THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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CATASTROPHE IN A VIRGINIA COAL MINE.

Full Particulars of the Terrible Explosion at the Clover Hill Coal Pits—List of the Killed—Scenes and Incidents, Etc. Etc.

From the Richmond Times of Saturday.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Messrs. William H. Macfarland (President), William H. Haxall, and John Freeland, of the Board of Directors of the Clover Hill Coal Mining Company, D. S. Woodridge, Treasurer of the Company, and others at the Company, left by a special train for the scene of the occurrence. Our reporter accompanied the party, and learned the names of the killed, and all the facts connected with the explosion that could be ascertained.

CASUALTIES OF THE EXPLOSION.

The following is a list of those who were in the mine at the time of the explosion, and of course were either immediately killed or survived but a few moments:—

White.—John Weale, gasman; Peter Logan, digger; George Moore, digger; James Harper, trailer; William B. Robinson, bankman; Alfred Isaacs, trailer; Mat. Roberts, trailer; Hiram Magruder, bankman; George Puckett, trailer; Tom Puckett, trailer; John Baughman, trailer; George Traylor mule-driver; Robert Gardner, mule-driver; John T. Kerner, trailer; William Goode, trailer; James Puckett, trailer; William A. Cole, mule-driver; Thomas Cosley, trailer; Sam Fowler, trailer; Nick Hackett, trailer; Thomas Layton, digger; Pat. Donahue, digger; James Lockett, digger; William Thomas digger; Beverly Ammonett, digger; Jonas Candrey, digger; William Corsley, trailer; James Anesko, digger; John Alnsko, digger; Joseph Cloytog, digger.

Colored.—Custis Cox, trailer; Beverly Anderson, mule-driver; Giles Patterson, trailer; Gus Cox, mule-driver; Dick Hopson, trailer; Andrew Branch, trailer; Henry Finney, deputy; John Artis, mule-driver; Washington Hunt, trailer; William Simms, trailer; Asa Coleman, trailer; Edmund Jones, trailer; Simon Stokes, trailer; John Owens, mule-driver; Randall Jackson, trailer; William Theest, trailer; Price Jackson, Charles Jefferson, trailers; Doctor Foulkes, trailer; Reed Jefferson, trailer; Wiley Gibbs, trailer; Elett Trent, trailer; Edmund Johnson, trailer; Joe Turpin, timberer; Pull. Boisseau, trailer; Henry Boisseau, trailer; Aaron Wood, digger; Elijah McPyre, digger; Jim Seldon, digger; Daniel Langford, digger; Robert Belman, digger; Frank Miles, trailer; Albert Jones, trailer; Dick Mann, trailer; Daniel Osborn, digger; Henry Owens, digger; Henry Howard, digger; Jordan Gates, digger; William Kelly, digger. Total number of killed, sixty-nine.

SCENE ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

On the arrival of the train at the scene of the disaster truly was a gloomy, desolate scene witnessed. All work had been stopped save in one of the shafts of the pits in which the explosion occurred. In this a few men were silently working, making preparations to have it filled in, as had been the others a few feet off, for the purpose of excluding the air, and thereby hoping to extinguish the fire that raged within. The miners sat around, or loitered about, conversing in low tones of the calamity which had befallen their comrades, and struck an almost death-blow to the wives and children of those who were killed, and who, by this calamity, are left destitute and helpless. Everything looked gloomy and desolate, and the thoughts of the mourning widows and children, who were in the cabins not far from the spot, had a most depressing effect upon all the party.

The explosion occurred at half-past 2 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon. The first intimation that the workmen at the mouth of the pit had of it was a tremendous report, apparently from the main level of the northern portion of the pit, followed by a cloud of dust and smoke issuing from the mouths of both the up-cast and down-cast shafts. (The miners descend by one shaft and ascend by the other, hence the names "up-cast" shaft and "down-cast" shaft.) Before the workmen had recovered from their surprise, another exposion took place, and in five minutes was followed by another. By these explosions the wood work around the mouth of the north "down-cast" shaft was blown away, as were also portions of the sides of the shaft. The large iron bucket, in which at the time of the explosion was a load of coal, was being drawn up, and was nearly at the top, when it was blown to pieces, and only a few particles could be found.

