers, stationed at Brentsville, having received information that a squad of rebel cavalry were prowling about his division, started with a few Lieutenant Maury and Captain Bullock have been prominent in these negotiations.

These vessels are iron-clad, and the rebel authorities have ordered ap entire fleet, which turned to camp at night with three prisoners

succession in the Bree, is, a tag.

to extinguish before he would be taken. The prisoners belonged to the Fifteenth Virginia

rebel regiment.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The bridges along the reitroad to Culpepper have been repaired, and trains are again running regularly. The at my is mudbound, however, and the streams rinning through its lines are impassable. On Saturday night the Reppahannock rose so rapidly that the engineers were compelled to take up the pontoon bridge in order to save it. No fears are entertained for the safety of

the railroad bridge at that point, the river having fallen rapidly, and the drift wood gradually relieves the structure from the pres-

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Assembling of the Knoxville-Greenville Convention.

Strong Radical Speech by Governor Johnson.

The Prospects Against a Division of the State.

QUIET AT CHATTANOOGA, REPORTS VIA CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 13 .- The Gazelle of this city, has the following special dispatch: CHATTANOGGA, April 12.—The Greenville Knoxville Convention meets to-day. It is not supposed here that the proposition for a separate State organization will prevail. Gov. Andy Johnson addressed the citizens

of Athens yesterday, in a speech more "radical" than ever. Military matters are very quiet.

The situation of the rebel army remains un changed. Considerable rain has fallen recently, and

the Tennessee river is rapidly using.
A railroad train, bound from Knoxville to Chattanooga, was thrown from the track near Athens, yesterday. Several soldiers were in-

REPORTS VIA LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, April 13.— The Jaurna! has a special dispatch from Knox-ville, dated the 12th inst,, which says:

The Knoxville-Greenville Convention met to-day and elected Hon. T. A. R. Nelson President, who declined the honor. Col. F. A. Heiskel was then appointed

Chairman. The entire session was conssumed in the discussion of a resolution to expel any delegate who has aided or abetted the rebellion since the meeting of the convention in 1861. The resolution was laid on the table by

close vote. The convention then adjourned until to

Gov. Andy Johnson is addressing a large The train which ran off the track at Athens has been replaced, and would arrive with a fresh accession of delegates last evening. A large number of delegates are already in attendance. The convention is not a packed

one, and the indications are against a nev State being created.

Mexican News.

New York, April 14. Mexican advices via Havana state that Durango had been occupied by the imperialists, Gen. Patoni having left for Chihuahua The reported capture of Guadalajara by

Uraga is absurd: A French frigate had left Vera Cruz for the

Rio Grande with troops. The War in Arkansas.

OPERATIFNS OF REBEL CAVALRY—THE STEAMER LLOYD FIRED INTO ON THE WHITE RIVER. Carro, Ill., April 13. The steamer City of Alton has arrived here ringing Memphis dates to the 11th inst.

Rebel cavalry are scouring the country in the vicinity of Duval's Bluff. The steamer Lloyd was fired into by guer-illas, while going up White river, and the

MARRIED.

At the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Thursday April 7th, by Rev. Dr. Aiken, B. IRVIN M'CLURE, U. S A., to Julia P., daughter of the late John Brooks, Esq. of Harrisburg, Po

DIED.

On the 13th instant, Mrs. CLARA BUCK, in the 19th year of her ago, beloved wife of Calvin Buck and daughter of homas and Elizabeth Flowers, leaving an infant only 36 hours old. Her funeral will take place on Friday morning, 15th, a

9% o'clock, from the residence of her mother, in Worm

leysburg, opposite Harrisburg. Her friends are invited attend without further notice.

Oh! Holy angels safely guard
My angel wife to realms above,
And help me, Savior, her to meet
Where all is peace, and joy, and love. Her innocent head is at rest; Its thinking and aching are o'er. Her quiet, immovable breast Is heaved by affliction no more

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OST—Between 9 and 10 o'clock, last evening, between Brant's Hall and Jack's Book Store, a small Morocco, Lady's Pocket Book, containing two \$5 notes, (Greenbacks,) one 25 cent note, one 10 cent note and one 3 cent piece, (silver,) two cards, bearing the names of Capt. Yeager and Lt. Hays. The finder will be suitably rewarded by presenting it to Lieut GEO. (STROMAN, at Herr's Hotel.

PRINTER WANTED.—A foreman for a Country Weekly Newspaper and Job Printing Es-ablishment. An active and intelligent man of steady labits. Inquire at the office of the Daily Telegraph, ap13-d3t*

WANTED. WHITE GIRLS, 1 good Cook and 1 Chambermaid. Apply at the appl4-tf FRANKLIN HOUSE.

