## Maily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN

> HARRISBURG, PA. FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1864.

The Removal Question. We caution our citizens to beware how they deceive themselves with the idea that this all-important question to the central part of the State will not pass the Legislature. Its. temporary postponement in the Senate is no

their disapproval of the wicked scheme. The speculators of the Philadelphia Councils are still lurking about the Legislature attempting to influence members on the subject, and unless the City Council of Harrisburg provide means for the purchase of an Executive mansion, we will have another misrepresentation about extortion. In that event we cannot be responsible for what may transpire.

PHILADELPHIA has frequently complained of the manner in which New York has monopoliz ed the benefits of the National Government. In the attempts of New York to remove the Mint from the former to the latter city, much has been written and spoken of the greed of the Gothamites, and we have on all such occasions defended the interests of the metropolis on the Delaware. But how must we, as well as the people of all the other counties of the Commonwealth, regard the present efforts of Philadelphia to gobble up all the benefits to be derived from the State Government? The object of removing the capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, is merely to subserve the local interests of that city, at the peril of the dignity of the Commonwealth and the sacrifice of the welfare of the people of the rural districts. Philadelphia has interests which, in time, may possibly be effected by the precedent she is now making. Let hebeware, therefore, that she is not called to acr count for her present action.

The Army of the Potomac—Will Lee be Able to Escape the Vigilance of Grant and Invade the North?

We are fast approaching the crisis in the progress of this war. A collision between the Army of the Potomac and that led by Gen. Lee, must decide, not merely the prowess of our soldiers and the skill of their commanders, but it will settle the destiny of the nation. It is useless to disguise the fact, that communities have now contributed that amount in men and money, which leave them on the verge where patience ceases to be a virtue, and where great changes take place for better or for worse. Hence we must succeed with the armies now in the field, OR THE WAR WILL RESOLVE ITSELF INTO ONE OF VAST TUMULT, COMPELLING EVERY MAN TO ENTRENCH HIMSELF IN HIS OWN HOME, THERE TO DEFEND OR PERISH WITH HIS FAMILY. We might as well be apprised of this fact now, as have it burst upon us suddenly in all its fearful reality. Indeed the truth has been kept too long from the people—the nation has pursued its pleasure, the speculator has accumulated his wealth, the politician has achieved his success-and all the while the people have been making if large appropriations from the treasury of the sacrifices, wives giving up husbands, put things in proper condition, and it is quite fathers devoting sons, to swell the ranks of the armies, that liberty might be preserved and the nation rescued from danger. For three years this has lasted, and now the end must come. We cannot stand another year of expense, of waste by the loss of labor and the riot of speculation, such as have marked the three years of the war. The Army of the Potomac must end the war-or its defeat, during the campaign now just being inaugurated, will open the door wide for the invasion of the North, and thus seal forever the doom of the Republic.

Are the States that lie in the path of invasion, ready for the emergency? Is Pennsylvania prepared to resist a column of rebels advancing into her territory? These may seem like foolish questions, but the lack of resistance should the danger apprehended really demonstrate itself, will appear in the eyes of the world still more foolish. Gen. Lee will lead all the chosen veterans of the rebel armies, in his advance northward-or he will combat the advance of the Army of the Potomac equally as vigorously. Thus far the rebels have felt the necessity of success more forcibly than have the people of the loyal States. The Southern people engaged in the rebellion, understand the necessity of victory much better than do the people of the North. The South is a unit on success, while (we blush to write the fact) the North is divided and some of the bitterest enemies of the Government are to be found in our midst. Hence, if disasters should overtake us by invasion, we would have the invader to repel and his sympathizer to quell, with the same blow. If Lee gets as far North the coming summer as he did the last, the copperhead leaders will be more prompt in supporting him than they were a year ago. God grant that the circumstances necessary for the verification of such a prediction may never occur. Nevertheless it is plain to all who have the sense to comprehend the position, that the copperheads only want opportunity to prove that we are right in our apprehensions.