The explosion at first caused a perfect panic among the workmen around the mouth of the pit, but they soon recovered and set to work to help those who might be living down below. Mr. Owens, superintendent of the pits, and Mr. Cox, with the assistance of Mr. Thomas Marshall, Sr., went to work to replace the ropes, which were broken by the explosion, and descend by them, which, after a great deal of labor, they succeeded in doing. While fixing these ropes an hour and a half elapsed, and it was about 5 o'clock when the first descent was made by Messrs. Thomas Marshall, Sr., John Strong, and James Dugagan, in a small rock bucket, with two Davy lamps for a light. They descended to within one hundred feet of the bottom, and found that they had gotten to the end of the telegraph wire which connected with the engine-room at the mouth of the pit. After calling to ascertain if any one was alive in hearing, they ascended to procure more wire. Wire was obtained, and in an hour after ascending, they again descended to the bottom of the pit. At the bottom of the shaft was a pit of water forty feet below the level of the pit. This they found to be entirely choked up with broken timber, bricks, and dirt. They got out of the bucket, and Mr. Marshall attempted to go to the south shaft, about twenty-five feet distant, but found the air doors blocked up by earth and rubbish. Mr. Strong went eighty feet up the level, and discovered that the pits were on fire near the powder magazine. A dead mule was found about twenty feet from the bottom of the shaft, but no dead human bodies could be seen, nor were there any traces to show that any of the miners who were in the pit had survived. The party, after satisfying themselves that nothing could be done for the relief of any who might be alive, and furthermore, that they were endangering their lives by remaining, reascended.

About 8 o'clock Thursday morning, Messrs, Thomas Marshall, Jr., and Richard Berry and Lewis Cox, colored, descended to the bottom of the shaft, found the state of affairs to be the same as above mentioned, and in a few moments came up. In a short time they again went down. They also attempted to go to the south shaft, but could not, and finding the air very impure, returned.

After the second party returned, and being convinced that none of the workmen in the pit lived, it was determined to stop up both shafts, and thereby put out the fire. The north shaft stopped up immediately, but they had to desist from stopping up the south shaft on account of the smoke and impure air which arose from it. A pipe was afterwards put down it, and on yesterday the work was completed.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

will be a mystery, for all who might have revealed it are locked in the rigid embrace of death; but the supposition, and most probably the true one, is that it was caused by the gross negligence of the two deputy gas-men, Thomas Marshall, Sr., and John Weale, the latter of whom paid for his negligence the penalty of death, he being killed by the explosion.

For this pit there were three gas-men, Mr. Thomas Marshall, Sr., chief, and the two deputies above named. The duty of the chief, who is an old and experienced miner, seventy years of age, and was taught by Mr. Buttle, the celebrated English miner, is to oversee his deputies, whose duties are in the pit. They relieve one another, and whoever's turn it is on duty is required to go down in the pit at 4 o'clock in the morning, and visit every portion of it, and ascertain if there is any accumulation of gas anywhere. If there be no impure air the miners are notified, and they descend at 7 o'clock and go to work. During the day one of the gas-men has to be on the look-out for any impurity in the air, and if such be found, is required to warn the workmen not to go near the place, and if an explosion is to be apprehended, they must be made to leave the pit.

Some time ago the miners had occasion to move an air-door at No. 8 upset. (An upset is a portion of the pit which is worked on higher ground than the main level, and an air-drop is so constructed that by the closing or opening a draught can be thrown into or checked out of any coal chamber that may be desired.) The fact of the door having been removed had been reported to Mr. Marshall, Sr., and he had ordered both deputies to have the door replaced, but both neglected to have it done. It is supposed the gas accumulated at the upset until the whole place had become choked, and in all probability had backed down to the main level, and that one of the mule-drivers had set fire to it with a lamp he was carrying. This explosion could have been prevented, had either of the deputies attended to their duties even on the morning of the disaster; but it appears they did not even visit the place, and, of course, did not know its condition.

On the morning of the explosion young Marshall went down first, and he stated he did not visit there. At 10 o'clock he was relieved by John Weale. Just previous to the explosion, one of the workmen who came out of the pit asked Weale, as was the custom, "How's everything?" Weale, who was on his way to the shaft to get his dinner, after having pretended to go around, replied, "Everything's all right."

INCIDENTS.

