IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The Referm Demonstration in London and Immense Display of the Strength of the People-Democracy in Full Force and Revolutionary Tunes and Banner Mottoes-No Cheer for the Prince of Wales, but Public Ovation to the Genius of American Liberty, Etc.

London, February 12.—The Reform League's spen-air demonstration which was made in this city yesterday (Monday), the 11th instant, was a grand success in the shape of a moral force play, and a very unmistakable expression of the feeling of the working men and middle classes with respect to the necessity of an extension of the franchise by Parliament and the Crown. There were twenty thousand persons in the procession. The streets through which they marched were lined with at least two hundred thousand spectators, most of whom had turned out from sympathy, and to evince their feeling

One hundred picked men acting as pioneers, drilled as cavalrymen, headed the line, and the very best order was maintained during the march, with the exception of the occurrence of a few cases of "bonneting," and throwing of stones by some "roughs."

The day was bright, and, with a clear sun shining above, was in pleasing and striking contrast as regarded the weather to that in which the Queen rode in royal state from Buckingham Palace to Westminster to open the Parliament.

The whole population of London appeared to be out of doors during the day. There were flags and banners displayed on all sides through the city, and the United States, French, and Italian national flags were borne aloft in the

procession by the reformers.

I observed also in the line a picture of the American yacht Henrietta.

American yacht Henrietta,
The bands of the Leaguers played "Yankee Doodle," the "Marseillais," old "John Brown,"
"Marching Along," and the "Garibaldi Hymn."
The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were in the city, and observed the display, apparently with attention, from the United Service Club House. The princes were seen and recog-

nized, but their presence did not elicit a cheer, When the procession reached to opposite the official residence of the United States Minister there was a splendid offering, indeed ovation, to the spirit and working of the American Constitution. Opposite to the bouse every man tock off his bat in salute, and nine deatening cheers were given for the American Union.

The mottoes on the banners reflected the spirit of the people. From many I may mention "The Ballot," "No Surrender," "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," "Manhood Suffrage," "Seridom is Infamous," "The Voice of the People Cannot be Opposed with Safety," "Disobedience to Tyrants is a Duty to God," "Taxation Without Representation is Tyranny," "Liberty to Those Who Dare Demand It," "Put Your Trust in God, but Keep Your Powder Dry." Trust in God, but Keep Your Powder Dry.' The march of the procession was terminated on reaching Agricultural Hall. Here was held

an immense meeting, about 30,000 persons being present. A letter was read from Stuart Mill, M. P.; The O'Donoghue, M. P.; Mr. Potter, M. P.; Mr. Taylor, M. P., and others made speeches.

The resolutions adopted denounced the Derby Cabinet and demanded manhood suffrage. A deputation, named for the purpose, pre-sented an address to Mr. Gladstone, M. P., ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the morning, and received an encouraging reply, but neither Mr. Gladstone nor John Bright attended at the

The Question in Parliament-Disraeli and Gladstone in Debate.

LONDON, February 11,-The House of Commons was crowded with members and visitors to the galleries this evening, all anxious to hear the Parliamentary programme of the Derby Government officially explained.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Duke

of Cambridge, the Prince Von Teck, son-in-law of the Queen, Earl Russell, and many other distinguished personages, were present when the Speaker took the chair.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose and delivered a lengthy historical speech, or essay, on the subject of British reform and the British Constitu-tion. The address manifested a few-only a -flashes of his usual spirit, when denounce ing Goldwin Smith as a "wild man," and ironically defending Earl Russell. Towards the close of his speech he said the Government would introduce a series of resolutions in the House, framed so as to test the sense of Parliament on the subject before presenting a reform bill. He fixed the 25th of February in=ant as the day for offering these resolutions, which are regarded as vague and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Gladstone rose in reply. He made a few

commonplace remarks, and accepted the Government plan, but protested against the delay in submitting the oill.

The Fenian Alarm in Parliament-Irruption of Fourteen Hundred Raiders on Chester-The Commander-in-Chief Leaves the House and Hurries to Horse Guards, Etc.

