a brigade of New Yorkers if the State will Tennessee and the Neutral Border States. equip the men. (Prolonged cheers.)

LETTER OF ARCHBISHOP HUGEES. The President then read the following letter from Archbiehop Hughes;

New York, April 1861. DEAR SIR :- Unable to attend the meeting at Union square, in consequence of indispostion, I beg leave to state my sentiments on the subject of your coming together, in the following

Ministers of religion and ministers of peace according to the instructions of their Divine Master I have not ceased to hope and pray that peace and union might be preserved in this great and free country. At present, however, that question has been taken out of the hands of the peacemakers, and it is referred to the arbitrament of a sanguinary contest. I am not authorized to speak in the name of any of my fellow citizens. I think, so far as I can judge. there is the right principle all among them whom I know. It is now fifty years since, a foreigner by birth, I took the oath of allegiance to this country, under its title of the United States of America. (Loud cheers.) As regards conscience, pa riotism, or judgement, I have no misgiving. Still desirous of peace, when the Providence of God shall have brought it, I may say that since the period of my naturalization, I have none but one country.

In reference to my duties as a citizen, no

change has come over my mind since then .-The Government of the United States was then as it is now, symbolized by a national flag, popularly called the "Stars and Stripes." (Loud applause.) This has been my flag, and shall be to the end. (Cheers.) I trust it is still destined to display in the gales that sweep every ocean, and amid the gentle breezes of many a distant shore, as I have seen it in foreign lands, its own peculiar waving lines of beauty. May it live and continue to display those same waving lines of beauty, whether at home or abroad, for a thousand years, and afterward as long as Heaven permits, without limit or duration. John Hughes, Archbishop

The President then introduced the Hon. Fernando Wood, who was received with loud cheers. He said that the President had announced that Col. Baker proposed to raise a brigade of New Yorkers, if New York would pay the expense. As mayor of this city, so far as he had the power to speak, he pledged the corporation for that same. (Loud applause.) His oath of office was to support the Constitution of the United States and New York, and he inferred from that that it was his duty, as it was consistent with his principles, and his sense of right, to support not only the Constitution but the Union, the Government, the laws and the flag, and in the discharge of that duty he cared not what past political associations might be served. (Cheers.) He was willing to give up all sympathies, and, if they pleased, all errors of judgment upon all national questions. (Applause.) I am willing to say here that I throw myself entirely into this contest with all my power and might. (Cheers.) The Chief Magistrate of this nation, in so far as he acts within the law, represented the popular will, and that will must be sustained at a!l hazards, and under all circumstances. It has been said here today that our flag has been insulted; and a Secretary of War, assuming to represent the Confederate States, has said that the Confederate flag would fly over Fancuil Hall at Boston. If it did it must be over the dead body of every citizen of New York. (Great cheering.) In behalf of New York he was prepared to say that, and through the press to the friends in the South, if the Confederate flag should ever float over the National Capitol, every man, woman and child would enlist for the war.-(Cheers.) He knew no points now. He called upon every man, whatever had been his sympathies, to make one grand phalanx in this controversy, to proceed, in the language of Senator Baker, to conquer a peace. (Cheers.)

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1861.



O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Pub-

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the Patricot Ann Union, and the most influential and largest circu-lating newspapers in the United States and Canadas They are authorized to contract for usat our lowest rates

FOR SALE. A second-band Adams Press, platen 39% by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate Inquire at this office.

The New Orleans Delta says it has heard many rumors of a scheme to enter upon privateering on a large scale, but confining the limits of action to all waters "west of the mouth of the Missis-ippi"-a rather nice limit. The Delta has been given a list of names of persons who are represented to have purchased vessels for this gay "life on the ocean wave," but says it must learn more before detailing matters.

