BY TELEGRAPH.

LATE NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

Capture of Gen. Harney at Harper's Ferry.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR HICKS.

Union Flags Raised in Baltimore.

Arrest of a Supposed Spy at Perryville.

PERRYVILLE, April 27.—The Baltimore evening papers of yesterday furnish several interesting items of news.

The Bush river Bridge, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, was again fired on Thursday night, and totally destroyed. It is expected that the remaining portion of the Gunpowder bridge will share the same fate.

Gen. Harney, on his way to Washington, was captured by the Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry.

Four American flags were raised yesterday morning in the western section of the city, one on Federal Hill and one in the eastern section.

It was reported that a despatch had been received by Governor Letcher, from Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, inquiring whether he would be protected if he came to Richmond for the purpose of asking an armistice of sixty days.

[This may be set down as a Southern fiction. The true story about a proposed armistice is probably that given by the correspondent of the New York *Times*, as follows:

"A deputation of sixteen Virginians and eight Marylanders visited the President on Monday, and demanded *a cessation of hostilities* until after the session of Congress. Mr. Lincoln, of course, *declined the proposition*. One of the deputation said that seventy-five thousand Marylanders would contest the passage of troops over her soil, *to which the President replied that he presumed there was room enough on her soil to bury seventy-five thousand men*. The answer was prompt and decided."]

Six hundred South Carolina troops arrived at Richmond on the 22d inst.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, April 26—Evening.—Gov. Hicks and most of the members of the Legislature for the eastern section of the State started for Frederick this morning, where the Legislature met at noon. The Governor's message will be sent in to-morrow.

There are indications here of a great reaction in the public sentiment, and the Union men appear to be more hopeful. From an eye-witness I learn that the Bush River bridge, only partially destroyed before, was fired last evening, about sundown, and totally destroyed. The mob spread turpentine on the timbers, and thus made sure of its destroyed. At daylight this morning it was one vast stream of flame. The tide being low, it burned to the water's edge.

It is expected that the Gunpowder bridge will share the same fate to-night.

General Harney, on his way to Washington, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was arrested last night at the Virginia outposts at Harper's Ferry. He was taken prisoner by a detachment of soldiers at half-past two o'clock this morning. Gen. Harney left Wheeling for the purpose of reporting himself at headquarters, Washington.

Before the train reached Harper's Ferry, it was stopped, and a number of troops mounted the platforms, and while the train was moving slowly on, the soldiers passed through the cars, and the General being pointed out was taken into custody. He was in citizen's dress, and was treated very courteously. No doubt that as soon as the Governor is made acquainted with the fact, the General will be released, as was the case with the Officer of the United States army who was seized at Richmond a few days since.

The raising of the United States flag, in various sections of the city, was witnessed by numerous persons. The city authorities say it was done without their authority or sanction. Doubts were expressed as to the correctness of the information, but the parties who brought the news into the city say they witnessed it themselves.

The steamer *Louisiana* arrived this morning from Norfolk, with a small number of passengers and the United States mail. She brings no news of an exciting character.

The fortifications of the Virginia troops on the coast of Virginia, especially the approaches to Portsmouth and Norfolk, are advancing rapidly, and it was estimated that six hundred men were hard at work at the various points, especially at Fort Norfolk, Craney Island, and the Naval Hospital.

The obstruction at the entrance of the port remain, though vessels drawing from eight to ten feet of water pass freely in and out.

At the wharf at Fortress Monroe was the propeller *Chesapeake*, of the Parker Vein or Cromwell's line.

Efforts were making to raise the steam frigate *Merrimac*, the sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, and another war vessel, which it was supposed would prove unscathed.

Passing the steamer *Georgiana* in the bay, the captain learned that three steam transports were coming up the bay, from the Capes, probably with troops.

RICHMOND, April 23 —Wm. B. Dobbin, of the Fifty-third regiment, of Maryland, arrived here last night, from Baltimore, and says that no report had reached there with regard to the rumored slaughter of the New York Seventh regiment at Annapolis. He represents that there were only 4,000 troops in Washington.

Six hundred troops from South Carolina arrived here this evening, and received with enthusiastic reception. A salute was fired, and there was great cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, hats, &c. Some 7,000 are expected here soon.