During the progress of the debate the House was startled by a report that the Fenians had turned out and taken the city of Chester, on the river Dee, about sixteen miles south-southeast of Liverpool. The Duke of Cambridge, Com-mander-in-Chief of the English army, quitted the House hastily and hurried to the War Office at Horse Guards. The despatches from Chester state that four-

teen hundred strangers had arrived there suddenly on Monday evening from Liverpool and Manchester, somewhat in the style of the Fenian raiders on Canada. There was very great alarm produced by this movement in the The volunteers and police were called to arms

No outbreak took place, nor has any yet occurred. The point of attack was feared to be on the Castle of Chester and the troops stationed in it. The castle contains a very fine army, and has about thirty thousand stand of arms within its walls. Chester is a very ancient Episcopal city, and gives the title of Earl to the

The Feniau Movement.

LONDON, February 12 .- From representations made to the Government serious Fenian riots were feared at Chester; but the authorities were watchful, and the outbreak did not occur. LONDON, February 12 .- No riotous proceedings have taken place at Chester, as was appre hended, and the city is quiet.

The presence of a number of supposed Fentans who had recently crossed over from Ireland, mave rise to these apprehensions, but they have left the town without creating any dis

We. Penhady's Donations.

Tree Francisco A m Programme	
Estimating the Mississippi bonds a	t half a
million of dollars, a contemporary belle	AGS THE
following list of Mr. Peabody's d	Dustion
approaches correctness:-	
The Poor of London	\$2,250.00
TOWN OF HAD VETS	- Chilliann
Grinnall Avette Expedition	10,00
City of Baltimore	1,000,00
TOTAL STREET AND ALCOHOLOGY AND	1,480,741,750
Massachusetts Historical Society	29,00
Harvard College	150,00
Yale College,	150,00
To the South	1,000,00
10	

There have been, however, various other donations mentioned, among them \$25,000 to Kenyon College, Ohio, and \$20,000 to the Maryland Historical Society. Various handsome gratuities to individuals and family connections are understood to have the statement of the connections are understood to have the connections. s are understood to have emanated from Peabody, which, of course, are not specifi-

PUCILISM.

Prize Fight Between Bolster and War-burton for \$1000-Bolster the Winner -Six Rounds in Ten Minutes, Etc.

A prize fight came off yesterday morning at Naugatuck Junction, Connecticut, between Horatte Beister, of that Stare, and William Warburton, of England, which was a bloodless affair, the fight being won by Bolster in six rounds, which occupied ten minutes, by receiving a foul blow from his opponent, the belligerents leaving the ring without a mark. A more uninteresting or unsatisfactory affair to the lovers of the fistic art was never witnessed, and all who were at the trysting place returned home disgusted with the whole proceedings.

THE MEN.

Horatio Bolster, the winner of the fight, is a native of Waterbury, Connecticut, and is in his twenty-fifth year. He has appeared twice before in the prize ring—the first time with Sam Collyer, the champion of the light weights, in which contest forty nine rounds govern (nonly). which contest forty-nine rounds were tought in fifty-nine munutes. Losing that fight he was soon afterwards matched against Mike Carr, and again, after fighting twenty-four rounds in thirty minutes, he was compelled to lower his

Afterwards he had a glove-fight with Larry Healey, of Providence, which was an affair of no importance, further than it led to the prebeen successful in scoring his first victory in the roped arena. Bolster attributes his defeats with Collyer and Carr to the breaking of his hands in each encounter; but that is his opinion only, for no one believes that he could ever "get away" with such a tough little customer as the present champion. Previous to Bolster's appearance in the prize-ring he was a soldier in the 5th Connecticut Regiment, and, serving three years, was honorably discharged. He is five feet six inches in height, and weighed yesterday, previous to entering the ring, one hundred and twenty-six pounds only.

By some bad management on the part of his

trainer, who administered a black draught a few days ago, he fell away in weight twelve pounds, and was so feeble when he entered the ring, with his body covered with plasters, that he seemed more like a subject for the hospital than an aspirant for puglistic honors. He trained for the present light at Lord's West Rock Hotel, Westville, near New Haven, under the mentorship of John Hopkins and Butt Riley, the latter putting on the finishing

William Warburton is a native of Sheffield. England, is tairty-two years of age, five feet eight inches in height, and weighed in the ring about one hundred and sixty pounds. This was his first appearance in the ring in this country, and it is likely to be his last, for backers for another trial will be difficult to find. He says that he fought twice in the old country; but as there is no record of the same in "Fistiana," we opine they were simple "turns-up" and un-worthy of record. He is a large, soft, flabby fellow, with little knowledge of the art of selfdefense, and will never make a fighter. He was trained by Larry Healey, at the Echo, Congress avenue, New Haven.