BALTIMORE is already suffering the fearful penalty of rebellion. Thousands of loyal citizens are fleeing to the North for refuge from anarchy and mob rule. Business is entirely suspended in the doomed city. Acteon is being devoured by his own dogs. It would have been a thousand times better for the Governor of Maryland and the Mayor of Baltimore had they exerted all their power to keep down the mob, and open free communication for the transit of Government troops to Washington, even if they had perished in the attempt, than to wink rical fact of later times against this practice is as insatiable and blood-thirsty as the Lazaroni of Naples. What have they gained by this infidelity? Look at the condition of Baltimore to day. It is in possession of an enemy far more cruel and destructive than a foreign foe -an enemy to the peace and prosperity of the city as well as to the Government. And this mob, which plunders the city while it defies the Government, is sustained and encouraged by men of wealth and position, as we learn from a gentleman who recently fled from Baltimore.

bearance towards this mob-governed city .--Anxious to avoid a collision, and to concentrate troops in Washington by the most speedy and Washington. But after the safety of the Capital is assured it will become a question whether | and to the United States. Mr. Marcy did not the Government can permit a hostile city to | consent to the proposal. He said that if they | obstruct the most direct route to the North.

John Bell and other leading men of Tennessee have issued an address, which we published yesterday, wherein they propose that Tennessee shall maintain a neutral position in this conflict between lawful government and armed rebellion. That is, they offer to remain neutral and maintain the "sanctity of her soil from the hostile tread of any party," so long as the Government refrains from striking a blow at the seceded States; but the moment the Government dares to attack the conspirators who are now assembling for the assault upon Washington, these "neutral" gentlemen of Tennessee are in favor of resisting, at all hazards, at any cost, and by arms, any such purpose or attempt. Curious sort of neutrality! If the Government will remain passive, take no active measures for its defence or for the punishment of the rebels who have carried one fort by assault and are at this very moment at the gates of the Capital, then Tennessee will take sides with the Union-or rather, will not participate in active measures for the overthrow of the Government; but the moment the Government does anything for its own defence and protection, Tennessee may be counted on the side of the rebels. And this is the position of John Bell, who, as a candidate for President.

and the enforcement of the laws." The signers of this address propose that the Border States shall hold a convention, for the purpose of devising plans for the preservation of the peace of the land. This is certainly a very noble mission, and the sooner Tenhessee and the Border States get to work the better for them and the country. There is a short, direct, decisive means by which this object can be accomplished, and that is, to put down those who have broken the peace and plunged the country into war. The Government has not done so. No attack has been made upon any State or upon the people of any State. Rebellion has struck the first blow. The Government is arming in self-defence. There can be no peace unless the rebels throw down their arms and submit to the Government, or are beaten upon the ground which they have chosen. If Tennessee and the Border States wish for the restoration of peace, let them assist the Government in maintaining its lawful authority against the armed conspirators who have declared war for the overthrow of the Government, and announced their intention of planting the standard of the Southern Confederacy at the Capital by the first of May.

was pledged to the "Constitution, the Union

This is the only honorable and sure road to peace. If the Border States hope to save themselves by a selfish neutrality, they are mistaken. Government cannot permit neutrality on the part of any of its citizens. Neutrality is another name for hostility-and the fate of neutrals will be worse than that of avowed enemies. If these conservative gentlemen of Tennessee wish to have a foretaste of neutrality, let them look at the condition of Baltimore and Maryland and profit by the lesson.

We hear nothing of Andrew Johnson. of Tennessee. Has he too become neutral? Listen to the following conclusion of one of his late specches in the United States Senate: "I trust in God that the old flag of the Union will never be struck. I hope it may long wave, and that we may long hear the national air sung: "The Star Spangled Banner, long may it wave, O'er the land of the free and the home of the braye!

Long may we hear old Hail Columbia, that good old national air, played on all our martial instruments! Long may we hear, and never repudiate, the old tune of Yankee Doodle! Long may wave that gallant old flag which went through the revolution, and which was borne by Tennessee and Kentucky at the battle of New Orleans, upon that soil the right to navigate the Mississippi near which they are now denied. Upon that bloody field the stars and s ripes waved in triumph; and, in the language of another, the Goddess of Liberty hovered around when 'the rocket's red glare' went forth, indicating that the battle was raging, and watched the issue : and the conflict grew fierce. and the issue was doubtful; but when, at length, victory perched upon your stars and your siripes, it was then on the plains of New Orleans that the Goddess of Liberty made her loftiest flight, and proclaimed victory in strains of exultation. Will Tennessee ever desert the grave of him who bore it in triumph, or desert the flag that he waved with success. No: we were in the Union before some of the seceding States were spoken into existence; and we intend to remain in, and insist upon-as we have the confident belief we shall get-all our constitutional rights and protection in the Union, and under the Constitution of the coun-

Privatecring.