-We believe that the great crisis of the war is now upon us. All things seem to tend to this belief. And yet strange as it may appear, those most interested in the business of providing against the worst that may happen. are doing the least. Indeed, if the ruin of the republic should come upon us-if the capitals of the States North and of the nation, should fall into the hands of the enemy, it will be while the representatives of the people are engaged in vain struggles politically or projects concerning themselves pecuniarily; while Congress is frittering away its time in exhibitions of blackguardism, while one half of its members are pursuing their own interests to the neglect of the public business while the The Senate then adjourned.

speculator is oppressing and almost starving labor-and while licentiousness and riot fill the land. Rome to fiddling Nero did not present a more frightful picture, than do the States, that are loyal as well as the States that are rebellious, exhibit to the world. When all this will end, or how it will end, God only knows, and we can only say, God'save the Republic !

The Removal of the Capital.

We continue the publication of extracts from journals averse to the removal of the capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. In addition to these extracts, we notice that remonstrances on the subjecture being presented in both houses of the Legislature. It behooves the people, everywhere, throughout advantage to us, except that it gives the citithe Commonwealth, to move in this matter, and at once pour their remonstrances into the zens of the interior a little time to express Legislature, warning their representatives against the consummation of this foul wrong. -Below are extracts which we commend to the attention of those laboring for removal:

[From the Cumberland Valley Journal.] REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.-A very determined effort is being made to remove the State capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, the latter city, through her councils, having offered the ground upon which to erect the public buildings, and also one million of dol-

ars for their erection.

The first resolution, foreshadowing the removal of the capital, passed the Senate on Friday last, by a vote of nineteen to ten, and the subject postponed until this (Thursday)

As might be supposed, the people of Harris-burg are naturally indignant at this attempt of the Philadelphians to rob their city of he political importance; and they are not alone in their denunciations of this attempt to re-move the State capital from its central and convenient location, to the remote one of Philadelphia. The people of the interior counties are decidedly adverse to the change, and pe are decidedly adverse to the change, and petitions remonstrating against this unwarranted project have obtained numerous signers. In this place alone, a petition to this effect was signed by nearly four hundred citizens. As Pennsylvanians, we all feel an interest in Philadelphia—our commercial metropolis—and the people of every portion of the State have taken a deen interest in tion of the State have taken a deep interest in her prosperity, and none more than those o Harrisburg; and it is unfair that she should seek to monopolize all the importance of the State. But there are other and weightier considerations in opposition to the proposed change, which we have but little time to dwell upon at present. The corruption of our Legislature (and we do not know that it is any more so than that of any other State) has been a matter of complaint and denuncia has been a matter of companie and demanda-tion for years. Can it be supposed that the proposed change will remedy this evil? In a large city, such as Philadelphia, with bound-less wealth and hosts of scheming and unprincipled politicians—such as are always to be found in large cities—it will be next to impossible to secure any legislation conflicting in the least with the interests of the city, or any of her wealthy corporations, however much to the interest of other portions of the State. And if money cannot effect the desired object with the members, it can easily

secure mob violence to accomplish it.

We do not suppose that the most zealou advocates of the proposed change urge it upon the ground of economy. Our Legislature will most assuredly not cost the State any less than it does now. With the innumerable incentizes to spend money, it may be reasonably supposed that the cost of living will be greater, and once there, the matter of increasing the salary of the members, (already ample for the services rendered,) at present under consideration, we opine would not be long debated, but passed at once; aye, increased still more. The offer of Philadelphia to appropriate a million of dollars, for the erection of the buildings, appears mu-nificent indeed, but we are greatly mistaken unnecessary to remind the people that they have sufficient of taxes already.

We are glad to know both our Senator and Member have come out against the proposed removal of the capital. We do not know that anything we have written or might say upon the subject, will have the least weight in matter, but as our own convictions and the sentiments of many with whom we have con-versed, we have hastily thrown them to-CROMARKER & CO. 8 PIAMORS

[From the Perry County Advocate.]

REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITAL .- An at tempt is now being made to have the Capital of the State removed from Harrisburg to Phildelphia. We see no good reason for the removal, as it is central and easy of access to persons from all portions of the State. The people are satisfied with the location, and we don't think the legislators of Pennsylvania were elected to change the location of the State Capital. Let the Legislature attend to apportioning the State, passing the appropriation bills, &c., and adjourn, and the people will be satisfied.

[From the Juniata Sentinel.] REMOVAL OF OUR STATE CAPITAL.—There is a project on foot to remove the State Capital to Philadelphia. Appearances indicate that there is a majority of our legislators in favor of the mad project. We look upon it as an outrage, and hope that our members will oppose it with all their powers. it with all their powers.

[ Extract from an article in the Indiana Register.] "If there exist reasons why the Capital should be removed to Philadelphia, probably those who vote and will know better what they

are than the people at large. Pennsylvania Legislature. REPOTRED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH

> SENATE. FRIDAY, April 15, 1864.

TRIDAY, April 15, 1864s.

The Senate convened at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. FLFMING presented a remonstrance of citizens of Lebanon county, numerously signed, against the removal of the capital to Philadelphia.

Mr. HOGE reported the act to extend the charter of the Bank ef Montgomery county.

On motion of Mr. GONNELL, afternoon and evening sessions (for the consideration of

and evening sessions (for the consideration of private bills) were ordered.

Senate bill No. 808, incorporating the Allegheny and Kane Summit railroad company, came up on third reading and passed finally.

Mr. WILSON moved to resume the consideration of Senate bill No. 381, providing for the assumption by the State of the various local debts paid by localities for bounties.

Mr. CLYMER moved to postpone the matter indexisted.

er indefinitely.

The bill was discussed at great length pro and con, its opponents contending that it would add twenty odd millions of dollars to the debt of the Commonwealth; and its friends the delt of the Commonwealth; and its friends that it provided for assuming what the State should properly pay, and what would equalize the whole matter. Finally, the resoution to postpone indefinitely, thus defeating the whole bill, was agreed to 20 years to 10 nays. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, April 15, 1864. The appropriation bill was again considered, A number of local bills were taken up and
Adjourned

IMPORTANT NEWS:

ATTACK ON PADUCAH. THE REBELS OCCUPY THE TOWN.

11 6 4 FORREST ATTACKS FORT PILLOW He Demands Its Surrender. The Flags of Truce not Received by Our Forces

FIGHTING RESUMED MAJOR BOOTH AND OTHER OFFICERS KILLED.

THE FINAL SURRENDER OF OUR FORCES. Shocking. Butchery of Our Wounded by the Rebels.

Mutilation of Our Dead by the Rebel Fiends.

Women and Children Murdered in Gold Blood. (1)

THE BODIES OF OUR SOLDIERS ROLLED INTO THE RIVER.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED NEGROES BURNED. THE CREW OF A BOAT COMPELLED TO BULLY OUR DEAD.

Capture of Guns and Destruction of Stores by the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, April 14. Col. Pratt, commanding at Fort Donelson, telegraphs that he is informed that Paducah has been attacked, and the town is full of rebels. Carro, April 14.—On Tuesday morning For-rest, with some 6,000 men, attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack Forrest sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, in the meanwhile disposing his forces so as to gain an advantage.

Major Booth, of the 13th Tennessee U. S.

heavy artillery, formerly the Alabama cavalry Colonel, refused to receive the flag of truce and fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the rebels the advantage of

gaining new positions.

The battle was kept until threst o'clock.

