# EVENING BULLETIN

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

OUR GOLD AND SILVER CROPS. An increased demand for an article always causes an increased production of it. This is true of the commonest articles of daily use, but it is also true of the precious metals. There can be no doubt that the present high value of gold and silver, as compared with United States currency, has led to new enterprises in those parts of our country where those metals are found. The population has increased with great rapidity, and the numerous new gold and silver companies incorporated in the different States are proofs of the growing activity in the production of

the precious metals. But a more striking proof is furnished by the statistics of San Francisco. During the month of February last, the exports of treasure from that port reached the unprecedented amount of \$7,445,084. From January 1st to March 1st, the exports amounted to \$12,381,989. At this rate, the exports of gold and silver from San Francisco, during the year 1864, will amount to from seventy to seventy-five millions of dollars. A large portion of this will go to England, but thus far fully one-half of it has come to New York. We have no means of ascertaining the amount of gold and silver mined in Kansas, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and other parts of our country; but there can be no doubt that it is greatly in excess of the product of any former year.

While our Government is incurring an enormous debt, in the struggle to preserve itself, it has done nothing by which its unoccupied gold and silver lands may be made available in the future for paying off the debt, or at least for paying the interest upon it. There must be millions of acres of public lands in which gold, silver and other valuable metals may be found. If certain sections in every township were reserved for the Government, which would hold them till exploration should ascertain their value, there would be a large revenue derived from their sale at some future time. Or if in all sales of lands supposed to contain either of the precious metals, provision were made posited in the wallet of the conductor. for the payment to the government of a moderate "royalty," at least for a term of years, a very handsome revenue would be derived from this source, in a short time. The time is not distant when, all our rich mineral regions being developed, the annual crops of gold and silver will amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. Nothing that our country produces could so well bear taxation as these two metals, and the sooner some wise and judicious method is devised by which such a tax may be imposed and collected, the better it will be for the future

### credit of the government. MARYLAND.

In another column will be found a copy of a correspondence between Major-General Lewis Wallace and Governor Bradford, of Maryland, in regard to disloyal persons being elected to the Constitutional Convention or voting at the election for delegates to that Convention, on next Wednesday. General Wallace addresses the Governor, and furnishes him with official copies of papers, a glance at which, he says, will doubtless satisfy him that persons disloyal to the Government of the United States are candidates for the Constitutional Convention, the election for which takes place on the 6th of April, and asks the Governor whether the Legislature, in prescribing an oath of loyalty to be administered to delegates before taking their seats, did not also intend to provide a method for the rejection at the polls of disloyal men, and that the power, amounting to judicial authority, with which the judges of the election are clothed was really the mode adopted by the law-makers for the accomplishment of that purpose; and as to the extent of authority possessed by the judges of the election, and especially as to whether they have power to reject a vote on account of the disloyalty of the persons

offering it. The reply of Governor Bradford consists mainly in a review of the State laws on the subject, which he considers comprehensive He remarks that the duty of judges of election is clearly defined. By the convention act it is provided that any judge of election who shall refuse or neglect-to perform any of the duties required of him by that act, shall be liable to indictment for such offence, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be sentenced to a fine of not less than five hundred dol-. six months. This provision Gov. Bradford from being allowed either to vote or to be

The importance of the election referred to Emancipation will be brought directly before the people of the State by the Conven-

the following resolutions:

" Resolved, That the origin and progress of the rebellion leave no room to doubt that the institution of slavery has become an instrument in the hands of traitors to build up an oligarchy and an aristocracy on the ruins of Republican liberty; that its continued existence is incompatible with the maintenance of Republican forms of government in the United States; that the Emancipation Proclamation of the President ought to be made law by Congress. and, in fact, by all the power placed by Congress in the hands of the President; that traitors have no right to enforce the obedience of slaves; and that, against traitors in arms, the President should use all men, white or black, in such way as they can be most useful, and to the extent to which they can be used, whether it be to handle a spade or shoulder a musket.