DOING THEIR TOILETS. The seconds of the men then began to strip the pugilists of their ordinary clothing and dress them in their fighting costume, which consisted of white knee breeches and stockings, with laced boots, which covered the aukles, the soles of the boots being studded with spikes about three-eighths of an inch long, to prevent the fighters from slipping on the grass while moving about in the contest. They also were their

colors around their waists. THE PIGHT.

Round 1 .- At thirteen minutes past 10 o'clock time was called, and the men, looking confident, rose from their seconds' knees, and advanced to the scratch, rabbing their hands as they advanced. The contrast in size between the pugilists was very marked, Warburton standing nearly three inches higner than Bolster, and weighing over thirty pounds heavier, the latter appearing very much emaclated, and his body was nearly covered with plasters. Warburton's flesh appeared very soit, and there was a great deal of unnecessary fat on his body and face.

They ware not long, however, in getting to-gether, Warburton commencing operations by planting a light left-hander on Bolster's nose, The latter returned, but was short, though a second attempt landed his left on the right of the Englishman. Quick exchanges then fol lowed, Bolster getting in a good shot behind the left ear of Warburton, and the latter putting in two right-handers, one on the forebead and the other on the left ribs, but neither of the blows seemed to have much power.

Round 2 .- On the appearance of the men a the scratch Warburton had the marks of Bol ster's fist on his neck, behind the left ear, but the latter appeared unscathed. They promptly at work, Warburton sending his left at the nose, but was short a few inches, and he got a smack on the left side of his head in re-turn. Warburton then sent his right at the head, and landed a pretty good one on the spot intended. Bolster planted his right on the left ribs, and in going down was hit by his adversary below the belt, which was observed by the

referee, but allowed to pass. Round 3 .- The fighters were quickly at the mark after the call of time, and when they got within striking distance they both let fly Bolster reaching the breast and stopping War burton's return, which was aimed at his head A rally ensued, and Warburton got in one with his left on the forehead of Bolster and another on the temple, but neither had force. went down after launching out his left and hit

ting Warburton's arm. Round 4 .- Both men were now puffing, showing the want of condition; but they were soon at work firing away, without doing any execu-tion. Warburton struck at Bolster's face, the latter parrying the blow neatly. Bolster then struck out short with his left haud twice, and missed both blows. Warburton then missed with his left, but getting closer, planted two right-handers on the forehead of Bolster, and then getting to half-arm work, Bolster on the body and Warburton on the head, both went down. There were a number of blows passed in this round, but none of them made a mark. Kit Burns claimed first blood for Warburton; but none was visible on either party, and the

claim was not at owed. Round 5 .- They were quickly at the scratch and got at it at once, Bolster getting his left hand on Warburton's forehead, and the Enghahman planting his right high up on Bolster's head, which was receipted for by a right-hander from Bolster on the left ribs, when they had a harmless rally, and Bolster, as usual, went

Round 6 and Last.-Warburton landed his left on Bolster's neck, and again on the body, and the latter missed two well intended left-handers at Warburton's head. The latter rushed wildly at Bolster, and the latter retreating, received a right-hander on the hip, and falling, got another on the back of the head while on his knees. Foul was immediately claimed by Bolster's second, Butt Kiley, and allowed. Bolster was then declared the winner of the fight,

which lasted but ten minutes. A ROUGH AND TUMBLE PIGHT. After the fight between Bolster and Warbur-After the fight between Boister and Warburton, Billy Arnold of Derby, and Jim Breen, of Providence, had a rough and tumble fight about some stake money. They fought for about fitten minutes, and were terribly mutilated, when they left off from sheer exhaustion. Breen lost a piece of his upper lip and had his breen lost a piece of his upper lip and had his eye nearly gouged out, while Arnold's face was badly lacerated and some of his fingers were nearly bitten off. They tought like two bull-dogs, until nature compelled them to desist. dors, until nature compelled them to desist. Officers were looking on, but no arrests were

GLACIERS IN THE TROPICS.