GRADUATE of Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg, wishes a situation as Book Keeper.

A line to BOX 272 will receive immediate attention. apl4-dlw

GREASON SEMINARY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, for pupils of both sexes, located six miles west of Carlisle, on the Cumb Valley R. R. Pupils admitted at any isie, on the Cumo. vaney n. n. rupin aumicova as may time, and charged only from date of entrance. For circular call at W. Knoche's Music Room, 93 Market street, Harr-sburg, or address
E. HUNTINGTON SAUNDERS,

apl4-dlin Notice.

Whereas, Letters of Administration upon the estate of Benjamin Ebbersole, dec'd, late of Lower Swatara township, Dauphin county, have been granted to the subscribers, who reside in said township, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay to

J. B. EBBERSOLE,

MATTHIAS EBBERSOLE,

LOWER SWATARA, April 14th, 1864. Administrators.

DR. B. M. GILDEA,

DENTIST,

RESPECTIVILLY informs the citizens of the Harrisburg and vicinity that he has removed his of the from Market street to Third street, next door to the Patriot and Union office, where he is prepared, to accommodate did who may desire his professional services. apr14

Office No. 1 Bourts Producing Streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENEREAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Spring of 1864. KEYSTONE NURSERY.

A S the Spring season for planting Trees, &c., is rapidly edvancing to its close—except for Evergreens and Pound Plants—the subscriber asks attention to the stock he has on hand, for sale at precipinate

Among them are a well selected stock of the best FRUIT TREES, lapted to the wants of planters generally.

APPLE TREES are of good size and principally of well known varieties, ipening from the earliest to the latest. PEACH TREES

of most of the leading and tested varieties, of extra size and vigor and including the Celebrated Griffith or Superhamma. PEARS,

Dwarf and Standard: The Battlett, Sickle, Lawrence and other varieties, are the best Standards ever offered for sale in Hatr'sburg. The Dwarfs: particularly Duckers thangoulesse and Flemish Beauty, are line. CHERRIES:

Upwards of forty of the best varieties, and not 11 to excelled in size and vigor by any collection in the country. Among them are Triumph of Cumberland, May Duke, Black Tartunan, Cleveland, Rockport, Gov. Weed, Rend. Hortense and all the leading Hearts, Dukes, Eigartense and Murrh.

APRICOTS: Good strong, well-rooted trees of good varieties.

GRAPES: GRAPES:

Principally Hardy Native varieties. A quantity of Foreign varieties, principally Black Hamburg, Water Nice and Muscat of Alexandria, in pots, will be ready be sale in a few weeks. Among the Hardy Native, which after all, are the only reliable ones for out-docrediting of Catawba, Isabella, Clinton, Oporto, Concord, before, Hartford Prolific, Rebecca, Louisa, Christie's Improved Isabella, Taylor's Bullitt, Cuyahoga, Early Northern Brocadine, California, Maxatawney; &c.

CURRANTS: Red and White Dutch, Cherry Fertile de Pallang, Black, Naples, &c., bearing plants. Gossetternes: Hooga-on's American Seedling; bearing plants. LAWTON BLACKBERRIES

extra-strong, bearing plants, by the dozen, hundred or NUT TREES:

Spanish Chestnut, English Walhut, Black Walnut, White Walnut or Butternut, Pecan Nut.
RHUBARB ROOTS, sometimes called Pie Pant and now largely cultivated at the "Wine Plant," of best varieties.

ASPARAGES ROOTS. and many other roots and plants.

SHADE TREES: Principally Silver Maple, Norway Maple, Cataloga, Horse Chestnut, English Ash, Red Fringed European Linden, Megnolia, Acunimata or Cucumber Tree. SHRUBBERY:

A fine assortment of Double Flowering Atheas, White Pringo, Purple Fringe or Mist Tree, Mahoma. Magnolas. Pyrus, Japonica, Tree Box, &c. EVERGREEN TREES. Balsam Fir or Balm of Gilead, Norway Fit, Silver Fir, American and other Arbor Vittes.

PRIVATE SALE of Trees, Vines, &c., in the Lower Market House, every Wednesday and Saturday morning during the planting

TREES DELIVERED free of charge, at express offices, railroad depots, for-warding houses and private residences in the car. Packing of articles for shipment carefully done, at charges barely sufficient to cover expenses.

PLANTING in the city or neighborhood attended to, and when desired, growth will be warranted or the plants replaced with others of equal quality.