The part of the pit where the explosion is supposed to have occurred is eight hundred and sixty feet below the surface of the earth, and about nine hundred feet from the mouth of the pit. The pit is about 3500 feet long. At the time of the explosion the miners were at work in both the northern and southern portions of it. The report of the explosion is represented as being tremendous, and was heard ten and fifteen miles off. As soon as it was heard crowds flocked around, and there ensued a scene, made by those who had to mourn the loss of some brother, husband, or friend, which cannot be described, but will never be forgotten. The force of the explosion was very great, and must have caused a great deal of damage to all portions of the mine. Both of the shafts were materially injured. As an instance of the force of it, the shoes, lamp, and tin bucket of Mr. Hiram Magruder, who was nearly at the bottom of the pit, seven hundred feet below the earth, were blown upon the platform, some distance over the mouth of the pit. The body could not be found.

THE DESTITUTION CAUSED

by this calamity is very great, and our citizens should at once give some aid by which their immediate necessities might be relieved. The number of white persons who are left entirely destitute is eighty-three, and there are one hundred and fifty colored persons. For the latter, of course, the Freedmen's Bureau will provide, but if some aid be not given at once to the destitute whites, the amount of suffering cannot be conceived. The following list embraces the names of the white persons killed and the size of the family who were dependent upon their support for livelihood:—

Thomas Layton, wife and six children; P. A. Donahue, wife and two children; Joseph Lockett, wife and four children; William Thomas, wife and five children; Beverly Ammonet, wife and three children; Joseph Condy, wife and one child; John Anesko, wife and three children; James Anesko, wife and one child; John Weate, wife and one child; Peter Logan, wife; George Moore, wife and six children; Jim Harper, wife; Albert Isaacs, wife and three children; Nat. Roberts, wife; H. McGruder, wife and three children; William B. Robertson, wife and five children; Jim Puckett, leaves a sister; George Traylor, mother and two sisters; Samuel Fowler, six children; Nick Hackett, father and mother; Robert Bowman, wife and three children; William Goode, wife and three children.

FORMER EXPLOSIONS.

In 1859, when the "Bright Hope" belonged to the Clover Hill Railroad Company, an explosion took place, and nine men were killed. Cox's pit exploded in 1850, and seven men were killed. In 1863 the Raccoon pit near by exploded, and killed seventeen men. A number of other explosions have occurred, but did not result in the killing of any one. Including the recent disaster, there have been eighty-two persons killed at the Clover Hill Pits since 1850.

Work will be commenced on the pits, and the bodies removed, as soon as it is deemed safe for it to be done.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

A More Explicit Account.

We have received the following account of the revolution in Hayti, giving some facts not mentioned in the telegraphic despatch of yesterday.

The news of the revolution at Port au Prince, and of the abdication and departure for Jamaica of President Geffrard, is confirmed. The revolution was entirely peaceful. Political movements, general discontent, and the embarrassed state of the treasury are assigned as the causes of Geffrard's relinquishment of power.

On the 17th of March the Senate elected General Nissage Sages for President; but he declined to accept the office, and until the election of another President the Government will be administered by the principal Secretaries of State, in accordance with an article of the Constitution.

The revolutionary movement was led by M. Victor Chealier, who was leader of the last revolt at Gonalves, and who had been for some time an exile from Hayti, to which he recently returned, landing secretly at a place near St. Marcs.

Salnave, the military chief who figured prominently in the insurrectionary movement of last year, and who was also in exile, has returned to Hayti since the revolution, and was at Cape Haytien, where he has taken command of the Department of the North.

By latest advices received at Cape Haytien from Port au Prince, everything was quiet at the latter place. At the Cape public order has been preserved.

CALIFORNIA.

Republican Victory in Sacramento.

Sacramento, California, held a city election on March 12, for the first time under a registry law. There were 2119 names registered, and 1718 votes polled, as follows:—For Trustee, David Kendall, Republican, 1043; William L. Herndon, "anti-Chinese," 657. The anti-Chinese sentiment has been greatly stimulated of late by the influence of Democratic leaders throughout the Pacific coast.

The Burning of Green's Bath Hotel at Long Branch.

LIST OF INSURANCES.