Lecture by Professor Agassiz. The third in the course of scientific lectures now being delivered at the Cooper Institute, by Professor Louis Agassiz, came off last evening

in the presence of a large and appreciative audience. His subject was, "The Ancient Glaciers in the Tropics."

Previous to the Professor making his appearance, a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art read a criticism, which appeared in one of the evening papers, in reference to reserving seats for 'school children, banishing their elders to remote portions of the hall." The gentleman made an explanation which was received by the sudience

Dr. Griscom introduced Professor Agassiz, who proceeded to say that he omitted to state in his last lecture that the valley of the Amazon was easily accessible, for steamers left New York for that place once a month. He also stated that it would be interesting for those who contemplated commercial relations with Brazil, especially in the valley of the Amazon, that all the spices of the East—pepper, cloves, nutmeg, camphor and the like—have been cultivated there, and might be cultivated to such advantage that they could, under skilful management, share the benefits of the commerce which is now exclusively in the hands of European na-

He would first call their attention to the sum-mits of the Aips, and then gradually invite them to travel over those regions over which the glaciers themselves moved, and perhaps they would see that where the tropical sun shone to-day, there was at one time a field of ice ex-tending over the valley of the Amazon extending towards the Atlantic, and perhaps covering the sea to such an extent that the question might well be asked, as it was now asked at the Polar region, Whether there was open water under the equator? So far, he believed, did the evidence go, and so extensive, he was satisfied, had the changes of temperature upon the surface of our globe been.

What are glaciers? An accumulation of snow and ice gradually passing from a more snowy condition into a more tey condition, and in the process of this change descending from the heights where snow falls into the region where the snow and ice melt every summer. In their spearance they present unusual beauty. We had no glacier regions on the eastern side of this continent; there were glaciers in the Rocky Mountains along the whole range of high summits, which extends to the southern extremity of South America, varying in height.

The lecturer proceeded at length to give a description of the formation of glaciers and the glaciers of the Alps. The immence iceberrs which were seen on the Atlantic were not frozen sea water, but glacier ice broken loose from the masses to which they were attached and then floated away. He called their attention to the transparency of the ice to heat, as it had an important bearing upon his subject, and explained, by means of the blackboard, the effects of glaciers upon the ocean and the land. In order to have a proper idea of what a glacter was, it must be seen under all possible condi-

tions of the atmosphere.

The Professor then described peculiar phenomena respecting the glacier, which would be almost unintelligible unless accompanied by the geographical map which he drew on the blackboard. No glacier was a stationary mass of ice, but a moving mass, which moved at a given rate, which was proportionate to the bulk of ice. He had been under glaciers and saw pieces of rocks indenting the ice, which fell from the mountains. The Protessor demon-strated that at one time the whole surface of Switzerland was covered with glaciers; so of England, and he traced marks of glaciers over the whole of North America down to the latitude of thirty-two degrees, at Charleston, South

From this he deduced the great fact that the climath of the earth had undergone stupendous upon even ground southward, and that fact was now clearly established. He was satisfied that there were glaciers in Maine six thousand feet in thickness, and that snow fell upon this continent fifteen thousand feet thick. The earth was at one time cool enough to allow the accumulaion of ice within the tropics. In the neighborhood of Rio Janeiro he saw unmistakable signs of former glacier action, and after visiting the valley of the Amazon he was satisfied that once the whole of that valley was occupied by stupendous glaciers coming down from the Andes and

the region of the Atlantic. All the loose materials which now formed the bottom of the valley of the Amazon were materials which had been ground by the ice, had scattered evenly over the whole of that land in the same manner as the valley of the Rhine was now occupied by mud and clay which were once ground in the Alps. In conclusion, the Professor said that he was convinced, from his investigations, that the bay of Massachusetts, Long Island Sound, and all the bays of our great rivers were once filled with loose materials of this immense sheet of ice advancing towards the ocean .- N. Y. Herald.

COLORADO.