"Resolved, That the safety and interest of the State of Maryland, and especially of her white laboring people, require that slavery should cease to be recognized by the law of

Maryland has made rapid and glorious progress towards freedom since the war began, and we chronicle every movement in that direction with joy. At the election next week we anticipate a triumphant verdict in favor of immediate emancipation.

PASSENGER RAILWAY IMPOSITIONS. We have on more than one occasion called attention to the imposition practised by the majority, if not all, of the Passenger Railway Companies, in permitting their agents, for whose acts of course they are responsible, to incommode the passengers by overcrowding the cars. It was understood that these lines of railway were established for the convenience of the public, but under the existing system neither convenience nor comfort are experienced by the unfortunate individuals who enter the car, except so far as the saving of time is con-

In conductor's parlance, "We are never full, sir. There is always room for one more," and the result is apparent in the crushed bonnets, rumpled skirts and soiled boots of the passengers as they emerge from the crowded interior of the vehicle. A patron of one of these lines naturally expects to receive a quid pro quo, but a ride under such circumstances can scarcely be. considered a quid for the five cent quo de-

A night or two since a conductor of a car, every seat of which was filled, every foot of standing room occupied, and the rear platform uncomfortably full, persisted in remaining at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, soliciting the patronage of the throng which at that time was wending its way from the Walnut Street Theatre. This is only one instance of an imposition which may be witnessed. throughout the day and evening, upon almost every railway in the

There is also another consideration which must not be forgotten. In a crowded car there are naturally all kinds of people, and with so many representatives of mortality, there must be necessarily some whose presence does not add to the purity of the atmosphere. Indeed only within a few days, one of the occupants of a car was just recovering from the small-pox, and doubtless if the physical condition of all who patronize the lines was examined by a physician, it would be discovered that the health of a large number is scarcely of that character which would warrant such close

It is surely time that the evil was abated, and if the companies have not that regard for the public weal and convenience which should induce them to fill their cars only to their proper capacity, the Legislature should enact such a law as will compel-them to

### COPPERHEAD TRIBULATIONS. The Copperheads are in great tribulation.

The war has weeded out from the Demo-

cratic party all truly patriotic intelligent men who were capable of understanding the he asks the Governor to give him his views great principles involved in practical Secession and the attack upon Sumter; and the genuine old Democrats who loved country better than party, and who are too intelligent to be deluded by a merc sham, are now to be found acting with such leaders as Benjamin F. Butler. The bogus Democracy, who belong to the Reed, Wood, Vallandigham and Woodward school, and enough if they are faithfully carried out. who helped to bring on the war by eating Southern dirt—are anxious to grovel still further, and to eat more dirt, not only from force of habit, but also that "thrift may follow fawning." This latest bolus of dirt which some of our Northern patriots are eager to swallow, is Peace upon any terms, which cry a Richmond editor endorses by declaring for peace upon any terms which will permit of General Lee's dictating a lars, and to imprisonment in the jail of the treaty to the despised "mudsills" in Fancuil city or county where such offence may have Hall. But the Copperheads are in great been committed, for a term of not less than tribulation. Upon counting noses, their unprincipled leaders and their deluded considers sufficient to prevent disloyal men | rank-in-file, who cling to the name of Democracy even though it is a mere rotten carcase. with the barest show of wholesome vitality -find themselves in a sad minority, and consists in the fact that the question of they are driven to desperate expedients. They cannot endure the war, for that would make them Republicans in fact, and suption, and all loyal men are determined that porters of the genuine Democratic party of Maryland shall be freed from the curse of the day. They cannot generally and openly slavery at the earliest possible moment. In oppose the war (although they do so measreference to the very general feeling of the urably and covertly) for that would ruin true citizens of Maryland on this question their hopes with the army, which they are Ex-Governor Hicks writes: "All should | endeavoring to propitiate by setting up for be willing to make a sacrifice on the altar of the Presidency a candidate who has no other our Union. What are men compared to claim for favorable consideration than an the great interests now before us? Feel- imaginary popularity with the soldiers in the ing, as I do, that the interests of Maryland field. To continue the advocacy of Slavery and our dear country at large, must be pro- as "an incalculable blessing" would be to moted by the destruction of slavery, I am vindicate the notorious cause and object of decidedly in favor of emancipation, with the rebellion, and to oppose it would be to compensation by the Government. True it give up the last distinctive plank in the modis that the war cannot cease, nor the resto ern Locofoco platform as built to support ration of the Union be effected, until slavery such patriots as James Buchanan and is wiped from the land. Then let it come, Franklin Pierce. The Democratic ship of in 1852, but resigned on account of ill and come soon, even if it must be with or party has lost its compass, and it is sailing health, in March, 1863. He was for a without remuneration." The grand council on towards the Chicago Convention guided | number of years a member of the Board of