PERRYVILLE, April 27.—A man was detained at the camp, this afternoon, on suspicious conduct. He was approaching the powder magazine with a lighted cigar in his mouth, when the sentinel (Camac, of company A, Philadelphia Light Guards,) stepped from his post and ordered him to move therenpon drew a pistol on him, when he was arrested by Volunteer Johnson, also of the Philadelphia Light Guards, and taken to the commanding officer. During the interrogatory by the Colonel, the ground in the vicinity of the magazine was searched, and three slow matches (in all, about ten feet in length,) were found near, but not immediately leading to it. Colonel Dare considered that these suspicious circumstances warranted a temporary detention of the suspected party. The accused states in his defence that he is from North Carolina, and was there considered by the Secessionists a dangerous man. He had just crossed over from Havre de Grace and was endeavoring to reach the cars, and, being totally unacquainted with the condition of the camp, walked unawares to the locality where he was arrested; that his cigar was not lit, and that he did not present a pistol at the sentry, but merely made a movement to grasp one in self-defence when he was arrested. He states that he is on his way to Brooklyn, N. Y., his native place, to see his family.

Passengers from Baltimore state that the remainder of the Gunpowder bridge was destroyed last night. They also confirm the reported burning of Bush-river bridge.

The flag of the regiment was hoisted for the first time to-day by Col. Dare, who made a few patriotic remarks to the volunteers, who gathered in a body around the staff, and hailed their ensign with enthusiastic cheers, followed by a "tiger" for the commander.

Camp Susquehanna has been greatly neglected. The commissary department has been very badly conducted, soft cracker, water biscuit, pork and water being almost the sole diet, except in the more respectable companies, whose members have means to look after themselves, independent of the commissariat. Straw palasses are much needed, and there is a total want of tents. The colonel's quarters are cramped, and he is without the greater portion of his staff. The members of the Philadelphia City Guards and the Pottstown Rifles of Montgomery county are the only redeeming portion of the camp; but the country troops are unequipped, badly fed, and almost suffering. Your correspondent would warn country regiments about embarking hither not to leave their homes until they are properly equipped by the State, and their subsistence department fully guaranteed, unless, of course, immediate danger should call for their services. They can drill as well at home, and be better fitted for warfare by good diet and rest. The present state of affairs threatens to demoralize the Pennsylvania volunteers, unless an immediate reform is instituted by the State Department.

From Baltimore Direct.

REINFORCEMENT OF FORTS M'HENRY AND CARROLL —THE RECEIVING SHIP ALLEGHANY AT FORT M'HENRY—DEATH OF A MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER—A VICTIM TO THE RIOT.

BALTIMORE, April 27 —The telegraph wires having been repaired, after a silence of a week, this city is again in communication with the East.

On Friday evening, about 5 o'clock, the propeller *Essex* landed at Fort Carroll, on Seller's Flats, six miles down the Patapsco river, a number of troops and munitions of war. The propeller then moved to Fort McHenry, where troops and munitions of war were also landed.

The U. S. receiving ship *Alleghany*, which has been stationed near Canton, was then taken in tow and conveyed down the river, and is now at Fort McHenry.

Several vessels without the necessary pass from Col. Trimble were overhauled on Thursday last, on attempting to leave the harbor, by the guard boats under Captain Levy, and detained for examination.

The Howard county troops, commanded by Major George E. Gaither, Jr., was called out on Friday by the commandant, and proceeded at a brisk trot for Jessop's Cut, for the purpose of reconnoitering. The Cut is three or four miles from the Annapolis Junction, where the United States troops are pouring on the road to Washington.

Private S. H. Needham, of the Sixth Regiment Massachusetts volunteers, died about 5 o'clock this morning, at the Lombard-street Infirmary. He was one of those wounded on Friday of last week in the street fight by a paving stone on the back of the head with such force as to fracture the skull. He spoke but a single word. This was in reply to a question whether he had a family or not. He answered "No;" but a gentleman residing here stated that he had a wife living. The deceased did not comprehend the question when he spoke. The operation of trepanning was performed on Friday, and the patient made but little resistance. He received every possible attention from the Faculty and the Sisters of Charity. The funeral, it is supposed, will take place to-morrow.

Message of Gov. Hicks to the Maryland Legislature.