Important Letter from the Hon. J. M. Ashley. WASHINGTON, February 12 .- The Hon, James

M. Ashley, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, has addressed the following letter to the Hon. B. F. Wade, Chairthe Senate Committee on Territories, with reference to the admission of Colorado:-House of Referentatives, February 11, 1867.—Dear Sir:—I herewith enclose a certified copy of the amendment to the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union, as originally offered by me in the House of Representatives, and adopted by that body. I do this to correct a misapprehension which I learn exists as to the origin and nature of the difference between it and the amendment to the Nebraska bill. This misapprehension doubtless originated in the incorrect report of the amendment and my re-marks in the Dauy Giobe.

When offering the amendment I remarked that it was "substantiatty" the same as the one adopted by the House, and incorporated with the Nebraska bill. A correct report will be found in the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the 15th of January ult., in Con gressional Globe, page 481. By comparing the smendment offered by me with the amendment to the Nebraska bill, page 480, it will be seen that the "fundamental condition" is the same. and that in both cases the ratification is referred to the State Legislature. The differences are simply these:—In the case of Nebraska the Territorial Governor is authorized to call the State Legislature together within thirty days, to act on the ratification of the fundamental condition

In that of Colorado, the Governor elect of said State is authorized to call together the Legislature elected under the Constitution within sixty days, to ratify the proposed funda-mental conditions. While the amendment to the Nebraska bill was under discussion, a conference was had with the author of that amendment and several members, as to the propriety of these changes, to which no objection was made. The friends of Colorado thought that the Governor elect of the State, at least in this case, was the more appropriate person to call the State Legislature together, as their territorial Governor, who was to be superseded in office in case of favorable action, was known to be openly hostile to the admission of the State. And as the State Legislature could only be valid as such when the act of Congress took effect by the ratification of the proposed fundamental condition, it was thought more proper to design nate it as the Legislature elected under said State Constitution,

This language was also designed to recognize the existence of that body, and remove any coubt on the question of its validity. This was believed to be proper, as no provision of the State Constitution could be operative to create or limit the terms of office, until the act of Congress ratifying it should take effect. This is the Legislature which was elected by the people to be such upon the admission of the State into

the Union. This view of the case is sustained by the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, in the case of Crawford against Robinson. The difference in the time allowed for convening the Legislatures in the two cases is obviously proper, because of the greater remoteness of Colorado from the capital.

Respectfully yours, J. M. ASHLEY. Hon. B. F. Wade, Chairman of Committee on Territories, United States Senate.

LETTER FROM HARRISBUBG.

THE RETURN FROM PITTSBURG-A PLANE-UP AT THE BANQUET-THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD-ANOTHER NEW RAILROAD BILL-THE PAWN BROKERS' BILL-THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO VOTE FOR OR AGAINST PASSENGER BAILWAY CARS TO RUN ON THE SABBATH, ETC. ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Harrisburg, February 12. The members who attended the "junketing" at Pittsburg all returned last night. They express themselves highly delighted with their trip, and with the princely hospitality extended to them. The banquet at the Monongahela House, on Friday evening, was a great affair. There were over three hundred persons present, and the speech-making towards the latter part of the entertainment was somewhat boisterous. Mr. Bigham, Senator from Allegheny, took occasion to say that if the Connellsville Railroad did not receive the legislation they asked, it would be owing to certain members being bought off by that huge monopoly-the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Barton (Rep.), of Delaware county, severely rebuked Mr. Bigham for making such a gratuitous assertion. Mr. McCandless, Senator from Philadelphia, also gave Mr. Bigham to understand that there was just as honest men to be found in either branch of the Legislature as were to be found in the Allegheny delegation, and he did not ee why their motives were to be impugned nor could be see what the Connellsville Rail road Company had to do with their visit to Pittsburg. This little episode created quite a sensation, and caused some virtuous indig-

The members visited the Penitentiary, the Soldiers' Home, the Orphans' Asylum, the House of Refuge, Dixmont Lunatic Asylum, and other institutions, and were handsomely entertained at each. All of these institutions are asking for large appropriations—the Penitentiary alone wants \$165,000. Some of the members are highly censured by others for adjourning the Legislature for a week, to the neglect of urgent business, for the pur-

pose of "going junketing." The Connellsville Railroad matter creates considerable feeling in both Houses, and was strongly opposed by the friends of the Penn-sylvania Railroad Company in the Senate this afternoon.