immediate Emancipation, and sending forth | love for the soldiers engaged in it; devotion to the South and opposition to the rebellion; dislike of Slavery as the cause of the war, and tenderness towards it as a special Democratic institution; devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and bitter opposition to all who are engaged in upholding them. and to all material means for vindicating them. With such conflicting and distracting objects to steer for, and with such men as Witte, Reed, Wood and Vallandigham at the helm—if the crazy craft is not run upon the rocks of defeat, and totally wrecked in November next, we are blind as to the signs of the times, and ignorant of the laws of cause and effect. Heaven speed the consum-

> WHITE TRASH AT A DISCOUNT. Secesh is a strangely inconsistant institution. In his intense advocacy of Slavery, and of its divine right to rule the nation. and failing to rule it, split it to pieces-he has been induced to say some very tart things concerning people who do not consider Slavery "an incalculable blessing" which should be encouraged and extended. He has called them "Black Republicans" and "Nigger Worshippers," and the northern wearers of southern collars have taken up the stale cry and every one who does not believe in the patent democracy of the day has been visited with these opprobious names. Some facts have come to light during the progress of the rebellion which serve to show the devotion of the South to poor white men whose real interests lie in freedom and in genuine practical democracy, and its attention to the colored individual when the pocket of the owner is concerned. It is an old story of how poor white men are dragged into the rebel army by the sweeping conscription, while their families at home are compelled to suffer bitterly through the scarcity caused by the wickedness of the rebel leaders. But it is beam. not so generally known that scores of thousands of slaves are also conscripted, or impressed, which amounts to precisely the same thing, and that these black men are performing important military service for the rebels. The white man who takes up the musket, either voluntarily or upon compulsion, receives eleven dollars a month; while the owner of the black chattel who works in the entrenchments, or drives a rebel wagon, receives forty five dollars a month for the use of his thews and sinews. The United States Government pays the white soldier who is in the Army of the Union thirteen dollars per month for his services; while it allows the colored warrior but eight dollars for the same period. This is not fair play; but the fact is as we have stated, nevertheless. Nor it seems that the rebel leaders consider the black man a little more than four times more valuable than the white soldier; while our 'abolition administration," as the Copperheads delight to call it, fixes the value of

## Who is the Nigger-worshipper? BOUNTY-JUMPERS.

The Bounty-Jumpers, as the class of individuals are called who rob the government by enlisting in a particular regiment, and then after receiving the bounty, desert, are becoming more and more numerous as the rebellion progresses. Harrisburg is at the present time their principal rendezvous, and thither are they conveyed in almost every train that leaves the depots at Philadelphia and New York. Many of them require no other inducement than the gratification of their own villainous desires, but hundreds enroll their names under the promptings of oyalty and liberality. They have now made men no less mercenary and dishonorable than themselves, who promise a large sum for their temporary services, and insure that they shall return to their homes soon after the bounty is received. It is rumored that individuals in this city have entered so extensively into the business that they are rapidly accumulating fortunes from the profits of their villainy, but so carefully and shrewdly do they conceal their participation that it is impossible to detect them. A more vigilant guard over the jumpers, and severe punishment of their abettors when discovered, will alone terminate the evil, and leniency should be dispensed with whenever the former are recaptured and the latter detected.