The call of Jeff. Davis for privateers to prey upon our commerce has excited the utmost indignation of the country. Privateering by an unauthorized government is only another name for piracy. The persons engaged in this business will be summarily executed as pirates upon being captured by the vessels of the Government. The stagnation of business in consequence of the war will leave a number of unoccupied vessels in Northern ports which could be armed and usefully employed in cruising for the protection of commerce in the Gulf, and

the capture of privateers. The Boston Post, after tracing the history of privateering, and showing that it has been generally discountenanced by civilized nations in modern times, says-But the greatest histoat treason for the purpose of appeasing a mob that France and England issued no letters during the Crimean war. The treaties of the world generally prohibit the subjects of neutral powers from receiving and cruising under privateer commissions. After the Conference of the Great Powers at Paris had settled the affairs of Europe at the close of the Crimean war, Count Walewski, of Russia, saying that they ought not to disperse without doing something to mitigate the practices of war, something to meet the advanced spirit of the age, made the suggestion that as the treaty of Westphalia The Government has used extraordinary for- | gave freedom of conscience, and the Congress of Vieuna condemned the slave trade, they declared that privateering should be, and hereby is, abolished, that the neutral flag shall cover direct route, another avenue to the Capital has | the enemy's goods; that the enemy's flag does been opened. The President assures the not condemn to forfeiture neutral goods; and Marvland Committee that his intention never | that blockades, to be hinding, must be effective. was to make an attack, but to get troops to This was unanimously accepted. It was then sent to the several Governments for approval.

on the high seas by men-of-war also he would accept it. His principal objections were that privateers were analagous to volunteer levies on land, and that it placed a State with a small navy at a disadvantage by limiting her defences. He submitted to them a proposition that privateering be abolished, and that private property on the high seas be exempted from capture, except that contraband of war.

It is thus that the enlightened spirit of the age has condemned a practice of robbery on the high seas. This is among nations-recognized nations. But for a mere faction of rebels to resort to this barbarous practice is to call down upon them the execration of mankind. Other nations will not respect those letters. and we, and all, will make those venturing under them pay the penalty at the end of the

HOW SHALL WE MAKE THE COMBAT SHORT.

From the Boston Post. Our success will be swift and sure, and on our side comparatively bloodless, if we will only STRIKE THE RIGHT BLOW IN THE RIGHT

PLACE AND IN THE RIGHT TIME. First—Seal up hermetically to the Rebels the Mississippi and the sea coast. But our present Navy is utterly insufficient to do this. It cannot make the blockade effectual. If New England and New York merchants desire to protect their commerce and save millions of dollars, then they must do two things, and that forthwith, to wit:-They must create a fleet of at least two hundred armed and swift sailing merchantmen and steamers under the authority of the National Government, and they must buy twenty war steamers in Europe instantly at any price, and present them to the country. We cannot wait to build ships. The Rebels will not wait. Already they have purchased a war steamer in Havana.

Massachusetts in the Revolution built and equipped a frigate for the Government. Merchants of Boston, mark my words-You can in no may save so much of your own property and strike such an effectual blow for your country, as by despatching a swift steamer to Europe and procuring at least five war steamers for the Varional Government, at any price. Hem the South in by water; deprive them utterly of all munitions and food from abroad, and in nine months from the day you effectually do this, THEY ARE SUPLICANTS FOR PEACE.

One thing more remains for Northern capital to furnish the Government, and that instantly, to wit:-One thousand rifled cannon and two hundred thousand Minnie rifles from Europe. You will save by these myriads of your sons FROM THE REBELS' CANNON, and you will certainty drive them from every field where they dare face you.

We cannot wait to manufacture these arms. You must buy them at any price in Europe, and have them here in six weeks.

Suppose the Legislature of Massachusetts had last January appropriated a million of dollars for this object, and had those arms here now, what a blow she would be striking for her country! How many thousands of Northern lives she would have saved!