JACOB MISH. Harrisburg, April 14, 1864 lw ELECTRICITY.

DRS. WYETH and CREAMER, Eclectic and Electropathic physicians, respectfully offer their professional services in all the various branches of the profession, for the treatment of all acute and chronic

the profession, for the treatment of all acute and chronic forms of disease.

The remedial means, they employ in the treatment of disease consist of Magnetism, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism, the Swedish method of Localizet movement cure, a few Eclectic medicines when deemed necessary, and in fact all the matural curative agents that may successfully be brought to bear upon the disease.

They do not wish to be understood as arrogating to themselves any superiority of professional skill, but they believe the remedies they employ in the treatment of disease far superior to those generally employed byphysicaus. From the fact that they act in perfect harmony with this was governing and controlling the human system. This, and the fact that they confine themselves to no particular pathy or system, they attribute their success in controlling disease.

The principal agent they employ in the treatment of

controlling disease.

The principal agent they employ in the treatment of disease, namely, Electricity, is an agent wonderful in its phenomena and powerful in its effects for good or ill. It is an ever present, all-perveding principle, governing all things, from rolling worlds down to the invisible particle of gasseous matter. We see it in the lightning stash and here the manifestations of its powerful that the manifestations of its powerful that the manifestations of its powerful that the second in the manifestations of its powerful that the manifestations of its powerful that the manifestations of its powerful that the manifestations are also in the manifestation of the manifestations of its powerful that the manifestation is a second part of the manifestation hear the manifestations of its power in the mutring thunder. It is the cause of all decomposition, recomposition and transformation. It excites all motion. It is the exciting cause of life, growth, decay and death. It causes accretion, excretion, digestion, it lays hold of the crude food in the knomach, converts it into a state of fluidity, transmutes it into anterial blood, and sends it on its important office of supplying nutriment according to the necessities of the body. It is the nerve vital fluid, the great agent through which the mind acts up in the body. It is the cause of all causes except the first areat cause, the Infinite Mind which created it and brought it into use. These may appear like more assertions, but they are facts admitting of strong and irresistible proof. Is it then to be wondered at that an agent so wonderful in its phenomena, so powerful in its manifestations and so intimately connected with all the operations of the human system, should be almost absolute in its power of controlling disease? Certainly not. It is a natural sequence and follows as surely as day follows night.

Among the diseases which are found to yield readily telectricity, in conjunction with proper adjunct treatment, may be mentioned the following; Incipient Consumption, Neuralgia, in its worst forms, Rhuematism, inflammatory and chronic; all diseases of the nervous system; Typepe sia cured in a few treatments; all diseases of the urinary and genital organs; Female Diseases, Asthma, Pries and Frolagous An; Amaturosis and all kindred affections of the eye; Auretus, Strictures, all skin diseases, &c.

Persons calling will be told whether they can be ben'fitted and no case taken where some relief cannot be afforded. Consultation free. Office, South Second street, below Chestnut, Harrisburg, Pa. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., 11/4 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.

ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., ap13. hear the manifestations of its power in the muttering thunder. It is the cause of all decomposition, recomposition,

PIANOS. ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHHIDT'S

EXCELSIOR PIANOS. SOLE AGENCY AT W. KNOCHES.

93 Market street, Harrisburg.

FOR REASONS: perfectly satisfactory to MYSELF1 have taken the agency of the above med excellent Planos. The public is invited to come and examine for themselves. amine for themselves.

A few Schomacker & Co's Pianos on hand yet will be sold low.

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NO. 4 JONES' ROW. THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs
the public that he has purchased the
HAT AND CAP STORE

Late the property of T. J. BURNETT, deceased, and that he will continue the business at the old stand, where he will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of HATS, CAPS, &c., OF THE LATEST STYLES,

which will be sold at reasonable rates.

A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited by H 10N CANVAS.

LOB Awnings or Wagon Covers, &c., of the best quality, at one-half the price it can be purchared anywhere. Apply to FRANKLIN RELLLY, Kelker's Hardware Store, corner of Second and Market Square, where samples can be seen. Recruits Wanted,

FOR the 107th Pennsylvania Veteran Vol-unteers, now on furlough, for the purpose of filling

Highest Government and Local Bounties paid to acceptable 20le bodied men.

This is the only Veteran Regiment now in the State.

\$10 premium paid for a recruit.

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For further particulars enquire of THEO. K. SCHEFFER.

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WILL SELL CHEAP, A NEW three story DWELLING, with a store in it, doing a good business, and can be easily converted into a Public House, if desired.

\$8,000 Enquire at THIS OFFICE. app-d2weed*