The following is a list of the insurances on Green's Bath Hotel at Long Branch, which was destroyed by fire on the 2d instant. Some of the furniture was saued in a damaged state, but the loss will be greater than the amount for which it was insured:—

On the building:—Shrewsbury Mutual Insurance Company, $3000; Mercer County Mutual, $3000; Firemen's Mutual of Newark, $2500; Kensington M., Fire and M. Insurance Company of Philadelphia, $2500; Girard of Philadelphia, $500; Republic of Philadelphia, $2500; Security of Philadelphia, $1250; Protection of Philadelphia, $500; State Insurance Company of Jersey City, $2500; Western Phœnix of Chicago, $3000; Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Connecticut, $5000; St. Marks of New York, $2500; Tradesmen's of New York, $2500; Philadelphia, $1250—$32,500.

On the furniture:—Monmouth County Mutual, $2500; Girard of Philadelphia, $2000; Security of Philadelphia, $1250; Protection of Philadelphia, $2000; Philadelphia of Philadelphia, $1250—$9000.

RECONSTRUCTION.

First Military District.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S ORDER PROVIDING FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN VIRGINIA, ETC.

RICHMOND, Va., April 6.—The following has been issued, providing for the recommendation for appointment of persons to form Boards of Registration, in pursuance of the act supplementary to the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States:"—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., April 2, 1867.—1. A Board of Officers is hereby appointed to select and recommend to the commanding General for appointment, persons to from Boards of Registration throughout this District, as required by the act of March 23, 1867.

The persons required will be one registering officer for each magisterial district of a county, or ward of a city, and two, four, or six for the county or city at large, according to the size of the county or city, so as to form, with the registering office of the several districts or wards, one, two or three Boards of Registration for the county or city.

An officer of the army or Freedmen's Bureau will, if possible, be selected as a member of each board, and the other two will be selected from the following classes of persons, viz.:—1st, Officers of the United States army, or of volunteers, who have been honorably discharged after meritorious services during the late war. 2d. Loyal citizens of the county or city for which they are selected. 3d. Any other loyal citizens having the proper qualifications.

These Boards must be composed of men who not only are now, but always have been loyal to the Government of the United States: men of high character and sound, impartial judgment, and, as far as practicable, men who have the confidence of all classes of citizens.

No registering officer shall be a candidate for any elective office while holding the office of registering officer.

With their recommendations for appointment the Board will report to the commanding General a brief of the testimonials and other evidence upon which their selections are based.

The Board will report from time to time their selections for particular counties or cities, without waiting to complete the list.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, Jr., Captain 11th United States Infantry.
Brevet Major C. R. Layton, Captain 11th United States Infantry.
Brevet Major D. M. Vance, Captain 11th United States Infantry.
Captain Garrick Mallery, 43d United States Infantry.
Captain J. A. Bates, 43d United States Infantry.
By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A.

(Signed) L. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Enforcement of the Military Bill in Alabama.

Major-General Wager Swayne has issued the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 2, 1867.—By direction of General Pope, the undersigned is charged with the administration of the Military Reconstruction bill of this State.

The principals which will control its execution have already been announced.

A literal compliance with the requirements of the Civil Rights bill will be exacted.

All payments on account of services rendered during the war to the pretended State organization, or any of its branches, are peremptorily forbidden.

WAGER SWAYNE, Major-General.

Elections in the Second District—Order from General Sickles.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT (NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA), CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1, 1867.—When an election for district, county, municipal, or town officers is required to take place, in accordance with the provisions of the local law, within the limits of any post in this command, commanding officers will promptly report to these headquarters the time and place of such election, and the designation of the offices to be filled.

If the present incumbents be ineligible to hold office, or any objection exists, arising out of their misconduct in office, to the continuance of their functions, the facts will be reported by the Post Commander, with suggestions having in view the interests of the service and the welfare of the locality immediately concerned. By command of

Major-General D. E. SICKLES.
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry A. D. C.; and A. A. A. G.
Official:—ALEXANDER MOORE, Aid-de-Camp.

Proposed Conference Between the Governors of North and South Carolina and the Military Authorities—Dinner of Governor Orr at Charleston, Etc.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Governor Worth, of North Carolina, in compliance with a summons from General Sickles, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of holding a conference, in connection with Governor Orr, as to the necessary orders proper to be made by the commanding General to carry into effect the recent acts of Congress, also as to what orders may be general and what requisite for the respective States. The utmost accord exists between the General and the Governor, and an earnest purpose is manifested on the part of all to heartily cooperate in trying to execute the law of Congress.