P. M., when Major Booth was killed and Major Bradferd took command. The rebels came in swarms over our troops, compelling their surrender, do the surrender, there en

ued a scene which utterly defies description. Up to that time, comparatively few of our men were killed, but insatiate as fiends and blood-thirsty as devils, the incarnate Confederates commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the whites and blacks, including those of both colors who had been previously wounded. The black soldiers, becoming demoralized, rushed to the rear, their white officers having thrown down their arms. Both white and black were bayoneted, shot or sabred, and even dead bodies were horribly mutitated. Children of seven or eight years of age, and several negro women, were killed in cold

rolled down the banks into the river. The dead and wounded negroes were piled on heaps and burned, and several citizens who joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded. Out of a garrison of six hundred men, only two hundred remained

Among our dead officers are Capt. Bradford, Among our dead officers are Capt. Bradford, Lieuts. Barr, Ackerstrom, Wilson and Major. Booth, all of the 13th Tennessee cavalry. Capt. Paston, Lieut. Lyon, 13th Tennessee, and Capt. Young. 24th Missouri, acting Provost Marshal, were taken prisoners. Major Bradford was also taken, but is said to have escaped. It is feared, however, that he has been killed. been killed.

The steamer Platte Valley came up about 3½ o'clock. She was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce, and her men sent ashore to bury the dead and take aboard such of the wounded as the rebels had allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken aboard, including seven or eight colored men. Eight of them died on

the way up.

The steamer arrived here this evening, and was immediately sent to the Mound City hos-pital to discharge her suffering passengers. Among the wounded of the colored fropps are Captain, Porter, Lieut, Libberts and Adjutant

Lunning:
Six guns were captured by the reliefs and carried off, including two 10 pound parrols and two 12 pound howitzers. A large amount of stores were destroyed and carried away. The intention of the rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place and move on toward Mem-

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. GENERAL DANA RELIEVED.

CONCENTRATION OF THEBELT FORCES. Enforcement of the Rebel Conscription Act

WASHINGTON, April 15. New Orleans advices from Texas state that Gen. Dana has been relieved from the command of the troops at Pass Cavallo, at his own request, and been succeeded by Gen. Warren. There is no prospect of any immediate move-ment either on the coast or from Brownsville. Advices from Matamoras report that no French or Franco Mexican is force there nor known to be near there.

known to be near there is command at Pensa Cols.

The enemy were concentrating a heavy force at Pollard, Ala. to operate on the line of the railroad from Pensacola to Montesim-

The most terrible persecutions were inflicted on people who tried to evade the conscrip-tion. Hundreds of men, women and chil-dren were concealed in the swamps, and num

and the prices are firm Middlings, 72c. Sngar and molasses are dull 1

FIGHT NEAR RINGGOLD. LEE ABOUT TO BE REINFORCED.

THE REBELDEBT New York Herald has Richmond pa-person the 8th, but they contain no news of

Gen. Wheeler is reported to have had a sharp brush with a body of Yankee cavalry on the 31st of March, near Ringgold, driving the

enemy back. The Sentinel reports that \$196,883,000 of the rebel debt has been funded and taken up by the different States, while a large portion of the Confederacy is unheard from. The Senti-net estimates the total amount taken as at \$250,000,000.

FROM FRANCE.

THE VESSELS BUILT BY THE REBELS. One of them Launched and Others Ready to Follow.

NEW YORK, March 15. The Times' Paris correspondent says that one of the vessels built at Bordeaux for the confederates has been launched, and an Eng-lish vessel is lying there with her equipment. The builder has been compelled by the French Government to give his word that none of the vessels he is constructing shall pass into the hands of the confederates. The two iron clads will not be ready for launching for three months, but the other three wooden vessels will soon follow their consort into

water. The French Government has enclosed the Rappahannock in a dock at Calais and placed a man-of-war in front of it.

FROM ARKANSAS.

SHELBY ATTACKS GENERAL STEELE, BUT -IS-REPULSED,-

Marmaduke also Repulsed and Routed.

Advices from Gen. Steele to the 7th have been received. His expedition has reached a point five miles south of Ekin Ferry on the Little Missouri, river, about twenty-five miles from Camden, where he expected General Thayer with the Fort Smith force to join him the next day. the next day.