Nearly fifty years ago Napoleon said that Providence is on the side of the heaviest artillery. Modern warfare since his day is a science of still nicer calculation; and the heaviest guns, other things being equal, infallibly win the battle. RIFLED CANNON AND MINNIE RIFLES ARE THE PEACEMAKERS. It is matter of demonstration that we can utterly drive the South from the field with these Our power to procure these in Europe with money is unlimited. We must have one thousand Rifled Cannon, and two hundred thousand Minnie Rifles from Europe, and have them now.

This war will cost us millions on millions. Let us have the satisfaction of spending this money, at the right time and for the right thing. Do not let us wait to do that which is so certain of success; and which we shall certainly do in

Massachusetts is first in the field. Let her be the first to take the way to swift and comparatively bloodless victory. Let her buy and give to the Government one hundred Rifled Cannon, and one hundred thousand Minnie Rifles. Let her buy five war steamers and give them to the U. S. Navy. She will set an example which New York will instantly follow. SHE WILL MAKE THE CONTEST SHORT. SHE WILL SAVE THE CONSTITUTION. FRANKLIN.

MOVEMENTS OF VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS, of the Southern Confederacy .- A lady, a resident of Brooklyn, who has been for some time past in Savannah, Georgia, arrived here Wednesday evening. She states that on every hand throughout the line of her travel homeward, especially south of Virginia, the most active preparations for warlike movements were going on-everybody was arming, and everybody confidently anticipated that the Southern army, under Jeff. Davis, would be safely installed in Washington before the 1st of May. In fact, this was treated as an event at least more than half accomplished. She was on the same train with Alexander H. Stephens, who addressed the people at every station through Virginia, exhorting them "10 arm themselves to protect their wives, families and homes from the rapine, murder and incendiary torch of the Black Republican hordes whom President Lincoin had called upon to subjugate them," and stated that he was then on his way to Richmond, by invitation of "true sons of the South, to concert measures for prompt and decisive action against Washington, over which, he had no doubt, the flag of the Southern Confederacy would soon wave in triumph and defiance to the cowardly North." He extolled the glorious actions of the Baltimore ins in sacrificing the Massachusetts invaders, and intimated such would be the reception of all Northern troops, after passing over Mason and Dixon's line.-He said he was proud to count Maryland and Virginia as members of the Southern Confederacy, and considered Kentucky and Tennessee as units in the Southern cause. Mr. Stephens was received with marked enthusiasm at many places, but very quietly at others.

There was general complaint all through Virginia about the great scarcity of arms, and curses were frequently uttered relative to the burning of Harper's ferry; and this lady says, from the remarks made by those in the train while coming through Virginia, that they had considered it beyond a doubt that Harper's Ferry was as good as in their possession until the an nouncement of its being burned. The most intense rage was exhibited at the action of the regulass in thus foiling them.

A night in Baltimore was not a very pleasant one, although nothing of special moment occurred. She heard that the city was patrolled every night by armed men, to preserve order, and several open'y expressed their regrets at

the occurence of the late riot. All persons traveling North were narrowly watched, and in most places a strict surveillance was exercised over their movements, whether male or female. On the road to Philadelphia she heard that troops had left for Washington via Baltimore, and thinks, when reaching the latter city, they will have to fight their way through, as from slight remarks she overheard while in that city, she sincerely believes that all professions of loyalty to the Union by Marylanders or Virginians are ut-

terly false, and not to be relied upon. She has been six days and six nights in reaching Brooklyn, from Savannah, and now thanks God she has got home, where she can see the old flag and be among an orderly community. N. Y. Herald.

A milliner on Broadway, N. Y., exhibited last week a "Union" bonnet in a glass case, which attracted much attention It consisted of straw. ornamented with a silk scarf, the blue centre spangled with stars falling over the crown, and white and red stripes draped prettily at the would abolish the taking of private property sides.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

THE VERY LATEST!

LATE FROM BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS.

TROOPS PASSING WITHOUT INTERRUPTION!

ARRIVAL OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS!

MASSACHUSETTS. AND NEW YORK TROOPS AT WASHINGTON!

MOVEMENT OF GOVERMENT VESSELS.

LOYALTY OF DELAWARE!