Governor Orr gave a dinner to-day at the Mills House to a large number of civil and military functionaries. Among others present were Generals Sickles, Scott, Burns, Tyler; Chtz, Colonel H. Smith, Governors Orr and Worth, ex-Governor Magrath, Lieutenant-Governor W. D. Porter, Colonel Simonton, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Attorney-General J. W. Hayne, C. C. Leary, Theodore D. Wagner, General A. C. Carlington, and A. Simonds.

General Lee and the Military Reconstruction Bill.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 6.

We took occasion to say recently, in view of General Lee's well-known rule of keeping out of the newspapers, except when official duty required otherwise, and of his desire to do so—that it was not very kind or respectful for journalists to be parading his assumed opinions for partisan purposes.

The report was tossed from one newspaper to another that General Lee had said thus and so, in connection with the reconstruction legislation—that he had certainly said even more than that—that he had undoubtedly declared himself in the most unreserved manner—that he was assuredly very emphatic—and so forth, and so forth; the story widening and the emphasis intensifying as it proceeded. But while thus made to speak through a dozen tongues, no one did or could show his language or produce his authority.

We have full information for saying that General Lee has not, in the case referred to, departed from his uniform rule of reticence on political matters; and that no one has been authorized, or is authorized, to deliver his opinions either *pro* or *con*. While we know thus much, we do not know his views on the matter in question; but if we did know, and if they accorded with our own, we would not publish them.

We think General Lee is entitled to have his wishes respected in reference to such publications; and we think further, that the reticence which he has imposed upon himself—under all the circumstances of his position, and from his dedication of himself to duties and pursuits the least congenial with politics—is dignified, becoming, and wise. We hope no journalist will hereafter, under any stress of difficulty in maintaining himself, undertake to drag out General Lee, and either knowingly, or, as in the late case, unknowingly, declare his opinion.

BRILLIANT DESCRIPTIVE POWERS.—Young Spoiker has engaged the lovely Miss Rufus for the next waltz. What would she say if she knew that he (being so bad at catching names, you know) is putting her down on his card as "turn-up nose and carrots?"

TYPOGRAPHICAL.—How does a mother obtain a first impression of her baby?—By setting it up in "small caps."

MOTTO FOR BILLIARD-PLAYERS.—"To the Rescue."

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

Financial and Commercial Advices.

Decline in U. S. Five-Twenties.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 8—Noon.—Consols for money, 90½; U. S. 5-20s, 74½; Illinois Central Railroad, 77½; Erie Railroad, 37.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—Noon.—Cotton is easier and lower. Middling uplands, 12¾d. Orleans middlings, 13d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat, 13s. 6d. Flour, 28s. 9d. Corn, 41s. 3d. Barley, 9s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 9d. Peas, 43s.

Provisions and produce unchanged.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Jefferson Davis Filling Up his Leisure Hours by Taking Lessons in Painting—His Opinions Upon the Political Situation—The Chesapeake Hospital to be the Summer Headquarters of General Schofield, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 6.—Professor Thomas Chenowith, of Baltimore, has been giving lessons in painting to Mr. Davis and his sister-in-law, Miss Howell, in Fortress Monroe. During the progress of his lessons Professor Chenowith has had an excellent opportunity of conversing with the Rebel ex-President. In the conversation Davis remarked that he had no reason of complaint in what appeared to be the unjustly strict measures adopted by the Government to prevent his escape from confinement, and that he entertained towards the officers of the Fort the kindest feelings of respect. They had ever been ready and willing to promote his comfort, and had always exhibited due sympathy and esteem for himself and family.

He spoke of Baltimore, and felt deeply obliged to many of her citizens for favors and assistance which he had received from them at various times. Baltimoreans had acted nobly during the war, and in them he reposed the most implicit confidence. As to his trial he expressed no opinion; he was in the hands of the Government, and patiently awaited that decision which would either place him at liberty or before the courts of justice. His continued imprisonment he characterizes as unjust and brutal, and a stain on the Northern Government in thus singling out from so many others equally guilty a man who, by the will of the Southern people, had been elected to the chief office of the Confederacy. The Connecticut election was one, he said, which that State could well be proud of, as it appeared to him to be the turning point in that political struggle which was causing so much suffering in the land. It would have a great effect upon the political balance of power, and in succeeding elections its influence would doubtless be energetically exercised, and proportionately preserved. He appeared in good spirits and health, and evinced a keen perception and interest in Professor Chenoweth's instructions and improvements in oil and water-color paintings.