On the 2d Shelby attacked General Steele's rear guard, under General Rice, with 1,200 cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. He was repulsed with a loss of 100 killed and wound-Our loss was 44 killed and wounded and

on the 4th Marmaduke made an attack with from 3,000 to 4,000 cavalry and 5 pieces of artillery, on the south side of the Little Missouri. After five hours, fighting he was routed with a loss of 4 killed and 23 wounded. Our loss was 23 wounded.

There is a large force of rebels five or six miles in Steele's advance, but it is not ex-pected that they will make a stand. Nothing has been heard from Banks or the gunboats.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST

The Rebel Ram Tennessee about to Attack Farragut.

TOAN BUTTERS WART Reported Evacuation of Shreveport, La.

THE ATTACK ON PADUCAH. PAIRO, April 14.—Another demand was made for the surrender of Paducah this afternoon, giving an hour for the removal of the women and children. Col. Hicks declined to oldiers, unable to speak from their surrender, and prepared to meet the anticiwounds, were shot dead, and their bodies pated attack.

MOBILE. NEW York, April 14. Letters from the blockading fleet off Mobile, dated the 28th, report that the rebel ram Tennessee is getting

ready to pay the fleet a visit,
A Natchez paper of the 1st has a report that
the rebels have blown up their rams Shreveport and Missouri, to prevent their falling
into our hands and have evacuated Shreve-

FROM HAVANA.

Loss of a Vessel at Sea PRINCE BONAPARTE EN ROUTE FOR MEXICO

New York, April 15.
The steamer Corsica has arrived, from Havana on the 9th and Nassau on the 11th.
The schooner Petrel, at Nassau, from Charleston, reports the loss of the steamer Juna, from Wilmington for Nassau. She broke in two and nearly all hands were

drowned. Prince Charles Bonaparte, cousin of the Emperor, has arrived at Martinique, en route to Mexico, with the regiment in which he is

XXXVIIIth Congress-First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, April 15.

Mr. Wilson (Ind.) again asked but failed to obtain consent to offer a resolution providing for the holding of night sessions for transaction of business. tion of business.

Mr. Beaman; (Mich.,) from the Conference

Committee on the disagreeing amendment to the bill providing a territorial government for Mantano, made a report recommending a con-Mantano, mane a report recommending a con-currence in the Senate amendment, striking out the qualifications of being white for voters, and substituting every male citizen of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become such.

Mr. Beaman said he would not at this time

make any remarks. He believed the subject was well understood by every gentleman, and was well microscoul by every gentleman, and therefore moved the previous question. Mr. Holman (Ind.) moved to lay the report on the table; which was disagreed to; yeas 60, nays 67. nays 67.

General Banks Heard From. NEW YORK, April 15.

The steamer Continental arrived at this

the real rollard, Ala., to operate on the time the railroad from Pensacola to Monifolm.

The most terrible persecutions were inflicted in people who tried to evade the conscription. Hundreds of men, women and shiften were concealed in the swamps, and mumbers die of starvation.

The raports of a robel attack on Alexandria areauntrue.

Cotton at New Orleans is in reduced supply and the prices are firm Middlings 72c. Sngar and the prices are firm Middlings 72c. Sngar and the prices are firm Middlings 72c. Sngar and the prices of hids being made by the samples can be seen.

The falls. The streets of Alexandria were barricaded in case of hids being made by the samples can be seen.

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News from Richmond The War in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It is reported in the Army of the Potomac, that Gen. Lee had issued orders directing his officers to send all their spare baggage to Richmond before the 9th instant (Saturday last), as after that date the railroad would be used exclusively in bringing up reinforcements for his army.

The guerrillas are again becoming danger-ously active. On Monday night they captured in the vicinity of Union Mills, near Bull Run battle field, six—or as some reports have it—thirteen of our men, and killed a captain in the 2d Pennsylvania Reserves.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

FIGHTING WITH THE INDIANS.

DENVER CITY, April 14. A detachment of the 1st Colorado Cavalry had a fight on the north side of the Platte river, eighty-five miles east of here, on the 12th instant. Two soldiers were killed and four wounded. Several Indians were killed. Strong detachments of troops have been sent against the Indians invasional directions. against the Indians in various directions. Some uneasiness is caused by the conduct of the Sioux, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes. They are making unusual efforts to obtain arms and ammunition, and have recently stampeded several herds of cattle near here. Stringent orders have been issued forbidding the sale of arms or ammunition to the Indians. Mexican papers of the 2d instant centain no

Governor Goodman of Arizona, with an ex-

ploring party, had a fight with the Indians on the 27th February, killing five. Considerable excitement and indignation have been caused here and in the mountains by the introduction into Congress of a bill to tax and regulate the holding of mining claims, generally known as the Seignorage act. Petitions will soon go forward, signed by nearly the entire voting population, protesting against it, and asking legislation on the sub-ject, alike beneficial to the Government and the Territory.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, April 14. The great fall in gold is caused by a report that Secretary Chase has drawn for 800,000 pounds sterling against the gold sent from San Francisco last year.

DIED.

On the 14th inst., Mary Catharine, daughter of George A. and Catharine Durstine, agod 2 years and 7 months. Her funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, on Colder street, West Harrisburg, on Saturday afternoon, at 30'clock, which the relatives and friends of

the family are invited to attend without further notice. "Dearest Katy, thou hast left us; Here thy loss we deeply feel; But 'tis Ged who has bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal."

On the 15th inst., WILLIAM HELLER, aged 48 years and

The funeral will take place on Sunday afterno o'clock, from his late residence, in Cranberry alley, be tween Second and Front streets. The friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$1 REWARD. OST—A Watch Chain, between Short St. and Tanner's alloy. One dollar reward. Leave at ap151t\* OST-A Watch Chain, between Short St.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR of Dauphin county have TWENTY CHILDREN, from two
to twelve years of age, which thay are desirous of inden
turing to proper parties. For further information apply
to the [api5-tf] DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

FOR SALE.

LOT OF GROUND, situate on Pennsylvania Avenue. Inquire of R. PEEPLES, Boas Brick Row, eighth door from Penn'a. Avenue.

LOST OR MISCARRIED. SMALL HAIR LEATHER TRUNK WAS lost or miscarried, on Tuesday night. A liberal re-will be paid for the recovery of the Trunk by leaving es now. GEORGE W. SANDERS.

ap15-d3t\* DUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at Public Sale, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the stable of Mr. James Porter, corner of Front and South streets, in this city, one Horse, one Lumber Wagon, one Spring Wagon, one Buggy, one set of Harness, Hames and Traces, Blankets, one Palent Straw Cutter, Hay by the bundred, and a great many other things too numerous to mention.

ap15d1t ENSMINGER & ADAMS, Auctioneers.

A GRADUATE of Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg, wishes a situation as Book Keep ine to BOX 272 will receive immediate attention.

GREASON SEMINARY.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, for pu-A pils of both soxes, located six miles west of Carlisle, on the Cumb Valley R. R. Pupils admitted at any time, and charged ouly from date of entrance.

For circular call at W. Knoche's Music Room, 93 Market street, Harrisburg, or address

E. HUNTINGTON SAUNDERS, ap14-dlm Plainfield, Cumb. co., Pa.

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 Patriot and Union office, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may desire his professional services.

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

univers, now on furfough, for the purpose of filling in.

Highest Government and Local Bounties paid to accept, able able bodied men.

This is the only Veteran Regiment now in the State.

\$10 premium paid for a recruit.

\$15 " "veteran.

For further particulars enquire of.

THEO, K SCHIEFFER.

Capt. Co. A, 107th Pa. Vols., Recruiting Officer, at Scheffer's Bookstore, Second street, below the Square.

aps. dif

Valuable Farm for Sale.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

OFFERED for sale, at a bargain, a valuable from Bellefonte and a from the Farmers High School, containing about 310 acres, 230 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are large and suitable farm buildings on the premises. The quality of the soil is of the very best limestone, with a good prospect of the best Hematite ore, large quantities of which have been raised on an adjoining tract and worked at Centre Furnace. The Mifflin and Centre county railroad, now in the course of construction, will pass within 2 miles. For information as to quality of soil and desirableness of location apply to M, T. Milliken, or H. N. M'Allister, Esq., Bellefonte Pa. For full description and terms, acctapply to M, T. Milliken, or H. M. Martisburg Pa.

Attorney at law, Harrisburg Pa.

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

WANTED

TO RENT—A House with four or five rooms in it, situated within the city limits. Picase address D. W. A., DAILY TELEGRAPH office. Please state terms.

Country Weekly Newspaper and Job Printing Establishment. An active and intelligent man of steady habits. Inquire at the office of the Daily Telegraph.

2 WHITE GIRLS, 1 good Cook and 1 Chambermaid. Apply at the appl4 if FRANKLIN HOUSE.

A GENTS wanted to sell the Standard History of the War. A rare chance to make money. Agents are clearing from \$100 to \$200 per month. 200,000 volumes already sold. Send for circulars. Address. JONES BROS. & CO., Publishers, Baltimore, Md.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## GENEREAL ANNOUNCEMENT Spring of 1864. KEYSTONE NURSERY.

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

FRUIT TREES adapted to the wants of planters generally.

PEACH TREES

of most of the leading and to riffith or Susqu of extra size and vigor and include size or riffith or Susqu of extra size anna. delivered in H

APRICOTS:

GRAPES:

CURRANTS: Red and White Dutch, Cherry Fertile de Pallnan, Black, Naples, &c., bearing plants. Gooseberries: Hough-on's American Seedling; bearing plants.

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

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, and many other roots and plants

Principally Silver Maple, Norway Maple, Catalapa Horse Chestnut, English Ash, Red Fringed European Lin-den, Magnolia, Acunimata or Cucumber Tree. SHRUBBERY:

SHADE TREES:

EVERGREEN TREES. Balsam Fir or Balm of Gilead, Norway Fir, Silver Fir, merican and other Arbor Viles.

TREES DELIVERED

PLANTING in the city or neighborhood attended to, and when de-JACOB MISH.

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 forms of disease.

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 Localized movement cure, a few Eclectic medicines when deemed necessary, and is 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 confine themselves to no particular pathy or system, they attribute their success is controlling disease.

The principal agent they employ in the treatment of

this, and the fact that they confine themselves to no particular pathy or system, they attribute their success is controlling disease.

The principal agent they employ in the treatment of disease, namely, Electricity, is an agent wonderful in its phenomena and powerful raits effects for good or ill. It is an ever present, all-perviding principle, governing all things, from rolling worlds down to the invisible particles of gasseous matter. We see it in the lightning's flash and hear the manifestations of its power in the mutering 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 secretion, excretion, digestion. It lays hold of the crude food in the stomach, converts it into a state of fluidity, transmutes it into arterial blood, and sends it on its important office of simplying nutriment according to the necessities of the body. It is the nerve vital fluid, the great agent through which the mind acts upon the body. It is the cause of all causes except the first great cause, the Infinite Mind which created it and brought it into use. These may appear like mere 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 mits 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 readdy be a cause, the mentioned the following; Incipient Consumption, Paralysis, Elpiliptic, Hysteric and other Convulsions, Neuralgia, in its worst forms, Rhuematism, inflammatory and genital organs; Female Diseases, Asthm., Ples and Prolapsus Ani; Amaurosis and all kindred affections of the eye; Auretus, Strictures, all skin diseases of the unary and genital organs; Female Diseases, Asthma, Ples

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WANTED.

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Good strong, well-rooted trees of good varieties.

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