

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.

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

YEAS—Messrs. Broder, Champeys, Dunlap, Fleming, Hoge, Hopkins, Householder, Johnson, Lambertson, Lowry, M'Callister, M'Sherry, Montgomery and Wallace—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Clymer, Connell, Donovan, Glatz, Graham, Kinsey, Latta, Nichols, Reilly, Ridgway, Smith, Stark, Stein, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speakers—18.

So the question was determined in the negative. Mr. Nichols moved that the whole subject be referred to a select committee of five, which motion was agreed to.

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 re-election of Abraham Lincoln—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 latest issue connected the name of Gov. Curtin with the movement in favor of Gen. Fremont.

It is not for us to assert, that that soldier has no friends or admirers in Pennsylvania. On the contrary he has many—many, who, while they esteem John C. Fremont for his good qualities, yet believe that neither he nor 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 are led to these remarks by the attempt of the Sunday journal referred to, to connect the 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.

In the first place, those who have any knowledge of the official duties of Gov. Curtin, will readily understand how little time he has to engage in Presidential schemes, even if he had the inclination thus to chaffer. Gov. Curtin is employed in graver matters than making Presidents of Vice Presidents. He has official duties devolving upon him of an importance which leave him no time to engage in the scheme of nominations; while the appearance of the man indicates that he has devoted himself to the affairs of the State, until his health has become so 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 which he owes so much, by sustaining the pretensions of any man for the Presidency in the face of the well-declared preferences of the people, we can also as decidedly assert that 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 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 stood, with the friends of the Union, the Constitution and the Government. Until these have been vindicated, their power recognized 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 counteract the Presidential succession. Understanding too well the temper of the people, he is too sagacious (even were he so inclined) to interfere with his 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 patriotism, than he does the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency.

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 bully, Harris, of Maryland, endorsed Tong-called 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 "Democratic" Rebuking the Democratic Leaders.

Senators Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lambertson, Latta, Montgomery, M'Sherry, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein, Wallace, and others of the copperhead minority in the Senate, whose shameful 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 sanction of this convention, endorsing and approving of the course of the Democratic members of the 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 doctrines set up by the Abolition members of that body, so 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 committee—"fresh from the people—who refused to report it. Having raised the issue, and the convention having declined 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 contemporaries. The discussion which the proposition has elicited from the newspapers of the different counties, may be judged of by the following, from a mass of articles, for which only we can now find room:

[From the Lancaster Evening Express.] REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITAL.—The indications 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 and sale. "There is money in it," and that, disgraceful as that fact may be, is just what makes the mere of legislation go." Philadelphia has offered a million of dollars to wards existing new buildings, on condition that she gets the Capital. This is what appears openly and above board. How much is to be paid for the votes of members in addition is not stated, but the general admission of those conversant with the matter about the Legislature, admit that "there is money in it."

A resolution accepting the million dollars has already passed the Senate. The committee of members at Harrisburg, recently 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, political or geographical, urged in favor of the removal, that ought to have the weight of a straw with an honest man. Philadelphia wants centralization. Her ambition always has been to rule the State—to have the legislation all her own way—and how can she do this so thoroughly as to have the Senators and 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 be no necessity for her to go to the expense of sending a mob to Harrisburg to influence the votes of United States Senators by intimidation. She can have the necessary force mustered at an hour's notice!

If the interior and western counties submit quietly to this, they will submit to an enormous and dangerous wrong. There is no knowing where it may end. Another legislator may be elected who will remove it to Pittsburg, and then we will have a traveling State government equal to that of Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, only a little more expensive.

[From the Lewisburg Gazette.] REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—A 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 railroad, and lose at least a day's additional time. If passed, will have 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 taxes for all time to come. On this vote we are willing our member should vote for the removal.

[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 Philadelphia. We know that the subject has been agitated in certain quarters, but we did not

suppose it had been discussed so fully as to 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 body, to remove the Capital. Let us have more deliberation. If there exist reasons why the Capital should be removed to Philadelphia, probably those who vote aye will know better what they are than the people at large.

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

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 14, 1864.

The Senate met at 10.

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 Harrisburg.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS presented a remonstrance of citizens of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, protesting strongly against the removal of the State capital from Harrisburg.

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

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 order.

Mr. NICHOLS moved to refer the matter to a select committee of five.

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

On Mr. Lowry's motion, the yeas, 14, were Messrs. Bucher, Champeys, Dunlap, Fleming, Hoge, Hopkins, Householder, Johnson, Lambertson, Lowry, M'Callister, M'Sherry, Montgomery and Wallace.