A new Free Railroad bill will be introduced this week, divested of the objections to the two bills already before the Legislature. The creation of a Railroad Bureau will be stricken out, and the individual liability clause inserted. A bill so modified, and not to be construed so as to interfere with railroad franchises already granted, will pass with little or no opposition. The sooner it is passed the better it will be for honest legislation and the true interests of the

I was mistaken, in my last letter, in stating that Mr. Adaire introduced the bill for the better regulation of pawnbrokers in Philadelphia. Mr. Subers has the credit of presenting this bill. It is now in the hands of the proper committee, and as it is a most important matter to all classes of your city, it should be speedily reported to the House. There is a lesire upon the part of a majority of the members to have it passed, as it is believed that it will not only prove of benefit to the coffers of the State, but will put an end to the hundreds of petty larcenies which are daily committed

Mr. Kerns called up in the House, this afternoon, the act to ascertain the views of the qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia as to allowing the Passenger RailwayCompanies to run their cars on Sunday. Mr. Quigley moved to amend, by offering an additional section:- "That the several Passenger Railway Companies are hereby authorized to run their cars on all days of the week: Prosided. That this act shall go into effect when a majority of the lawful voters or electors of said city, shall determine in favor thereof, by the special election hereinbefore provided for. Messrs. Quigley, Hood, Lee, Davis, and Barton warmly advocated the bill. Mr. Armstrong, of Lancaster, moved its indefinite postponement, as he was opposed to the bill on Christian

grounds. Mr. Waddell, of Chester, contended that the cople had no right to make laws, or vote for laws being made. They sent their representatives here for that purpose. If their representatives wanted the passenger railway cars to run on Sunday, they should come up here and vote in favor of the measure, and not shirk the responsibility by trying to screen themselves behind the votes of the people. Mr. Pennypacker opposed the indefinite postponement; he was in favor of the bill, and vanted the question settled; and if it came up pefore the Legislature again while he was a nember, he should move an amendment that all persons be allowed to ride, without distinction as to race or color. Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, took the same grounds,

From the course the debate took, it is evident that there is a disposition on the part of a majority of the members to let the people decide the matter for themselves. The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost, and without taking further action the House adjourned.

Spring Elections.

The spring elections in the States begin with New Hampshire on the second Tuesday in March. Connecticut follows, on the first Mon-day in April, and Rhode Island on the first Wednesday in the same month. The vote in New Hampshire a year ago was:

Republican majority . In Connecticut:tepublican Democratic . 43,433

Republican majority In Rhode Island the total vote for Gevernor a year ago was 11,178, and no opposition was made to General Burnside.

EUROPE.

BY THE CABLES.

Movements of Steamers. Queenstown, February 12-Evening .- The steamship City of Boston, from New York on the 2d instant, has arrived.

Commercial and Financial News. LIVERPOOL, February 12-Evening.-The

cotton market closed flat; sales of 7000 bales te-day; middling uplands, 141d. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market there closing flat. Breadstuffs steady. Corn 39s. 9d. Beef is firmer and more active. Lard 50s. Tallow dull. Petroleum, 1s. 5d.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 11 .- The brig Resolute, before reported as sailing from here for Baltimore from Savannah, was seen yesterday anchored off the mouth of the Rappahannock river.

The Bremen ship Adolphin, from Bremen, with 110 passengers for Baltimore, arrived in the Chesapeake bay yesterday, and was anchored, owing to head winds.

The schooner Huffington, from San Blas for Baltimore, and the barque Maggie Hamin, from Cardiff, with railroad iron, for Baltimore, are also wind-bound.

The steamer Eolus, which has been ashore for three weeks in the East river, has been pulled off and arrived at Norfolk. She scaped injury to her hull. The U. S. gunboat Yantie, Commander J.

G. Maxwell, was put in commission yesterday at the Gosport Navy Yard, and the Tacony, Commander F. A. Roe, goes into commission

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 13 .- Arrived-Ship Ilion, from Cardiff, with a cargo of railroad iron for Baltimore; barque Sir Humphrey Davy, from Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee, to await orders from her owners.

Bostox, February 13.—The Revenue cutter Mahoning has been sent in search of the ship Bavaria, reported as being dismasted off the

The Ice in the Delaware. NEW CASTLE, Del., February 13 .- The

barque Southward and a brig and schooner were carried away from their moorings by the heavy ice last night. The fog is heavy, and the whereabouts of the vessels are unknown. Conviction for Manslaughter.

convicted of manslaughter for poisoning her

Boston, February 13 .- A despatch from Saco, Maine, says that Mrs. Sweet has been

From Harrisburg-The Constitutional Amendment. Harrisburg, February 13 .- Governor Geary this morning signed the joint resolution ratify ing the Constitutional Amendment.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court-Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Read.—The following cases were argued:—
Cowton vs. Wickersham.

Cowton vs. Wickersham.
Woodhouse vs. Insurance Company.
Insurance Company vs. Markley.
District Court—Judge Stroud.—D. Trainer &
Son vs. Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Raifroad Company. An action to recover
for the loss of nine bales of cotton. Plaintiffs
shipped a large lot of cotton on the road of the defendants, and nine bales were lost. Defense alleged that they shipped all the cotton received

District Court—Judge Hare.—John P. Oliver to the use of John Met ormick vs. the Monitor Oil Company. An action to recover for services rendered as Secretary. Verdict for plaintiff, Court of Common Pleas-Judge Brewster.

-John L. Hopkins vs. Mary Ann Lippincott.
An action to recover for work and labor done in repairing a house. Defense, that claintiff's charges were exorbitant. Verdict for \$39.5t.
Michael Deglen vs. Philip Little. Before re-

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. -Prison cases are still before the Court, A considerable number of pleas of guilty were entered, and by this the time of the Commonwealth is saved.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Frank Dangan, John Brown, and Hugh Taggart plead guilty to a charge of burglary. On last Sunday night they broke into a tailor's store, in Lombard street, above Fifth, and carried away several pieces of goods. They were caught shortly after the commission of the deed, The next morning they confessed, and told where the goods were hid. John McGrath plead guilty to a charge

entering a dwelling-house with intent to steal. He was detected under a bed in the house No. 1300 North Third street, and several bureau drawers were ransacked. James Burrows and Henry Schultz plead guilty to a charge of larceny. Eurrows had been discharged from work on account of drunkenness, and while drunk he, in company with Schultz, entered Nathan Lane's store, and

Isaac Smith plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a bag of flour, valued at four dollars, belonging to Bickham, Hoffman & Co. STREET-CAR THIEF.

William Ryan was convicted of the charge o William Ryan was convicted of the charge of attempting to rob a man unknown, and of assault and battery upon George Dampton. Ryan is one of the light-fingered experts by whom our city is infested. This smart gentleman, with a bosom friend, got on the crowded platform of a car one night, and stood in such a position that persons gelling on and off the corposition that persons geiting on and off the car were obliged to pass either him or his confed-erate. The conductor, Mr. Hampton, saw the confederate point to a gentleman's breast pin.
Immediately Ryan's fingers were detected in a
man's pocket. The conductor stopped the car,
and requested Ryan to get off. Ryan did so, and requested kyan to get on, hyan did so, but as soon as the car started he threw a piece of ice at Hampton. The Court, in order to put this man where he would not be able to trouble citizens, sentenced him to the County Prison

ANOTHER RUSE OF THE FRATERNITY. ANOTHER RUSE OF THE FRATERNITY.

Felix McCain was charged with the larceny of a pocket-book containing \$35, belonging to Edward R. Badger. On the afternoon of January 23 Mr. Badger got on an Elighth street car, below Chesnut street, and the interior being well crowded, he took his stand on the platform. At Market street several young men got on the platform, among whom was McCain. McCain said to the conductor, "We are the sait of the earth," and the conductor replied, "Yes, but the sait has lost its havor."

This attracted Mr. Badger's attention, and when he saw McCain smile, he thought he was a most unusually handsome young man. At Arch street some ladies got aboard the car, and a young man in loaning over pressed Mr.

Badger against the car. Mr. Badger feeling a sensation in the pocket next to McCahn, knew his pocket was picked. He looked for McCahn, but he was gone. Mr. Badger, in jumping from the car, fell into the snow, and when he recovered his feet he could see McCahn nowhere.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, } Wednesday, February 13, 1867.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government bonds were firmly held. 10-40s sold at 101, a slight advance; and 7:30s at 105\$, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; 108\$; was bid for 6s of 1881; and 109 for old 5-20s. State and City loans were in fair demand; Pennsylvania 5s seld at 94\$; new City 6s at 101, a slight advance; and old do. 96\$, no

Railroad shares continue the most active on Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 521/2052, closing at the former rate—a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 571, a decline of 1: Minehill at 561, an advance of 1: Little Schuylkill at 34, no change; Norristown at 62, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 63, a decline of 1: 1311 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for North Pennsylvania, 30 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do: 14 for Catawissa common, 291 for ferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common, 29; for preferred do.; 30 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central. City Passenger Bailroad shares were dull. Union sold at 48, no change; 65 was bid for

Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thurteenth and Fif-teenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 49 for Chesnut and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; and 124 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for layest-ment at full prices, Mechanics' sold at 33; and North America at 234; 138 was bid for

and North America at 234; 138 was bid for First National; 116 for Third National; 100 for Sixth National; 103 for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 1364 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 101 for Kensington; 86 for Western; 68 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 584 for Commonwealth. In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 544@544, an advance of 4, and Wvoming Valley Canal at 53, no change. 224 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 324 for preferred do.; 124 for Susquehanna Canal; and 544 for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 136\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 136\(\frac{1}{2}\), a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\) on

the closing price last evening. -A Washington despatch gives the following as the amount of debt of the Government fall-

ing due this year:-Texas Indemuity.
Bonds, act Sept. 9, 1850.........
Bonds, act April 15, 1842......
Treasury Notes, acts prior to Currency. 104,511-64 2,600.00 000.00

Temporary Louns.... 925,791,454.91

28,743,739°72

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS, 100fsh Read R.....b30, 52% 100 sh Read R.

FIRST BOARD. 3 sh Leh N stk... \$500 U S 10-40s.cp...c.101 \$400 do......c.101 \$1000 U S 7-30's...Au....105%

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. —Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 68, 1881, coupon, 1081@109½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109½@109½; do., 1864, 106½@107½; do., 1865, 107½@107½; do. new, 105½@105½; 10-40s, coupon, 100½@101½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105½@105½; do., 2d series, 105½@105½; 3d series, 105½@105½; Compounds, December, 1864, 14½@14½.

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.;—American gold, 1364 @137; Silver he and le, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16]; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 16½; do., October, 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10à, do. August, 1865, 11: do., September, 1865, 101; do. October, 1865, 101;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, February 13 .- The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who manifest no disposition to purchase beyond immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred bbls, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at \$1160 12.50; including Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do, at \$1175@1375; fancy brands at \$14.50@16.50; extras at \$9@10.50; and superfine at \$8@8.75, Rye moves slowly, with small sales at \$7@7-25.

Sales of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and fair and prime lots attract considerable attention, but common grades are neglected; sales of Pennss Ivania red at 22.8063; Southern do. at \$3.0563.20; and white at \$3.2063.40. Hye is selling in a small way at \$1.336.20. selling in a small way at \$1.35@1.36. Corn is scarce and in steady request; sales of 10,000 bushels new yellow at 97:608c. for Pennsylvania. Oats remain without change; small sales at 56@

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. There is an active inquiry for contraband whisky, which sells at \$1-25@1-75.

Arrival of the Harpswell and Mercury at Havre.

Mr. J. C. Derby, Government Agent, on Sunday received a telegram from Paris, announcing the safe arrival out of the ships Harpswell and Mercury, with American contributions to the Paris Exposition. The Mercury lett here on the 20th of January, and consequently made the passage across in twenty days, which is remarkably quick time. The Harpswell sailed on the 11th of December, and much apprehension has lately been entertained for her safety, particulately been entereatied for the sarety, particularly among exhibitors, whose contributions were aboard of her. The news of her arrival at Havre will relieve the minds of many persons of anxiety.

-Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, the favorite American prima donna, is playing at Warsaw, Russia. She has been engaged by the Russian Govern-She has been engaged by the Russian Government for six months from November 1, and made a successful debut in Lucia. Her "Marguerite" is also highly praised. She is engaged to sing in Vienna during the month of May. Her success in Warsaw is the more decided, as the company there is company of the best

the company there is composed of the best artistes from Her Majesty's and Covent Garden,