AN APPEAL FOR THE GREAT FAIR. We call special attention to the appeal of the Committee on Dry Goods of the great Central Fair, which will be found in today's paper. They ask contributions from all the wholesale dry goods merchants in the State in terms which cannot fail to be effective in touching every patriotic and generous heart. The Committee is one of the strongest ever appointed for any object in this city, as will be seen by a glance at their names. They expect to excel in their work the New York Committee of the same branch of business, which raised \$100,000 for the Fair in that city, and we have no doubt but that they will succeed in their most sanguine expectations. The Committee on "Hats, Caps and Furs" also present their appeal in our advertising columns today, and we cannot doubt but that it will meet with a most liberal response.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN. We regret to announce the death, at his residence in this city, of Mr. John T. Smith, one of our most enterprising and influential citizens. He was connected with the old corporation of the Northern Liberties for long period, nine years of which he was President of the Board of Commissisners of the District. He was a member of the Twenty-eighth Congress, representing the then Third Congressional District. He was elected President of the Kensington Bank of the Union Leagues of the State has also by such conflicting and distracting beacon | Guardians of the Poor and Board of Prison | The celebrated race norse "Highlander" died very suddenly near Nashville a few days issued an address advocating a system of lights as hatred of the war and pretended. Inspectors, and he also held other offices of since.

trust and honor. In his death the community suffers a loss which will long be felt. THE HEART OF THE PEOPLE.

The objects and aims of the Sanitary Commission commend themselves directly to the great heart of the people. This has been shown in other cities where Fairs in aid of its funds have been held, and where dearly-cherished objects have been cheerfully parted with by those who had no more intrinsically valuable sacrifices to lay upon the altar of patriotism and humanity. The publication of the receipts of contributions to our own great Sanitary Fair have already been commenced, and the record shows how the heart of the people has been touched and how it is throbbing responsive to the holy objects of the Commission. The large subscriptions of corporations and of wealthy citizens are creditable and satisfactory; but the most touching contributions are those of the widow who gives her mite in aid of the good cause, and of the poor over-worked and under-paid sewing girl who gladly appropriates the fruits of a day's toil to the same object.

While these small but precious gifts are pouring into the treasury of the Fair, the men who are swindling the government out of thousands, and who are damaging the efficiency of the army and the navy by their rascally practices—the gamblers in gold who are injuring the public credit that they may grow rich; and the whole tribe of public plunderers and Lords of Shoddy, keep their pockets tightly buttoned, and turn a deaf ear to the calls of patriotism, the voice of justice or the gentle pleadings of humanity. If the whole of this greedy huckstering pack was weighed in the balance, the mite of "a widow who has a son in the army," or "fifty cents, the day's earnings of a poor sewing girl," thrown into the opposite scale, would make Shoddy kick the

A MONUMENT TO A BRAVE OFFICER. Among the gallant patriots who fell in tront of Vicksburg, in May last, was Capt. Crawford Washington, a native of Virginia, but a citizen of Pennsylvania, and a brother-in-law of Gen. Crawford, of the Pennsylvania Reserves. He was one of the bravest officers of the 13th United States Infantry, and his brother officers of the 1st Battalion have determined to erect a handsome monument on the spot where he fell. Gen. Sherman has also borne testimony to his valor and worth by naming the hill upon which he received his mortal wound, Mount Washington. The 13th Infantry has been awarded a rare honor in the history of the war. At the close of Gen. Grant's operations in the Valley Valley of the Mississippi, a board of officers was ordered to receive and examine all claims and award all honors won during the campaign; and it unanimously awarded to the 1st Battalion, of the 13th Infantry—the battalion commanded by Capt. Washington-the following inscriptions on its standard: "Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, First at Vicksburg, Jackson." In making this award, the services of the white man at fully sixty | the Board says, in its report, it "finds the 13th per cent. more than those of the black sol- United States Infantry entitled to the first honor at Vicksburg, having in a body planted and maintained its colors on the parapet with a loss of 43 3-10 per cent., including its gallant commander, Washington, who died at the parapet. Its conduct and loss, the Board, after a careful examination, believes, unequaled in the army, and respectfully asks the General Commanding the Department to allow it the in-

scription awarded." DELAWARE AND THE SANITARY FAIR .- It has been settled that Delaware is to have her own department in the Fair Building, to be managed by committees appointed by Governor Cannon. Delawarians seem resolved to do something for our noble armies that will be creditable to their t a point of honor to contribute as largely to the general fund as the people of any other State in proportion to their population. Gov. Cannon encourages this generous spirit, by his admirable address to loyal Delawarians, and announces the appointment of Executive Committees at Philadelphia, to co-operate with home committees appointed by him. The effort is to be made to raise the Delaware fund to an amount equal to one dollar for every inhabitant of the State! This is a bold undertaking, and if accomplished, we fear that Delaware will take the lead of both Pennsylvania and New Jersey in a great work, which has been inspired by humanity and patriotism.