Davis conversed on various other topics, and shows a perfect acquaintance with all the great questions which are agitating the different portions of the globe. Although he considers the immediate prospects of his release or trial not definitely settled, yet he was not without hope that his counsel would be able to force the Government to more definite measures when the next term of the District Court was held in May. This is the substance of the conversation which occurred, which the Professor related to friends after his instructions to Davis had been completed.

The following are the officers of the gunboat Florida, which has arrived at the Gosport Navy Yard, from Cape Haytien, with despatches for the Navy Department:—Commander, Henry Rolando; Lieutenant-Commander, Alfred Hopkins; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, W. W. Crowninshield; Acting Masters, William Hansom and R. B. Brown; Acting Ensign, J. O. Lochler; Paymaster, C. S. Chenery; Passed Assistant Surgeon, L. F. Shane; Acting Passed Assistant Engineer, Charles Cranston; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, W. S. Warburton, John Moor, H. B. Swift, H. H. Arthur; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, L. G. Hart, P. White; Mates, A. B. Langworthy, W. H. Deukes, and E. T. Dexter; Captain's Clerk, W. W. Griffin; Paymaster's Clerk, G. E. Wilson.

The Chesapeake Hospital, possessing a beautiful location, fronting directly opposite Hampton Roads, about one and a half miles from the fort, is now being renovated in view of an anticipated change of headquarters from Richmond to this point. The improvements making are so extensive as to lead to the belief that such a change is contemplated, and it will probably take place during the present month. In that case Richmond will be retained as the headquarters in name, and all official papers will be dated from there; but General Schofield, with all his officers, and probably a portion of the Quartermaster's Department, will occupy the Chesapeake Hospital, at least during the summer months.

The rents charged by the owners of the buildings in Richmond are enormous, and it is said this consideration has been the principal one which induced the change. One-half of the Chesapeake Hospital is owned by General Butler, and the other half by the Freedmen's Bureau, not having been yet restored to its Rebel owners. The rent of the Hospital will not exceed $8000, but the repairs which the Government is making will cover several thousands alone.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Sunday Car Question—Bishop Whittingham's Letter Thereon—Arrest of Swindlers—Fire on a Steamer.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Bishop Whittingham's letter against running cars on Sunday, and advising the people to vote against it, was read in all the Episcopal churches yesterday, exciting considerable comment, *pro* and *con*. There will, however, be a large vote in favor of their running.

Several parties here, women and men, connected with alleged Southern charitable presentation concerts, have been arrested for swindling.

The steamer George Law, lying at her dock here, was considerably injured by fire on Saturday night.

Disturbance in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A Methodist minister named Mattison has been delivering a course of philippics against the Catholic religion in Jersey City, and last evening a number of the latter persuasion gathered about the church, and commenced stoning it. The excitement soon threatened a general riot, but fortunately ended without any serious results, though considerable damage was done to the windows and doors of the church.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The Movements of Senator Cameron, and the Philadelphia Appointments.

The visit of Senator Cameron to Harrisburg on Saturday is one of peculiar significance. It is believed he wished to counsel prominent Republicans there concerning the Philadelphia appointments yet to be made; and from what is known here, it is expected that a whole new slate will be arranged, and that no Democrat will be confirmed as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Senator Cameron will insist upon a Republican being nominated for Collector of the Port, and if any arrangement is made by which Republicans and Democrats will be nominated for the vacant offices, the Republicans will insist upon having the Collectorship, and concede the Naval Officer and Surveyor to the Democrats. If this is agreed to new men will be named for all these positions, and neither Goodwin nor E. Reed Meyer will be among those considered available.

No action will be taken on Philadelphia appointments to-day, during the absence of Senator Cameron, as he requested that these cases should not be taken up until his return to-morrow.

Senators Anxious to Return Home.

Senator Cattell has also gone home on a short visit, and will not return till to-morrow.