The yeas, 16, were Messrs. Beardslee, Clymer, Connell, Donovan, Glatz, Graham, Kinsey, Latta, Nichols, Reilly, Ridgway, Smith, Stark, Stein, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speakers.

So the motion was negatived.

Mr. NICHOLS' motion was then agreed to.

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 Adjourned.

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 printing. 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 Allegheny. 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 finally.

Mr. M'URTRE, an act to incorporate the Malleable Iron company. Passed finally.

Mr. LELLY, 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 mills. 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 members of England from time immemorial. A man has the right here to advocate such doctrines as will better secure liberty to ourselves and posterity. He was not here to vindicate the sentiments avowed by the gentleman from Ohio. He did not say that 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 halberd 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'KEE KILLED BY TWO LIEUTENANTS CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS, &c.

From New Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

New York, April 14.

The steamer Creole has arrived from New Orleans, with dates to the 6th inst. Her arrivals have been mainly anticipated by Cairo.

Admiral Farragut was at New Orleans. The Eva states that the Liberals and Cortinas had defeated Viduarri at Monterey, Mexico.

French war vessels were taking soundings at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Cortinas had returned to Matamoros 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 Matamoros for shipment.

At New Orleans cotton had advanced two cents; middling was scarce.

Highly Important.

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

An Attack on Fort Pillow by General Forrest.

THE SURRENDER OF COLUMBUS DEMANDED AND REFUSED.

Fortunate Arrival Of Three Thousand Veterans.

FIGHTING IN PROGRESS ALL DAY YESTERDAY.

Cairo, April 13.

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

The steamer Crawford arrived here at 1 p. m., crowded with the latter. As she was leaving Columbus, two steamers arrived with 3,000 veterans, en route from Paducah and a battery, which were landed, and which would doubtless materially change the calculations of the latter.

The steamer Olive Branch, from New Orleans, 6th inst., 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 p. 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 Fort 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 question.

FORREST THREATENING COLUMBUS—REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO THAT PLACE.

Cairo, Wednesday, April 13.—The rebel forces under Forrest are menacing both Columbus and Paducah.

The portion of Forrest's force advancing on Paducah, passed Lovettsville at noon today, 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.

Cairo, Wednesday, April 13.—Paducah advises to noon report matters more quiet. The probabilities of an attack are greatly lessened. Gen. Bryan has sent adequate reinforcements to both Paducah and Columbus, and no 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 1,000 wagons. This is, doubtless, exaggerated.

XXXVIIIth Congress—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) asked leave to offer a resolution, to be read at the opening of this House will each day take recess from 4 o'clock until 7, for the purpose of holding night sessions for the transaction of business. Objection 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 members of England from time immemorial. A man has the right here to advocate such doctrines as will better secure liberty to ourselves and posterity. He was not here to vindicate the sentiments avowed by the gentleman from Ohio. He did not say that 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 halberd should be opened to receive him. We must have the freedom of debate in this country, or we must bid farewell to liberty.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—Between 9 and 10 o'clock, last evening, between Grand and Jack's Block, a small Morocco, Lady's Pocket Book, containing two cents, (Greenbacks) one 25 cent note, one 10 cent note and one 5 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. GED. C. STROMAN, at Herr's Hotel. ap14-1*

A PRINTER WANTED.—A foreman for a Country Weekly Newspaper and Job Printing Establishment. An active and intelligent man of steady habits. Apply at the office of the Daily Telegraph. ap14-3*

WANTED.

2 WHITE GIRLS, 1 good Cook and 1 Chambermaid. Apply at the FRANKLIN HOUSE. ap14-4*

A GRADUATE of Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg, wishes a situation as Book Keeper. A line to BOX 272 will receive immediate attention. ap14-4*

GREASON SEMINARY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, for pupils of both sexes, located six miles west of Carlisle, on the Camb. Valley R. R. Pupils admitted at any time, and charged only from date of entrance. For circular call at W. Knoche's Music Room, 93 Market street, Harrisburg, or address THE HUNTINGTON SAUNDERS, Plainfield, Camb. Co., Pa. ap14-4*

NOTICE.

Whereas, Letters of Administration upon the estate of Benjamin Ebermole, dec'd, late of Lower Swatara township, Dauphin county, have been granted to said John, 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, Lower Swatara, April 14th, 1864. Administrators. ap14-41w4*

DR. B. M. GILDEA, DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity that he has removed his office from Market street to Third street, next door to the Patent and Printing office, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may desire his professional services. ap14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Spring of 1864.

KEYSTONE NURSERY.

As the Spring season for planting Trees, &c., is rapidly advancing to its close, except for those to whom a Plan is on hand, for the subscriber's attention to the times.