REGISTER OF FARMS, &c .- We are in receip of a "Register of Farms, Country Seats, Mills," &c., for sale or rent in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and also a Register of the same description of property for sale in Delaware and Maryland. It is published by Geo. N. Townsend & Co., at their Real Estate and Conveyancing Office, No. 1233 South Fourth street.

THE PRESIDENT OF SELECT COUNCIL, James Lynd, Esq., sends us a communication in reference to an editorial with the caption of "More Mischiev ous Legislation," published on Thursday. It will be found in another column.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN .- One of the most interesting features of the coming fair in New York will be the Knickerbocker Kitchen to be in the building on Union Square. It consists of a large hall 80x40, with a deep fireplace at one end, with the broad chimney-place of a century ago. Over which is the mantle shelf, on which are to be placed old delf-ware, brought over from Holland by our ancestors, and collected from the few old homesteads left along the Hudson, or relics furnished by their descendants left in New York. An old clock that belonged to Hon. Herman Knickerbocker, of Schaghticoke, has been sent down the river for the occasion. Mrs. Judge Roosvelt is the chairman of a committee of ladies chosen for the purity of their Dutch blood, to arrange the affair: Mrs. A. S. Clayton, Miss Susan Benson, Miss Anna Van Buren, Mrs. Alfred Schemer-horn, Mrs. F. Van Rensselaer, Miss Kate Beckman, Mrs. Egbert L. Viele, Mrs. Judge Roosvelt, constitute the committee. The kitchen is to provide the public during the Fair. with home-made lunches and teas, and all kinds of old-fashioned home-made bread, cakes and pies. The guests are to be waited on by old New York Knickerbocker negresses, with their tidy aprons and bandana handkerchiefs. Uncle Tom, with whitened locks and his violin. will enliven the chimney corner, and the little darkies will sit on the ample hearth in the blaze of the burning logs as in the days gone by.

ALLEGED "MISCHIEVOUS LEGISLATION" ... A

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin: In your article of vesterday, under the caption "More Mischievous Legislation," you have unintentionally done injustice to Senator Nichols and to the members of City Councils, who are almost unanimous in favor of the legislation alluded to. The veto power vested in the Mayor by the 21st section of the act of 1855 was never exercised until last week, although the expediency of its exercise was probably no greater then than it has been at any other time since the passage of said act.

But without consuming my time or your space by an argument in detail, I submit to you a copy of the memorandum, signed by those members of Council who could be conveniently consulted, being about two-thirds of the whole number. This contains in a succinct form most of the reasons upon which, the repealing. act was applied for, and the action of the Senators and Representatives from Philadelphia was based upon this document.

"PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1861 .- We the undersigned, members of the City Councils of the City of Philadelphia, unite in urging the propriety of the repeal of so much of the 21st section of the Act of Assembly of April 21st, 1855, as gives the force of an absolute prohibi-tion to the veto of the Mayor of the said city, and submit the following reasons:

First-That it is an unprecedented extension of the veto power and must have been originally enacted through inadvertence.

"Second-That it makes the Mayor the absolute judge of what is 'an adequate provision for the ordinary and necessary expenses of the city, etc." when the act of consolidation plainly provides that the Councils shall pass the general as well as the other appropriation bills, and therefore determine that question. Thirdly-That said absolute veto power, in the hands of a corrupt officer, might fornish

opportunity to the City Executive for corruption of extraordinary magnitude, as the mere threat of its exercise, would extort large sums of money in all those cases where important public improvements promote the interests of individual citizens. Fourthly-That the recent exercises of said

power by the Mayor has seriously interfered with and must, if persisted in, entirely pre-clude many improvements of the utmost im-

portance to the City of Philadelphia.