FREDERICK, Md., April 27.—The message of Gov. Hicks to the State Legislature was sent to that body to-day. It is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The extraordinary condition of affairs in Maryland has induced me to exercise the constitutional prerogative vested in the Governor to summon the Legislature in special session, in the hope that your wisdom may enable you to devise prompt and effective means to restore peace and safety to our State. I shall detail briefly the startling events which have induced me to summon you together, and which have so suddenly placed us in the state of anarchy, confusion, and danger, from which, I sincerely trust, you may be able to extricate us.

Believing it to be the design of the Administration to pass over our soil troops for the defence of the city of Washington, and fearing that the passage of such troops would excite our people and provoke a collision, I labored earnestly to induce the President to forego his purpose. I waited upon him in person, and urged the importance of my request. I subsequently communicated with him and his Cabinet by special despatches, entreating an abandonment of their designs. To all my requests I could get but the reply that Washington was threatened with attack; that the Government had resolved to defend it; that there was no other way of obtaining troops than by passing them over the soil of Maryland, and that the military necessity of the case rendered it impossible for the Government to abandon its plans, much as it desired to avoid the dangers of a collision. My correspondence with the authorities at Washington is herewith submitted. The consequences are known to you. On Friday last a detachment of troops from Massachusetts reached Baltimore, and was attacked by an irresponsible mob, and several persons on both sides were killed.

The Mayor and Police Board gave to the Massachusetts soldiers all the protection they could afford, acting with the utmost promptness and bravery, but they were powerless to restrain the mob. Being in Baltimore at the time, I co-operated with the Mayor to the fullest extent of my power in his efforts. The military of the city were ordered out to assist in the preservation of the peace. The railroad companies were requested by the Mayor and myself to transport no more troops to Baltimore city, and they promptly acceded to our request. Hearing of the attack upon the soldiers, the War Department issued orders that no more troops should pass through Baltimore city, provided they were allowed to pass outside of its limits. Subsequently, a detachment of troops was ascertained to be encamped at or near Cockeysville, in Baltimore county.

On being informed of this, the War Department ordered them back. Before leaving Baltimore, Colonel Huger, who was in command of the United States Arsenal at Pikesville, informed me that he had resigned his commission. Being advised of the probability that the mob might attempt the destruction of this property, and thereby complicate our difficulties with the authorities at Washington, I ordered Colonel Potherbridge to proceed with a sufficient force and occupy the premises in the name of the United States Government, of which proceeding I immediately notified the War Department. On Sunday morning last I discovered that a detachment of troops, under command of Brigadier General B. Butler, had reached Annapolis in a steamer, and had taken possession of the practice ship *Constitution*, which, during that day, they succeeded in getting outside the harbor of Annapolis, where she now lies. After getting the ship off, the steamer laid outside the harbor, and was soon joined by another steamer having on board the Seventh Regiment from New York city.

Brig. Gen. Butler addressed me, asking for permission to land his forces. It will be seen by the correspondence herewith submitted that I refused my consent. The Mayor of Annapolis also protested, but both steamers soon afterwards landed, and put off the troops. Subsequently large bodies of troops reached here in transports, and were landed. I was notified that the troops were to be marched to Washington. They desired to go without obstruction from our people, but they had orders to go to Washington, and were determined to obey those orders. In furtherance of their designs they took military possession of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, in regard to which act I forwarded to Brig. Gen. Butler the protest, and read the reply herewith submitted.

On Wednesday morning the two detachments first landed took up their line of march for Washington. The people of Annapolis, though greatly exasperated, acting under the counsel of the most influential citizens, refrained from interfering or obstructing the passage of the troops through the city. Seriously impressed with the condition of affairs, and anxious to avoid a repetition of events similar to those which had transpired in Baltimore, I deemed it my duty to make another appeal at Washington.

Accordingly, I sent a special messenger to Washington, with a despatch to the Administration, stating that no more troops be sent through Maryland, that the troops at Annapolis be sent elsewhere, and urging that a truce be offered with a view of a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties by mediation. I suggested that Lord Lyons, the British minister, be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties. The result of the mission will be seen by the correspondence herewith submitted. These events have satisfied me that the War Department has concluded to make Annapolis the point for landing troops, and has resolved to open and maintain a communication between this place and Washington. In the brief time allowed, it is impossible for me to go more into details. The documents accompanying this message place before you all the information possessed by me. I shall probably communicate such other information as may reach me. Notwithstanding the fact that our most learned and intelligent citizens admit the right of the Government to transport its troops across our soil, it is evident that a portion of the people of Maryland are opposed to the exercise of the right. I have done all in my power to protect the citizens of Maryland, and to preserve the peace within our borders. Lawless occurrences will be repressed, I fear, unless prompt action be taken by you. It is my duty to advise you of my own convictions of the proper course to be pursued by Maryland in the emergency which is upon us. It is of no consequence now to discuss the causes which have induced our troubles. Let us look to our distressing present and to our portentous future.