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

APPLE TREES are of good size and principally of well known varieties, ripening 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 Stone's Large.

PEARS Dwarf and Standard: The Bartlett, Siskils, Greening and other varieties, are the best Standard ever offered for sale in Harrisburg. The Dwarf's particularly Dutch's Anglaise and Flemish Beauty are rare.

CHERRIES: Upwards of forty of the best varieties, and not less than 1000 in size and vigor by any collection in the country. Among them are Triumph of Cumberland, May Duke, Black Tartarian, Cleveland, Rockport, and the new, large, firm and early bearing Hearts, Duke, Eschscholtz and Morelet's.

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

GRAPES: Principally Hardy Native varieties. A quantity of Foreign varieties, principally Black Hamburg, Winesap, Black and Muscat of Alexandria, in pots, will be for sale in a few weeks. Among the Hardy Native, which are the only reliable ones for our climate, are Catawba, Isabella, Clinton, Oregon, Concord, Foxglove, Hartford Prolific, Rebecca, Louise, Christie's Improved Isabella, Taylor's Bull's Eye, Cayuga, Early Northern, and California, Massachusetts, &c.

CURRENTS: Red and White Dutch, Cherry Fern de Palmar, Black, Naples, &c., bearing plants. Gooseberries, Houghton's American Seedling, &c.

LAWSON'S BLACKBERRIES, extra-strong bearing plants, by the dozen, hundred or thousand, at low rates.

NUT TREES: Spanish Chestnut, English Walnut, Black Walnut, White Walnut or Butternut, Pecan Nut.

RUBARB ROOTS, sometimes called Pie Plant and now largely cultivated in the "Wild Plant" of the West.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, and many other roots and plants.

SEED TREES: Principally Silver Maple, Norway Spruce, Canada Horse Chestnut, English Ash, Red Spruce, European Larch, Magnolia, Acuminata or Cucurbit Tree.

SHRUBS: A fine assortment of Double Flowering Althea, White Pyrus, Purple Fringe or Mist Tree, Mahonia, Magnolia, Prunus, Japonica, Tree Box, &c.

EVERGREEN TREES: Balsam Fir or Balm of Gilead, Norway Fir, Silver Fir, American and other varieties.

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

TREES DELIVERED free of charge, at express offices, railroad depots, forwarding houses and public places, on the following terms: Packing 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 on the plants replaced with others of equal quality. JACOB MISH, HARRISBURG, April 14, 1864-1w

ELECTRICITY.

DRS. WYETH AND CREAMER, Eclectic and Electro-pneumatic physicians, respectfully offer their professional services in all the various branches of the profession, for the treatment of all acute and chronic forms of disease.

The remedial means they employ in the treatment of disease consists of Electricity, in its various forms, and the Swedish method of Localized movement cure, a few Electric medicines when deemed necessary, and in fact all the natural 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 by physicians, from the fact that they act in perfect harmony with the laws governing and controlling the human system. To this, and the fact that they combine themselves to no particular party or system, they attribute their success in 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-pervading principle, governing all things, from rolling worlds down to the invisible particles of gaseous matter. We see it in the lightning's flash and hear the manifestations of its power in the rumbling thunder. It is the cause of all decomposition, recombination and transformation. It excites all motion. It is the exciting cause of life, growth, decay and death. It is the cause of all generation, growth, and decay. It is the infinite that which creates it and imparts it to us. These may appear like mere assertions, but they are facts admitting of strong and irresistible proof. It is to be wondered at that so few are conversant with its phenomena, so powerful in its manifestations and so intimately connected with all the operations of the human system, should be almost entirely unknown to the masses of humanity. Certainly not. It is a natural sequence and follows as surely as day follows night.

Among the diseases which it is found to yield readily to Electricity, in conjunction with proper adjunct treatment, may be mentioned the following: Indigestion, Constipation, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Inflammation of the eye, Auricular, Strabismus, all skin diseases, &c.

Persons calling will be told whether they can be benefited and no case taken where remote relief cannot be afforded. Consultation Free. Office, South Second street, below Chestnut, Harrisburg, Pa. Office hours from 12 A. M., 1 1/2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.

ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., DR. J. MILTON CREAMER.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT'S EXCELSIOR PIANOS.

SOLE AGENCY AT W. KNOCHES, 93 Market street, Harrisburg.

FOR REASONS perfectly satisfactory to MYSELF I have taken the agency of the above mentioned Excelsior Pianos. The public is invited to come and examine for themselves. A few Schomacker & Co's Pianos on hand yet will be sold low. mar25-1*

NO. 4 JONES' ROW.