James Lynd,
Andrew Zane, Jr.,
Joseph Manuel,
Joshua Spering,
Wm. M. Uhler, M. D.,
Geo. F. Omerly,
Henry Davis,
Geo. Inman Riche,
Peter V. Weaver,
Iames Armstrong,
C. C. Pauling,
as. L. Barron,
J. M. Harris, Jr.,
I. P. Nicholon,
Io. Q. Ginnodo,
Inry Marcus,
ter McElroy,
m. Loughlin,
Ten Lamb,
G. Peale,
Iry C. Harrison,
Jos. H. Billington,
R. M. Evans,
Geo. W. Aregood,
Patrick Shern,
Jno. B. Haines, M. D.
Jos. H. Billington,
R. M. Evans,
Geo. W. Aregood,
Patrick Shern,
Jno. B. Haines, M. D.
Jos. H. Billington,
R. M. Evans,
Geo. W. Aregood,
Patrick Shern,
Jno. B. Haines, M. D.

You will perceive that the repeal of only a small portion of the twenty-first section is desired, and that the really meritorious part of it remains intact. It will still be the duty or the Mayor to withold his signature from all the appropriations mentioned in the section, and such appropriations can become valid unless two-thirds of Councils shall deem it a proper expenditure. The checks and restraints, usual in the cities and States of the Union, upon the expenditure of public moneys will still remain, and the Mayor will still possess a veto power as great as that of the President of the United States, the Governor of the State, or any other executive throughout the land, and there is no good reason why he should possess any greater power. Respectfully yours, JAMES LYND.

A NAVAL FIGHT IN PROSPECT.—Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe wrote a few days ago, that intelligence had reached that place that the new rebel ram Richmond, or Merrimac No. 2," is now completed and is preparing to make a raid upon our iron-clads in Hampton Roads. If this be true the Spring campaign is likely to open with another grand naval contest on that already historic ground. The sudden departure from this port of the two-turreted monitor Onondaga, whose desfination is said to be Fortress Monroe, was doubtless caused by rumor above mentioned. The officers of the Onondaga are confident that she will be a match for any ram that rebeldom has been able to construct, and it is to be hoped she will reach the battle-ground in time to prevent the havoc among our fleet which was made by the old Merrimac previous to the arrival of our first Monitor .- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 1st.

ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN OFF THE TRACK. -A man, giving his name as Francis S. Walton, was brought to this city and lodged in the Eastern District Station yesterday, on the charge of having placed iron bars across the track of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, near Stemmer's Run, with the design of throwing the passenger train off the track. He was observed in the act by Mr. James W. Bristor, of Philadelphia, who remonstrated with him respecting the fiendish character of the attempt, but he persisted. Mr. Bristor removed the obstructions a short time before the passenger train from Philadelphia reached the spot, and on its coming up had it stopped. He arrested Bristor and gave him over in charge of the conductor of the train to bring to this city.—Baltimore American of yes-

MILITARY PARADE. - General Dix has issued

the following order: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, New York CITY, March 31, 1864.—The 4th of April having been designated for the opening of the Metropolitan Fair, the Major-General commanding directs, as an acknowledgment of the noble efforts the ladies of New York are making to provide for the comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers, that the troops in the service of the United States, in the city and harbor of New York, commanded by Brigadier General Stannard, be paraded and reviewed in connection with the 1st division of the New York State National Guard, commanded by Major-General Sandford.

By command of Major-General Dix. CHARLES TEMPLE DIX, Major and Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant

Adjutant-General. EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO AT THE WASHING-ICN NAVY YARD .- On Thursday afternoon, a volunteer surgeon went to the ordnance office of the Washington Navy Yard to exhibit a tor-pedo, of which he claims to be the inventor, when finding that some alterations were necessary to ensure its success, he was directed to the plumbers' department, where Mr. Harley T. Hicks was set to work upon it, and while in the act of applying the solder, the torpedo, which was ascertained afterwards to be filled with chloride of potash and nitric acid, exploded. Mr. Hicks's arm, face, and neck were badly burned, and the inventar was also badly burned about the face. Some of the work men had their clothes scorched.

Two MEN KILLED .- Nathan Sugar and Thomas Bullock, whilst sinking a shaft at Moselem Ore Mines of Messrs. Hunter & Peacock, in Berks county, on Wednesday night, were killed. It appears one of the buckets unbooked and fell down the shaft, killing the two unfortunate men. Sugar was instantly killed, Bulloch lived about 15 minutes after

AMUSEMENTS.

THE RIBLE PANORAMA will be given this after-neon and evening at Concert Hall. SIMMONS, THE ILLUSIONIST, opens at Concert Hall on Monday next.

THE MINSTERLS, at the Eleventh Street Opera. House, present one of their best Saturday night bills this evening.

NATIONAL HALL.—The Circus will be crowded this evening, as the programme is a very lively and attractive one.

close their engagement this evening, appearing in six different parts in "All Hallow Eye," "Yankee Courtship," and "The Omnibus." On Monday "Roccale" will be produced, and Mrs. John Drew will appear.

THE CHESTNUT.—At the matinee this afternoon, "I anchor" will be played, with Miss Occile Rush as the heroine. This evening "The Octoroon" will be repeated, with all its gorgeous scenery, fine music and unapproachable cast. Those who wish good seats must go early both this atternoon and this tyrening.

atternoon and this evening.

Mis. S. C. Dubois (late of the Chestnut Street Theatre), is about to give a series of performances in several of the inland cities of this state with his bramatic Combination. He intends to adhere strictly to the moral drama, and will appropriate one night's proceeds at each place he visits to the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. We wish Mr. Dubois success, and congratulate the people of the inland cities on the prospect of enginging the excellent enteriatoment the 'Combination' will give them. They commence in Pottaville on Thursday next.

The Walnut.—A large andience attended the

tion? will give them. They commence in Pottaville on Thursday next.

The Walkut.—A large audience attended the Walkut last evening, and were fully compensated by the exquisite acting of Miss Laura Keene as Raclei, the Reaper, and her very lively impersonation of Widow Cheerly, in "The Soldier's Daughtr". In the first piece she was well supported by Mr. Dyott, whose corporal Patrick was stritingly true. Mr. Levick, Mr. Peters, Mr. Wright and Mr. Bailey did justice to their parts and Mrs Tyrill, a pleasing actress, with Miss Wood, who acted the discreet but indulgent mother with discriminate judgment, also played with great spirit. In the second piece the cast was equally good, and, in addition, Mr. Bascombdressed and acted the part of brother to the soldier's daughter with his usual taste and neatness, hroughout the performance Miss Keene carried with her the sympathies of the audience. Whether in her pathetic or merry moods, tears, smiles and hearty laughter made the loud applause of the spectators seem genuine. The same charming bill will be repeated this evening.

Mr. Wolfsohn & Classical soirées, under the direction of Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, will be given at

fourth of the series of classical sories, under the direction of Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, will be given at the Foyer of the Academy, on Tuesday evening next. The programme is an unusually rich and interesting one, and will doubtless attract a large audionee.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE NEXT WEEK OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

John B. Myers & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will next week hold the following sales, by catalogue, on Four Months' Credit and part for cash, viz:

Nonday, April 4—About 25 lots French, Swiss, German and British Dry Goods, in Silks, Worsteds, Woolens, Linens and Cottons, in great variety of Dress Goods, Vells, Kid Gloves, Suntumbrilas, Paris Corsets, &c.

Tursday, April 5—About 1, 100 packages Boots, Shoes, Army Goods. A general avsortment of prime goods, of city and Eastern manufacture.

Thursday April 7—About 75 packages and lots of American, British, French, and German. Dry Goods, &c., including a large line of genta Februshing Goods, in great variety.

Felday, April 8—An assortment of Carpets, Canton Mattings, &c.