Many of the Senators are anxious to get home, and it is likely the session may be closed in a week or ten days, as great efforts will be made to close up the business within that period.

Great Anxiety to Serve the Country.

The President, Secretary of the Treasury, and Postmaster-General are besieged with office-hunters, and so persistent are these people that one of the Secretaries declared on Saturday that he was so wearied out and disgusted with their importunities that he would take the earliest opportunity to rid himself of these cormorants by recommending to the President for official positions only the names of those who are certain to pass the Senate. To such an extent has this evil been carried, that the public business is seriously retarded, as the time which should be devoted to the consideration of routine affairs by several of the Secretaries is to a great extent monopolized by greedy place-hunters.

Unfounded Rumors of the Capture of Maximilian.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It was stated yesterday that news had been received in town of Maximilian's capture by the Liberal forces in Mexico, but advices received by the Mexican Delegation show that there is no truth in the statement.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Prison cases are still before this Court.

James Branken plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a coat, gun, shawl, and watch, together valued at $60, the property of his father, Edward Branken. The prisoner lived at his father's house, and committed these mean larcenies, and was guilty of being drunk and disturbing the peace of the family, until his father had to send him away.

The Judge told Mr. Branken that it was at his option whether his son should be disgraced by being sent to prison as a thief, or be otherwise disposed of. The father seemed to be quite indifferent, and left the matter with the Court. The Judge took a lenient view of the case, and admitted the prisoner to go under bond to keep sober, to work, and never to trouble his father again, under penalty of being brought in and sentenced under this plea.

Thomas Kief was charged with the larceny of a pistol valued at $15, the property of Mary Campbell. Mrs. Campbell testified that she had a pistol that was stolen from her. When she saw it first after it had been stolen her son had it. The son testified that he took it from a pawn-broker's place by means of a ticket given by a man named John Rogers. Rogers testified that he bought the ticket from Thomas Kief, the accused. Jury out.

Mary Campbell plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of dresses, valued at $20, the property of Mary L. Bell. The accused had been a servant in Mrs. Bell's family.

Alfred Hurdy plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of butter valued at $1·10, the property of Philip Miller.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Maloney vs. the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $2500.

Samuel Winpenny vs. Ernest Lopp et al. An action of ejectment. Jury out.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—George F. Gesinger, Administration of the Estate of Jacob Cornelson, deceased vs. Palalial S. Rowland. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $828·01.

Henry B. Quicksall vs. the Hestonville and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover for money loaned. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.—Daniel N. Smith vs. Thomas Gibbs. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Defense, non-liability of defendant. On trial.