The fate of Maryland, and perhaps of her sister border slave States, will undoubtedly be seriously affected by the action of your honorable body. Therefore should every good citizen lend all his energies to the task before us, and therefore should the animosity and bickerings of the past be forgotten, and all strike hands in the bold cause of protecting peace to our beloved State, and to our common country. I honestly and most earnestly entertain the conviction that the only safety of Maryland is in preserving a neutral position between our brethren of the North and of the South. We have violated no rights of either section; we have been loyal to the Union. The unhappy contest between the two sections has not been commenced or encouraged by us, although we have suffered from it in the past. The impending war has not come by any act or any wish of ours. We have done all we could to avert it; we have labored for Maryland, and the other border slave States, by their conservative position and love for the Union, might have acted as mediators between the extremes of both sections, and thus have prevented the terrible evils of a prolonged civil war.

Entertaining these views, I cannot counsel Maryland to take sides against the General Government until it shall commit outrages upon us which would justify us in resisting its authority. As a conscience, I can give no other counsel than that we shall array ourselves for the Union and peace, and thus preserve our soil from being polluted with the blood of our brethren. Thus, if the war must be between the North and the South, we may force the contending parties to transfer the field of battle from our soil, so that our lives and property may be secure.

It seems to me that, independently of all other considerations, our geographical position forces us to this, unless we are willing to see our State the theatre of a long and bloody civil war, and the battlefield upon which our dearest and most material interest of our people, is say nothing of the blood of brave men and innocent women and children, which will cry out from our soil for vengeance against those who call that in us lies to avert the impending calamity. The course I suggest has all the while been the sole groundwork of my policy; and but for the excitement prevailing among our people during the past few days, I believe that a large majority would be satisfied that my administration would have been consummated. If it has failed, I have the full consciousness that throughout the whole of my harassing and painful incumbency of the Gubernatorial chair, I have labored honestly and faithfully for the peace, the safety, and the interests of Maryland and of our common country. This consciousness has fully sustained me in all my troubles, and has enabled me to endure patiently all the cruel, unmerited, and heartless attacks that have been made upon my integrity. I have also comfort in the conviction that my policy has been sustained by a large majority of the people, and that nothing that has transpired since the recent lamentable occurrences within our State, has shaken that conviction.

A momentary frantic excitement took the place of reason and good judgment, and for a time, at the first time, threw aside all prudent thoughts of the future, in the burning desire to avenge what they considered wrongs. I submit my suggestions to your wisdom, and I appeal to you, not only as devoted citizens of Maryland, but as husbands and fathers, to allow that prudence and Christian like temper so honorable to all men, to guide your counsels; and I implore you not to be swayed by passions which seem to be so fully possessing our midst, to do what the generations to come after us shall ever deplore. In conclusion, gentlemen, I ask your indulgence if I have omitted to present to you any other matter of interest in connection with the important subject which you are summoned to consider. The short time I have had in which to prepare this communication, and the turmoil and excitement around me, may have caused omissions; if so, they will be promptly supplied when indicated by you.

T. HOLLIDAY HICKS.

All the Governor's correspondence accompanies the message, of which ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

The Senate has adopted an address to the people of Maryland, stating that the Legislature will not pass any act of secession, but if the people of the people desire it, they will give them an opportunity of declaring for themselves their future destiny. The House has not acted on this, but has appointed a committee to report an act for the call of a Convention of the people, of which Mr. Scott, of Baltimore, is chairman.

The Senate has just passed a bill to repeal the 19th section of the 12th article of the code of criminal laws, and enacting the following substitute:

"Therefore, no bank shall issue any note, certificate, or other device, to circulate as currency, of less denomination than one dollar, under the penalty prescribed in the article on currency." The act to take effect from the date of its passage. The House has referred the bill to a committee consisting of Messrs. Pitts, Harrison, and Briscoe.

On motion, the committee were instructed to consider and report in regard to the legalization of the existing suspension of specie payments by the banks.

From Harrisburg.

SOUTHERN FUGITIVES.

HARRISBURG, April 27.—Five car-loads of fugitives arrived to-day from the South. Twenty-two of the passengers were Philadelphians, headed by Isaac Doran, who came through from Richmond, having left there on Wednesday. All of them had been workmen in the shot and shell manufactory, Richmond. They went thither five weeks since, and returned under a pass signed by Governor Letcher. They report that a Philadelphian has engaged to modernize 3,000 old flint-lock muskets for the Government of Virginia. A Philadelphian named Reed, formerly a member of the Scott Legion, is the keeper of a restaurant at Richmond, is an avowed Secessionist, and is serving in the Virginia troops. Mr. Eaton, editor of the *Pittsburg Journal*, and Charles A. Perkins, ex-sheriff of Oswego county, New York, came by stage from Washington to Frederick. Col Alcroft, a Secession commander at Rockville, Md., arrested Mr. Perkins because he said that the mob were in possession of Maryland. No more travellers can come through by this route. The Philadelphians were stopped once in Virginia, but let off after a trial.

The reports by travellers from Baltimore this morning indicate a strong disposition on the part of the conservative citizens of Baltimore to raise and take the power from the mob. A restoration to its Federal allegience is confidently predicted by Baltimoreans here. The reinforcement of Washington has cooled the mobocratic ardor much.

From Virginia by way of Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—A confidential agent, arrived here this morning, reports 2,400 men at Harper's Ferry, and 1,000 marched to Alexandria on Thursday. The officers at Harper's Ferry believe that Gen. Beauregard is at Richmond with 7,000 troops.

The Baltimore and Ohio road is still supplying Baltimore with provisions. There is much quiet debate here among leading persons as to the propriety of tapping the Columbia dam at the Susquehanna river, thus cutting off the water from the Tide Water Canal, to stop supplies of coal and provisions by that route. The feasibility of tapping the artificial lake supplying Baltimore with water is also spoken of.

Another requisition for troops from Pennsylvania is confidently expected by the State authorities early next week. The number will probably not be less than 10,000, and may be 25,000

John A. Ford, a Philadelphian, but lately a resident of Petersburg, Va., has arrived here with his daughter. He escaped after being arrested, and has abandoned $10,000 worth of property. He says he learned at Richmond that the design of the Secessionists was to attack Fortress Monroe first. If a force sufficient can be collected, they will besiege it and Washington simultaneously. He says that at every village recruiting is going on rapidly, and most of them are being rapidly forwarded to the camp at Acquia creek and Harper's Ferry. Every person coming through Richmond had to procure a pass from Governor Letcher.

The number of troops at Richmond is variously estimated by passengers at from two to four thousand. They were, however, being transferred Northward as rapidly as possible.

Union Demonstrations in Maryland.

CHAMBERSBURG, April 26th.—Passengers from Hagerstown this morning, report a sudden and most wonderful change in sentiment in that section of Maryland. The stars and stripes were raised at Hagerstown to-day, and there are extensive preparations for further Union demonstrations The election next week for Representative will result tremendously for Lewis P. Ferry, a Union man.

Allegheny county has instructed its Representatives, that if they vote for secession they will be hung when they return home.

The stars and stripes are waving all over Frederick city, and the Home Guards refused to parade except under its folds and to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

At Clear Spring every house has its flag, and the miners have sworn to resist secession to the death. By next week no sympathizers with Southern traitors will dare to avow their sentiments at Hagerstown, Frederick, or Cumberland.

Another passenger reports the Eastern Shore counties, except Worcester, as Union to the core. The Union men will raise a military company in Hagerstown at once.

Arrival of Troops at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Seventy-first New York Regiment has arrived here, and the Twelfth Regiment is on the route, having left Annapolis last night.

The statement made by Gen. Harper, of Virginia, that that State would never consent to an attack upon the capital being made from her soil, was addressed to the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad while endeavoring to obtain their consent to provisions for the camp at Harper's Ferry being carried over their road. Gen. Scott, on hearing the statement, said he would be most happy to have it confirmed, but he would not advise the Government to desist from its present course in providing for its safety.

It is thought here that a bold movement of the Government to sustain the Federal officers who have been prevented from assuming their positions in Baltimore would receive the earnest support of the Union men in that city, and be eventually sustained, if properly conducted. A thousand well-disciplined troops might be sufficient.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The *Republican* states that Governor Jackson, in an interview with a gentleman of this city, has declared that his policy is a pease policy; that he had convened the Legislature only for the purpose of more perfectly organizing the militia, and putting the State in a proper attitude for defence He also told Sterling Price, the president of the State Convention, that that body ought not to be called together for the passage of a secession ordinance, because it was not in favor of retaining the present status of the State, leaving it to time and circumstances as they may arise to determine the best course for Missouri to pursue.

The *Republican* also gives assurances that the funds which may be paid into the treasury by the banks, under the act legalizing the suspension of specie payment, will not be diverted from their legitimate purposes, but appropriated to the payment of the debts of the State.

Four regiments of infantry are nearly organized, and another is being formed. Henry Boernstein has been elected colonel of the 2d Regiment.

Exchange on New York 12 to 15 premium for Missouri funds, and very scarce at that rate.

Fort Delaware.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WILMINGTON, April 26, 1861.

It is important that the people of the North and the National Government should have confidence in the persons who hold responsible Federal offices, particularly in the army; and it affords me the highest satisfaction to assure you that Captain Vaughan, of Fort Delaware, is true to his country and her flag in this hour of danger. There have been, I know, questions and doubts suggested in relation to the position of that officer, without any direct charge being made against his fidelity to the Union; and it is but common justice to an honorable man and a gallant soldier, that the public should be informed that he has, within the past few days, exhibited great industry and energy in placing the fort in a complete state of defence with the means at hand would allow. A few weeks ago there was not a gun mounted; now, a formidable battery frowns on the river in every direction from which an attack may be expected. Only a few of the number of guns in place, but perhaps it is more prudent to withhold details. Captain Newton may be relied on, and has the confidence of General Scott. DELAWARE

"Little Delaware" All Right.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE, April 26.

It may be interesting to some of your readers to know something from the interior of the Diamond State.

The Union feeling is predominant to all other considerations, and rapidly becoming more effective. Every effort is exerted by the men in the hands of the Union men is being made, and consummated with entire success, while on the other hand, every intimation of sympathy with the rebels and traitors is mercifully frowned upon, and treated with the greatest contempt.

Delaware is for the Union. May God enable her people to honor their illustrious fathers, to follow their noble example, to embrace their sacred principles. Governor Burton has issued a proclamation, recommending the organization of military companies to aid in protecting the State and Federal capital.

Companies are being formed in all the towns and villages, and many express their desire to volunteer in defence of their country.

A BLUE HEN'S CHICKEN.

Boston Affairs.

CALEB CUSHING—EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE ON A PEACE MISSION.

BOSTON, April 27.—Caleb Cushing has tendered his services to the Governor in any capacity.

The first Boston artillery, Col. Cowden, start on Tuesday.

A despatch from Concord says that ex-President Pierce. in obedience to a despatch from Mr. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, has gone to Philadelphia, and perhaps to Baltimore, on a mission of mediation between the Government and the rebels.

Naval Items.

BOSTON, April 27.—The nautical school-ship *Massachusetts* is being armed and fitted out as a coast guard for the protection of the Boston harbor is to be entirely closed against the shipment of any article for the aid and comfort of the rebels.

The Rhode Island Marine Artillery.

EASTON, April 27.—The Rhode Island Marine Artillery leave here this afternoon, for Philadelphia, via the North Pennsylvania Railroad. They will reach the city about eight o'clock this evening.

Sailing of Steamers.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The steamship *Fulton* sailed at noon with 283 passengers, $1,000 in specie, and despatches from Lord Lyons to the British Government. The *Glasgow* has also sailed with 322 passengers.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. C. KEEHMLE, JNO. K. ADDICKS, THOS. S. FERNON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius ..... Liverpool, May 1
Ship Daphne, Havener ..... London, soon
Ship Westmoreland, Decan ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Bartholdi, Emery ..... St Paul de Loando, soon
Ship Calhoun, Lewis ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Hornbeck, Atkins ..... Liverpool, soon
Bark David Lapsley, Bishop ..... Cardiff, soon
Schr Geo J Jones, Crowell ..... Demerara, soon
Schr J Northrop, Ross ..... For sa Prince, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT OF PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1861.

SUN RISES ..... 5 7—SUN SETS 6 33
HIGH WATER ..... 8 26—LOW WATER 6 26

ARRIVED.

Steamship Kensington, Baker, 24 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to Henry Winsor.
Steamship Delaware, Sanford, 24 hours from New York, with mdse and passengers to James Alderdice. At 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, passed ship William Penn, outward, bound for Liverpool, off the Brandywine Shoal.
Schr J Green Pearl, Cook, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Mark Pleiades (Br) Lovitt, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.
Brig Adeline, Cobb, 5 days from Boston, with mdse to Cowell & Co.
Schr Fly, Cheeseman, 3 days from Nantucket, with oil to Thomas & Richards.
Schr Carthagena, Kelly, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr Wm Rone, Scott, 4 days from New York, with ice to captain.
Schr George L Green, Green, 5 days from Boston, with plaster to H Winsor.
Schr J. Henderson, Gale, 3 days from New York, with sal ice to Buckley & Simons.
Schr A J Horton, Lilvell, 5 days from Quincy, Mass, with stone to captain.
Schr Sylvester Gessner, Thompson, 4 days from Newburyport, with fish to Geo S Hart & Co.
Schr J Williamson, Jr. Winsmore, 4 days from Salem, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Pocahontas, Stanton, 4 days from Eastport, with plaster to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Annie Simmons, Smith, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Sweet Briar Ice Co.
Schr L B Myers, Somers, 8 days from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr Sarah Warren, Hollingsworth, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Henry Wolfe, Atkins, 1 day from Milton, Del, with grain to Christian & Curran.
Schr Bohemia, Clark, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with mdse to Christian & Curran.
Schr Sarah Lavinia, Beatie, 1 day from Camden, Del, with corn and bark to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Cooper, 1 day from Black Bird, Del, with corn and bark to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Ann W Hall, Day, 1 day from Magnolia, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr G D & R F Shannon, Bowen, from Charleston, in ballast to J R Blakiston.
Schr E T Allen, Allen, from Boston, in ballast to C A Heckscher & Co.
Schr Vashti Sharp, Haley, from Boston, in ballast to Baum, Geis & Co.
Steamship Wm B Reaney, Hughes, 12 hours from Cape May, having in tow barks Palmyra and Ocean Pearl, from Boston. Towed ship Belle of the Ocean, hence for Liverpool, to the Ledge light, where she anchored and remained up to 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. 20th inst, at 6 A. M. 20 miles east of Cape May, spoke ship Victoria Reed, from London for New York—wished to be reported.
Steamer Sarah Jones, 23 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Bark Oak, Ryder, Boston, Twells & Co.
Br brig Fame, Shiel, Arthurstown, Ireland, John Devereux.
Schr Sylvester Gesner, Thompson, Boston, captain.
Schr J Williamson, Jr. Winsmore, Salem, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr James Deverty, Carroll, Providence, do
Schr Cornelia, Crapo, New Bedford, do
Schr Lewis Mulford, Doyle, Port Spain, Trinidad, S & W Welsh.
Schr Fannie Boardman, Crocker, Belfast, Me, Van Horn, Woodworth & Co.
Schr K F Allen, Allen, Boston, C A Heckscher & Co.
Schr V Sharp, Haley, Boston, E R Sawyer & Co.
Schr A Reeves, Lake, Boston, Baum, Geis & Co.
Schr E W Benton, Taylor, Cambridgeport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr G D & R F Shannon, Bowen, Boston, J R Blakiston.
Schr H G Ely, Donnell, New Haven, do
Schr Ann Maria, Lynch, Westchester, do
Schr Ann Turner, Ayres, Lynn Davis, Pearson & Co.
Str Alice, Robinson, New York, W P Clyde.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Ino, Eaton, from Zacahanno Feb 16, at Boston 26th inst.
Ship Mary E Balch, Eldridge, from Callao 28th Jan for Valparaiso, was spoken 22d ult, lat 25 54 S, long 22 20 W.
Bark Maury, Paul, cleared at New York 26th inst for Hong Kong.
Schr Beulah, Hanson, hence, arrived at Lighton, 24th instant.
Schrs Arctic, Perkins, and J C Baxter, Snow, hence, arrived at Newburyport 25th inst.

CHROME GREEN—Manufactured and for sale by WEYMERSKILL & BROWNING, 47 and 49 North SECOND St.

MEDICINAL.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates, and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system impervious to the attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form, so as to be within the reach of all, so chemically and skilfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerfully tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous, while poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Paintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and that class of diseases so terrible, though unattended by pain, called *Female Weaknesses and Irregularities*. Also, Liver Complaint or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or Retention and derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to slight Cold, Coughs, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Difficulty in Breathing, and, indeed, we might enumerate a long catalogue of ills, but we may safely say, in fact, it will not only cure the debility following any disease, but if taken in time, will prevent the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the secretions and the secretions of the system, and infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travellers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table-spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents consequences from arising, in active organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits: students, ministers, literary men; and all those who accumulate too much out of door exercise should always use it. If they will, they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and delicious remedy against those ills which rob them of their vigor, and without which health cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then, again, the Cordial is a perfect Strengthener and Relief, Invigorator, and Tonic in final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety. *There is no mistake about this Cordial is all we claim for it. Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline, which only your daughter, before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up in their business transactions, that if were not for you they, too, would travel in the same downward path, and be lost to all hope of recovery. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal, for we are sure your nevering care will manifest itself in the success of Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator, as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 110 Market street, St. Louis. Also, for sale by all good Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Testimony given by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 North FIFTH Street; HASSARD & CO., 170 WALNUT Street; JOHN T. WORTHINGTON, Sixth and Spruce Streets, and DYOTT & CO., 232 North SECOND Street.
ocl5-mwf-d-nowWtf

LEGAL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the Estate of JOSEPH CARTER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN L. FRAILEY, administrator of JOSEPH CARTER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 230 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
JOHN M. THOMAS, Auditor.
ap24-wfm-5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of FERDINAND JOSEPH SEIDLER, dec'd.

The undersigned, appointed to audit and settle the account of CATHARINE KURTZ and WILLIAM WIEDERSHEIM, Executors of the last Will and Testament of FERDINAND JOSEPH SEIDLER, deceased, and report distribution of the balance in their hands, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 7, 1861, at 4 P. M., at his office, No. 512 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WM. KESSLER, Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM DIVER, Libellant, vs. JANE DIVER, Wife, vs. WM. CLAYTON and Charintie, his Wife, (formerly Diver,) and JANE DIVER, June Term, 1861. Libel, No. 1.

Pursuant to an order of Court, made in this case, the Writ of Publication is ordered to be published, viz:

City and County of Philadelphia, ss.

[SEAL.] The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, Greeting: Whereas, a libel has been filed in our Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of Philadelphia, by WILLIAM DIVER, Libellant, against JANE DIVER, Wife, vs. WM. CLAYTON and Charintie, his Wife, (formerly Diver,) and JANE DIVER, June Term, 1861, No. 1, Libel for Divorce, for the cause of adultery, as appears of record, we command you that you summon, by good and lawful summoners, William Clayton and Charintie, his Wife, (formerly Charintie Diver, late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, there to be held the 1st MON DAY of June next, to show wherefore, if they can, they should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, contracted and undivided, do hold all that certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground, situate in Hanover township, bounded, limited, and described as follows: beginning at the Northwest corner of the road leading to Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia as the property of William Diver, that is, in the line of a street laid out by the Commissioners of Philadelphia County, called Tower street, 26 feet 5 inches northwestwardly from the corner of Market and Tower streets, thence extending along the eastwardly line of Tower street north 37 deg. and 30 min., west 16 feet 6 inches to a corner of a lot sold to John Wolf, thence by the same, 30 min. east along said Stephens' line 95 feet 11 inches to the westerly side of a 20 feet wide street, thence along the said line of Ellis street south 30 deg. 30 min., east 16 feet 2½ inches to a corner of the lot sold by the Sheriff as aforesaid, thence south 37 deg. and 30 min. west 95 feet 2½ inches to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances. The same characters and quantity of land as was lately made (according to the laws and customs of this Commonwealth) in such cases made and provided, of which defendant is seized in his demesne as of fee, in equity and against the same laws and custom