At Private Sale—A valuable Country Seat and Farm, comprising about 200 acres of well-collysted land, with large dwelling and out-

and Farm, comprising about 200 acres of well-cultivated land, with large dwelling and out-houses, situated near the town of Newark, State of Delaware; the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad being contiguous;

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE. Thomas & Sons have added to their private sale advertisement a number of desirable properties, including several of the most valuable estates on Chestnut street and other first-rate locations. See ighth page to day's BULLETIN,

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND We would call the attention of buyers to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Gaiters, &c., to beecld by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Forder Co. Auctioners, at their store, Nos. 525-Market and 522 Commerce streets.

THOMAS & SONS' SALES MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

MONDAY—ELEGANT GERMANTOWN RESIDENCEAND FURNITURE, on the premises. East Wainut
sue, commencing punctually at 11 o' clock. One
of the handsomest residences in Germantown.

ET The sale will be absolute. See handbills and
capalogues.

ET The sale will be absolute. See nanadoms and catalogues.
Furniture, Thesday, 1110 Chestnut street.
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS. Thesday, at the Exchange, including first-class Bank and other Stocks. See advertisements and pamphlet catalogues issued to day.
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALES EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE 12th inst.—One of the largest sales this season, and comprising some of the most valuable property—COAL LANDS, COUNTRY SEATS. FLEGANT AND PLAIN CITY DWELLINGS, by orker of Oliphans' Court. Executors, Trustees, assignees and others, to be sold peremptorily. See advertisements, auction head, and for Coal Lards, Chestnut street Store, &c., last page yesterday's Bulletin. terday's BULLETIN.

How they Treated Copperheads in 1775. -In looking over a sermon, the other day, says the Lebson Courier, preached by Re-Dr. Schmucker, we found a letter introduced n the sermon, written by Rev. Dr. Helmuth, an old Lutheran father, dated February 25th, 1775, in which that old divine, in speaking of the ardor of our fathers in the Revolution says: "The whole population from New England to Georgia is of one mind, and determined to risk life and all things in defence of liberty. The few who think differently are not permitted to utter their sentiments."

SALE OF VALUABLE IRON WORKS .- Wm. M. Watts, Esq., has disposed of the Pine Grove "Iron Works," situated in Penn township, Cumberland county, to Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, for the sum of two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. These Iron Works are among the most valuable in the State, and are well worth the purchase money. Thos. A. Scott, Esq., of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is one of the parties to the purchase, in connection with Jay Cooke & Co.-Harrisburg Telegraph.

A MAGNIFICENT DONATION AND COMPLIMENT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA YACHP CLUB.—The proprietors and guests of the Con-tinental Hotel started the first subscription for the three prizes to be presented to the running yachts in the first Grand Annual Regatta, which will take place on the 2d Tuesday in June. The subscriptions amounted to one hundred and fifty-five dollars. The prizes will be of silver, appropriately and beautifully designed, and will cost not less than \$500. The order was given to Messrs. Ladomus & Co.

FEDERAL HILL DISAPPEARING .- Every heavy ain which falls in this city helps to wash away Federal Hill, upon whose crowning summits a very formidable fort has been erected, occupied by a half regiment of artillery. The hills which front upon Hughes street are gradually tumbling. down on the roadside, and the bed of the street is so much obstructed as to be well nigh impassoble. Already the abattis in some of the angles of the ramparts are undermined to such an extent asto greate doubts of their permanen cy.-Baltimor American.

A FITTING TRIBUTE.—The employes and officers of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company have united in purchasing a monument to be erected at Adrian in memory of the late John D. Campbell, former Superintendent of the road. The monument is to cost \$2,000. It is to be exceedingly tasteful, being a shaft twenty feet in height of pure marble. The tablet base is to bear the name and inscription, with the symbolic addition of a T rail in bas-relief as its ornamentation.

WILD Drexs .- Wild ducks are said to be as abundant now in Middle and Back rivers, Maryland, as at any time during the fall and winter. The ducks are now in fine condition, and a number of persons have gone to the prominent points to enjoy the pleasure of a day's shooting. Ordinarily the ducks leave thewaters of the Chesapeake about the first of April, but they are unusually plenty at this

To Washington.—The 12th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, stationed at Elmira, has been ordered to report at Washington.