BALTIMORE TERRORISM!

MILITARY ENTHUSIASM IN NEW JERSEY!

From Baltimore-The New York and Massachusetts Troops-Troops at Richmond-Erection of a Battery at Yorktown-4,000 Troops at Harper's Ferry and 3,500 at Norfolk-Schooner Seized -Conservative Feeling in Baltimore-The Baltimore Sun-69th New York Regiment...The Stars and Stripes flung to the breeze in Baltimore, &c. &c. &c.

PERRYVILLE, April 26-111 P. M. The Baltimore Sun of this morning received here, says that a passenger train left for Washington yesterday morning, but on approaching the Annapolis Junction found the federal troops lining the road. The train put back, the conductor apprehending that it would be

The Seventh New York Regiment and part of the Massachusetts volunteers took up the line of march from Annapolis on Wednesday morning, and arriving at the Junction at 10 o'clook yesterday morning, left for Washington. The train returned to the Junction at 4 o'clock p. m., and again left with the Massachusetts Regiment. On the arrival of the Seventh Regiment at Washington they marched up Pennsylvania Avenue to the President's House and from thence to the War Department. Six thousand volunteers are in Richmond

ready for service. The Virginia troops are erecting a battery at Yorktown, and another three miles above Richmond.

The steamship Jamestown is being fitted up at Richmond for a war vessel. Four thousand troops are at Harper's Ferry,

and 3,500 at Norfolk, and it is said that there will be 25,000 at Richmond by the close

The schooner Annie J. Russell, with a cargo of wheat for a Massachusetts port, has been seized at Richmond.

It is reported that the troops at Harper's Ferry have been ordered to another point, and it is supposed will move to a position near the

The Baltimore Sun has a leader which seems to indicate that a conservative influence is gaining ground in Baltimore. The Sun emphotically declares that it is not a Secession paper. It advocates the calling of a State Convention elected directly from the people.-The same paper denies the stories of violence to Union men in Baltimore.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] PERRYVILLE, April 26.

The steamer Wyoming has just arrived from Annapolis, which she left at 10 o'clock this morning. Two transport steamers, the Marion and Montgomery, from New York, under convoy of the brig Perry, arrived at Annapolis during the night.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment New York was disembarking when the Wyoming left.

The road to Washington was reported to be all clear. Gen. Keim, of Pennsylvania, had gone on to

Washington. It is expected that the U.S. frigate Consti-

tution would sail for New York to-day. Her midshipmen were all on board. [THIRD DISPATCH.]

PERRYVILLE, April 26. The communication with Baltimore is becoming much improved. The steamer which left at 1 o'clock this afternoon arrived here just as the evening train was about to start for Philadelphia. It was boarded in the stream by the Captain of the Fairy, which brought the passengers to Perryville. Among the passengers going North are five Maine timbermen, ordered out of Virginia. They report that three schooners, the Gen. Knox, Victory and Georgia, of Maine, had been seized in the Pakumka river. Virginia. Cannon had been placed on board the Gen. Knox, and the secession flag hoisted. The men were ordered to leave on Saturday, and placed under guard. They obtained a pass from Governor Letcher out of the State, but were stopped frequently at Baltimore. Being intercepted by the troops, they appealed to Gen Trimble personally, who expressed regret that travelers were interfered with, and protected their departure.

Intelligent men from Baltimore express confidence that the secession mob rule will soon be overturned. The leader of the Sun of to-day is regarded as a most favorable symptom, and an index of future events.

A gentleman declared publicly, in the parlor at Barnum's hotel, that the secession flag would not be allowed in that city many days.

The most indisputable evidences have been received to night of a powerful re-action of public sentiment in Baltimore. A gentleman whose veracity cannot be questioned states that before he left this morning he was gratified to see the stars and stripes flying over the Minute Men's headquarters, and Butcher's Hill.

The silence of the Union men seems to have been more powerful than clamor would have been, and the rabid secessionists have defeated their own purposes.

There is a great feeling among the business men for the re-establishment of trade, and their silent conservatism is gradually changing to unionism. There is no doubt as to this state of affairs.

One of the passengers left Washington at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when all was quiet. There was no news of importance. He had heard nothing there of the rumor

that Lord Lyons had appealed to President Lincoln for an armistice of 60 days.

He witnessed the arrival of the Seventh N. Y. Regiment on the afternoon of his departure. All the regiment were reported well. They had built a bridge on the road, and repaired

While the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment was moving to Washington orders were received to stop at the Junction and guard that point.

Arrival of the Keystone State.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The steamer Keystone State has arrived from Washington, with forty or fifty bags of mail matter for the East and West, and dispatches and instructions to Mr. Adams, American Minister to England; the whole being in charge of General Twitchell, of Boston. Col. Bonneville, of the U.S. Army, is also a passenger. The Keystone State was well armed to resist an attack, but an attempt to molest her was made during her run down the Potomac.

Military Movements in New York. ALBANY, April 26.

Five thousand stand of arms were received from Springfield and forwarded to the Elmira

One hundred and ninety-four companies were enrolled at noon to day, including the German

The New Jersey Contingent. TRENTON, April 26.

The entire four regiments called for by the Governor's Proclamation, are now full, and the Quarter Adjutant General has been compelled for three days past to decline offers from every part of the State. Only one-half of the time required by the Governor for the troops to volunteer (20 days) has passed, and to-morrow, the 27th, every man will be here, fully clothed and ready to receive his equipments. The women have worked night and day, the men of means have poured out their wealth, the farmers have offered their produce, little children have contributed their quarters, and every heart from Cape May to Sussex, has been fired by the same patriotism which burned brightly in the days of '76.

The troops here drill twice a day, and they are fine stalwart looking men. Gen. Runyon expects to get them off on Tuesday next.

Later from Baltimore.

PERRYSVILLE, Md. April 26. Three citizens of Baltimore have passed brough here for the North, confirm the accounts of injuries suffered by the Union men there. They had been waited on by a squad of Gen. Trumbull's troops, and ordered to leave at once. They all seemed to have been in c mfortable circumstances, and one said he was worth \$40,000, but had left with only 75 cents in his pocket, and walked to this point.

The Seventh Regiment. PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

A gentleman who left Washington on Wednesday night says that the Seventh Regiment of New York had positively arrived that afternoon. Two thousand additional troops had arrived there. All was quiet in Baltimore, though the people continue much excited.

Arrival of Troops at Washington. PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

The accounts of the arrival of the Sixth, Seventh and Sixty-ninth New York, and Eighth dassachusetts regiments, at Washington are confirmed. Gen. Scott expresses confidence of having sufficient force to repel any present attack on the Capital.

Massachusetts Troops at Annapolis. Boston, April 26.

Information has been received at beadquarters of the arrival of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, the Boston Light Artillery and Third Battalion of Rifles at Annapolis without mo-

Movements of Government Vessels.

New York, April 26. The steamer Mount Vernon has been char ered, and will be fitted up as a gun-boat. The steamer Roanoke has steam up and is prepared to carry 1500 men.

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, April 25. The transport steamship Baltic is signalled below, on her return from transporting troops to Annapolis.

Loyalty of Delaware.

WILMINGTON, April 26. Gov. Wm. Burton, of Delaware, has issued his proclamation calling out the volunteers of the State to defend the Union.

New Advertisements.

100,000 BRICK for sale. Enquire S. L. M'CULLOCH, No. 126 Market Street, ap27-d1w

OST-A small Bunch of Keys-sup-I posed to have been lost on the camp ground yester-day afternoon. They are of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by eaving them at the White Hall Hotel.

UTLER HOUSE, NO. 112 SIXTH, BELOW CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

sp25-dlw* W MOOVE W. MOCHERMAN, PROPRIETOR.

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LATEST FROM THE SOUTH

BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE!

TROOPS AT RICHMOND!

AN EXPRESS AGENT'S ADVENTURES!

THREE NEW YORK REGIMENTS AR-

RIVED IN WASHINGTON! COMMUNICATION BETWEEN WASHING-

TON AND ANNAPOLIS! THE ROAD GUARDED BY THREE

PENN'A REGIMENTS!A PHILADELPHIAN DRIVEN OUT

OF PETERSBURG! Fort Monroe to be Attacked!

SPEECH OF HENRY A. WISE AT NORFOLK!

THE SOUTHERNERS PREDICT THAT JEFF. DA-VIS WILL DINE IN THE WHITE HOUSE ON THE FOURTH OF JULY!

A Jewish clothing merchant, frow New York. who arrived in this city last evening, says that he was in Richmond for a week, and that he seen all the troops there and those which passed through during that time. Accustomed to judge of masses of men moving together in a military form, he thinks that 5,000 is a high estimate of all he saw march through or that were stationed there.

A young New Yorker, who had gone South. and was at Fredericksburg upon commercial business, saw two companies march from there for Dumfries, a small town not far from Alex-

An agent from New York of Adams' Express company, and who had been driven from Charleston at the siege of Fort Sumpter, after various adventures of stirring interest, reached Richmond on his way North, and as the city was under martial law, he could not get out of it without a pass from Gov. John Letcher. We saw that and various others of the same character written upon a loose paper, without date or place attached to them.

Passengers from Washington, who left there Thursday at two P. M., report that they saw the Eighth Massachusetts, Sixth, Seventh, and Sixty-ninth New York Regiments march up Pennsylvania Avenne. The New York Seventy-First was expected during the evening.

Annapolis and the various stations upon the Annapolis Junction road, were held by three Pennsylvania regiments, who would advance to the Capital as soon as reinforcements arrived from Philadelphia.

John A. Ford, formerly a resident of Philadelphia, and well known there, was arrested as he went to his place of business in Petersburg, on last Saturday morning, and taken before a committee of safety. He was tried, and although the crowd cried out "limb him!" 'limb him!"-meaning hang him-but he gave the masonic sign of distress, and prominent persons interfering, got him away to Blanford. He lay all day Sunday concealed in a grave yard. On Monday, getting his only daughter, a sprightly little child of five years old, he started to Richmond, leaving behind him in his stationary establishment about eight thousand dollars worth of property.

He thinks the secessionists design to try their hand at the reduction of Fortress Monroe before they try to reduce Washington. If they can get together a large enough army, they may attack both simultaneously. The reduction of Monroe would give them control of all the Chesapeake Bay waters; without it the entrance to every inlet, creek and river can be controlled

by the Federal Government. Monroe has a force of 1,800 men within its walls. The Baltic was lying in the stream on Tuesday night with 1,000 men ready to reinforce the fort. Gen. Scott intends to place

5,000 men in it. A Mr. Brown, also a resident of Philadelphia in former years, and lately a resident of Norfolk, declares that the burning of the Pennsylvania was the grandest sight he ever saw.

On Sunday Henry A. Wise made a speech to an excited crowd of Norfolkites from the balcony of a hotel, telling them that Lieut. Gen. Scott had resigned, and was detained at Washington by force; that Lincoln had been made drunk by the extreme Republicans in order to get him to issue the proclamation calling upon volunteers, and that if the Virginians were firm Lincoln would finally yield.

Mr. Brown says further that leading secessionists about Norfolk predict with confidence that Jeff. Davis will eat his dinner upon the 4th of July in the White House. They are guilty of many similar extravagant expressions. In his opinion the flower of the upper class is now in the field, and if they suffer a severe reverse in the first great encounter, they will never be able to rally under the blow.

From Baltimore and Annapolis.

PHILADELPHIA. April 26. A private letter from Baltimore, dated last evening, says the city is quiet again. The Federal troops are passing over the railroad from Annapolis to Washington without interruption, and there seems to be no desire or intention to interfere. Conservative sentiment is now predominating again, and Union men seem more hopeful to day.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA. April 26.

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Flour firm and advancing; sales at \$5 25.65.55 for Surerine. \$5.37 % a5.75 for Extra. \$5.87 % a6 25 for Family, \$6 50.87 50 for Faney. Wheat advancing; sales at \$1.30 a1 35 for Red. \$1 40.1 50 for White. Corn better, 4,000 bushels sold at 62 %. Ricosells at 5% a6. Whisky quiet at 18.18 %.

Flour has advanced 5 cen's; 10.0 0 bbla. sold; State \$5.10a5.20, Ohio \$5.55a5.60, Southern firmer.