TOSSING THE PANCAKE AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—On the 5th of March a very odd old ceremony (a relic of the Shrove Tuesday festival, with its cock-fighting, bull-baiting, "thrashing the fat hen," etc.), took place as usual at Westminster School, in England. When the boys were at work the door of the school-room was opened, and the verger announced the college cook, who was habited in the traditional white cap and apron of his office. He took a pancake (a somewhat thick one) and adroitly tossed it over the high bar which separates the upper from the lower school. The boys then commenced scrambling for it, and then came a few minutes of kicking, shoving, hustling, curious to witness, but less pleasant to join in. The cook claims a statuable fee of a guinea for tossing the cake, and the boy who can catch and retain it whole in spite of the pushing, etc., is entitled to present the delicacy there and then to the dean, and claim a similar amount.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, April 8, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without material change. In Government bonds there was rather more doing. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107⅞; 1862 5-20s at 109⅛, no change; August 7·30s at 105⅞, no change; and 6s of 1881 at 109¼, a slight advance; 97⅞ was bid for 10-40s; and 105¼ for June 7-30s. City Loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 100⅛, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¼, no change; Minehill at 57⅛, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 29¼, a decline of ¼. 130⅛ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30¼ for Little Schuylkill; 59½ for Norristown; 32¼ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27½ for Spruce and Pine; 72½ for West Philadelphia; 13¾ for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 27½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 135 was bid for First National; 112 for Third National; 103 for Seventh National; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 125 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Susquehanna Canal sold largely at 16@16¼, a slight advance; and Lehigh Navigation at 54½, no change. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 31½ for preferred do.; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133⅜; 11 A. M., 136; 12 M., 135; 1 P. M., 135¼, an advance of 2⅜ on the closing price of Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '62	109½	100 sh Ocean Oil	.60 5⅛
$1600 do. '65 Jy	107⅜	10 sh C & Am R scr	25⅝
$8000 do. '65 Jy rg	107⅝	100 sh Cata Prf	29⅞
$500 do. '65 Jy	107⅝	100 do	29⅞
$4000 U S 6s '81 Reg	109¾	1 sh Penna R	55⅝
$2000 New Jersey 6s	101¼	50 do	55⅝
$350 Sch N 7 p c b l	55 84	50 do	55⅝
300 sh Susq Cl	16	8 do	56½
100 do	b5. 16½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109⅛@109¼; do. 1862, 109⅛@109½; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅛@108⅛; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅞@98⅛; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅛@106; do., June, 105⅛@105½; do., July, 105⅛@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 18¼@18½; do., July, 1864, 17⅛@18; do., August, 1864, 17⅛@17½; do., October, 1864, 16⅛@16½; do., December, 1864, 15⅛@15½; do., May, 1865, 12⅛@12½; do., August, 1865, 11⅛@11½; do., September, 1865, 11@11¼; do., October, 1865, 10⅞@11⅛. Gold, 135@135¼. Silver halves and quarters, 129@130.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108⅞@109⅛; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109⅞@109⅞; do., 1864, 107⅞@107⅞; do., 1865, 107⅞@108⅛; do. new, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, coupon, 97⅞@98⅛; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅜@106; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105½; 3d series, 105⅛@105½. Compounds, December, 1864, 15½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 8.—There is a very firm feeling in the Flour Market, and holders of good family grades are indifferent about realizing at present prices, as the receipts and stocks of this description are exceedingly small. There is no demand for exportation, but a fair inquiry from the home consumers. Sales of 700 or 800 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $12@13·75, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do, at $11·75@14·75, fancy at $15@17·50, extras at $10@11, and superfine at $8·25@9·50. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $7·25@7·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is a good demand for prime Wheat, and holders are firm in their views, but the absence of supplies restricts operations; sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3·30; and 1000 bushels California at $3·30—now held higher. Rye has advanced; sales of Pennsylvania at $1·50. Corn is in good request, and prices are 3@5c. ⅌ bushel higher; sales of 5000 bushels yellow at $1·17, small lots at $1·20; and 1000 bushels Western at $1·17. Oats have again advanced; sales of Pennsylvania at 75c. Nothing doing in Barley. 1000 bushels of Barley Malt were disposed of at $1·35.

The market has been cleared of all the Cloverseed to be had at $12, now held considerably higher. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3·50. Flaxseed sells at $3@3·05.

Whisky—The "contraband" article is selling at $1·25@1·35.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 8.—The Cattle Market was more active this morning, and prices were higher. About 1200 head sold at 17½@18½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 16@17c. for fair to good; and 12@15c. ⅌ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

36	head	Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 17@18½.
10	"	A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster co., 18@18½.
20	"	J. McClees, Chester co., 6@8, gross.
51	"	P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8½@10½, gr's.
16	"	Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 9@10, gross.
75	"	Jas. McFillen, Lancaster co., 17@18.
30	"	E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 17@18.
119	"	Ullman & Bochman, Lan'r co., 16@18.
60	"	Martin Fuller & Co., Lan'r co., 17@18.
75	"	Mooney & Smith, Lancaster co., 17@18½.
44	"	T. Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 14@18.
20	"	H. Chain, Pennfylvania, 14@16.
92	"	Frank & Shomberg, Lan'r co., 16@17½.
62	"	Hope & Co., Lancaster county, 15@18.
91	"	J. Seldomridge, Lancaster co., 16@18.
60	"	J. Kulp, Pennsylvania, 7@8, gross.
25	"	M. Dryfoos & Co., Pennsylvania, 12@15.
69	"	R. Mayne, Western, 6½@7¼, gross.

Hogs were lower. 2500 head sold at from $11@12 ⅌ 100 pounds net.

Cows were in fair demand. 175 head sold at $45@65 for springers; and $50@85 ⅌ head for cow and calf.

Sheep were also in fair demand at an advance. 8000 head sold at 9@9¼c. ⅌ pound gross, as to condition.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 8.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH O