THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 41.

FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION

Details of the Great Conflict.

THE BATTLE OF BELFORT.

40.000 Prussians vs. 130,000 French

Recovery of Stolen Bonds

THE BATTLE OF BELFORT.

strength of the French and German Forces-The French Largely in Excess of Their Op-ponents-Reasons for the French Disaster-Donents-Reasons for Times from Von Wer-Bourbaki's Retreat. Correspondence of the London Times from Von Wer-der's Army.

On the 9th of January General Von Werder quitted Versoul to take up a strong position before Belfort, at Brevilliers, attacking the enemy at Villersexel en route, inflicting very heavy loss, and taking more than a thousand prisoners. On the morning of the 15th, Sanprisoners. On the morning of the 15th, Sun-day-these battles are always fought on Sunday -General Bourbakl, confident in his great pre-ponderance in numbers, in his numerous ar-tillery and mitraillenses, attacked the well-chosen position of General Von Werder. The French army consisted of four army corps, originally each of 30,000 men. This army was something over 100,000 strong. One corps did not arrive till Monday evening, the second day not arrive till Monday evening, the second day of battle, which brought the force up to about 125,000 or 130,000 men. The whole German army under General Von Werder was certainly under 40,000 men. Of these something over 4000 consisted of cavalry. The artillery of the French was superior in number to that of the Germans, and they had, besides, at least, three batteries, each consisting of six, of mitralleuses. The attack commenced on the Sunday morning at eight o'clock, with artillery, which kept up a continual fire until dusk. The Germans never receded one single step from the position they had taken, and when night put an end to the conflict they bivouacked along the whole line on the same spot whereon they were attacked in the morning. The next morning (Monday) General Bourbaki, having received the reinforcement of another army corps, repeated his attack, throwing immense masses of troops against the German line. These inflexible troops remained unshaken in their position.

Again, the second day the German army bivonacked on the ground that they had taken up on the morning. The third day, Tuesday, the French attack was much fainter, and in the afternoon they commenced a retreat of their whole line and were pursued by the artillery of the Germans. On the fourth day, Wednesday, General Debschutz attacked the retreating French, inflicting great loss and pursuing them rench, inflicting great loss and pursuing them as far as Blamont. From here he was recalled to assume the siege of Belfort. On Thursday and Friday the French continued their retreat towards Besancon. General Von Werder moved on Friday after the French to Soudinot—ten miles march only—thence to Villersexel. Gene-ral Von Werder arrived at Kougemont on Janu-ary 23 about ten miles further south. Viller. ary 23, about ten miles further south. Viller-sexel has been occupied and abandoned alternately by both armies. Many houses are a heap of ruins, many more or less damaged. The causes of the defeat of this immense army of 130,000 men, with superior artillery and batteries of the murderous mitrallleuse, are not far to seek. The horses of the army had no food for four days. No food had been distributed to the troops for three days. Many of the prisoners told me they had tasted nothing for two days. landlord of the house where I quarters in Soulsot, a small proprie-told me that when the Freuch army The tor. passed through the horses devoured eagerly the dung-heaps, and the officers fell upon the potatoes prepared to feed the pigs. The road from Villersexel to Soulnot, and thence to this place. had numbers of dead horses on the roadside from some of which the flesh on the back had been taken, no doubt for food. Numbers of these miserable animals were little better than mere skeletons, with sharp protruding bones. The whole way knapsacks, broken chassepots, cartouche pouches, caps, cooking utensils, broken swords, and indescribable refuse were strewed about. The mitrailleuses made a fearful uproar. One volley killed and wounded twentyone men. An attack was made near Bussurel by 600 French on a battalion of landwehr. These were allowed to come within 150 paces, when the Germans fired and killed or wounded the whole 600, with the exception of forty-two, who, panic-stricken, were made prisoners. The whole number of prisoners taken is from 10,000 to 15.000.

crime in the West.
Affairs in Arkansas.
he Governor Clayton Impeachment
lase of the LieutGovernor.
enna. Coal Miners' Strike.
ate Unpleasant Developments.
The Virginia State Debt.
te., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Stabbing Case in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Feb. 18 .- Last night, at half-past 12, an altercation occurred at a low brothel, on Sixth street, which resulted in John Schaefer stabbing Charles Patton to death. The parties were young and intoxicated. The trouble was concerning a woman to whom Patton was partial. Schaefer was met at the head of the stairs by Patton, who knocked over a lamp. Then, in the darkness, a scuffle occurred, followed by a stab, from which the man died in a few minutes. Schaefer was arrested, and says he acted in self-defense.

Female Suffragiats. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.-The State Senate committee to whom was addressed a memorial from the female suffragists asking the Legislature to urge Congress to submit a sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, replied as follows:-"That inasmuch as the ladies claim they have a right to vote under the Constitution of the United States, and that it will be held and enforced by the courts, therefore the ladies are respectfully referred to the United States courts for the enforcement of their rights."

The Capital Removal Question.

The Senate Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably on the resolution urging Congress to remove the Federal capital to the Mississippi Valley.

Mining Matters.

The coal miners of St. Clair and Madison counties, in Illinois, opposite this, city have susanded work in co of wages by the owners of the mines. Coal is becoming scarce, but the operators declare that they will bring coal from other mines at the present prices before they will accede to the demands of the miners.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

FROM THE STATE. The Ceal Sirike-Serions Aspet of the Sus-FOTTSVILLE, Fab. 18-The su-pension of ning operations in S hugikil county seems be assuming serious aspec . Bu iness is sufring severely, and there are loud projest: from quarters against the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevalent Associatio .," ho steadily refuse to give the feeling of the iners, on the subject of resumption, any conderation whatever in their ac io is. The men ve shown their

Willingness to Roume Work, d in several cases have gone into the mines at have come out again, being threatened with ersonal violence if they persisted in working entrary to the mandates of the

Tyrants who Rule Over Them ith an iron rod. There are rumors this mornng of furnaces along the line intending to blow it rather than continue work under the preent unsettled state of affairs.

Views of the "Miners Journal."

The Miners' Journal in a remarkable article is morning gives the general feeling of all isiness men in regard to the coal question, of hich the following is a synopsis: -

No basis has been fixed for Schuylkill county yet; e coal operators will not negotiate with the com-ities of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association atil they withdraw many of their claims with re-

until they withdraw many of their claims with re-gard to the action at collieries, etc. "If the leaders refuse to do so, they will have nothing further to do with them, and then will ask the men to go to work who desere to work, with the profer of ample protection if they have to invoke the whole power of the Government to do so. Out-side interests are now beginning to understand the cause of these suspensions and the objects of the leaders, etc., and they can act without being subject to the brutial treatment of the hounds of the leaders or having their property endancered by the leaders or having their property endangered by the torch of a few bad men who surround them, and who not only control the organization but also the whole business in the coal regions."

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Feb. 18.—Btocks steady. Money. 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111%@111%. 5-208, 1869, coupon, 111%; do. 1964, do., 11 %; do. 1865, do. 111%; do. 1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110% do. 1868, 110%; 10-408, 110%; Virginia 68, new, 61; Missouri 68, 90%; Canton Co. 72%; Cumberland preferred, 29%; New York Central and Hudson River, 94%; Eric, 21%; Reading, 99%; Adams Express, 65%, ex. div.; Michigan Central, 117%; Michigan Southern, 9 Hilmois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pitterred, 9 104%; Chicago and Rock Island, 103%; Pittaburg and Fort. Wayne, 95; Western Union Tele-graph, 46%.

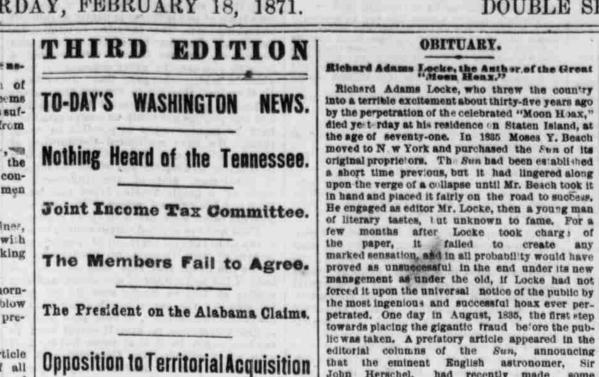
graph, 46%. THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The Four Vice-Presidents.

The Constituent Assembly of France, on Thurs-day, elected the following Vice-Presidents :- MM. Louis Joseph Martel, Benoist d'Azy, Ludovic Vitet, and Leon de Maleville.

M. Martel, the first Vice-President, is an experienced legislator, a native of St. Omer, about fiftyeight years of age, and a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Assembly in 1849, from which he retired after vigorously opposing the coup d'etat. In 1863 and again in 1869 he was elected to the Corps Legislatif as an opposition candidate, and was three times elected secretary of that body.

The Viscount Depis Benoist d'Azy is a native of Paris, and is 75 years old. He remained a Legitimist after the overthrow of Charles X, was elected to the Assembly in 1842 and 1946, sat as Vice-President in the Bureau of the Legislative in 1848, and retired from public life after the comp d'etat, against which he protested. M. Ludovic Vitet commenced life as a teacher, in 68 years old, has been a successful dramatist, served frequently in the Assembly as an opponent of Republican measures, but retired after the coup d'etut. M. Leon de Maleville, the fourth Vice President, is a native of the South of France, fifty-eight years of age, a lawyer by profession, has served as a deputy and minister, in the latter capacity in the first Cabinet of Napoleon III for ten days only, and has always been a warm friend of Thiers, and an Orleanist.



FROM WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax. Special Despatch to The Svening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The conference com-mittee on the income tax had another long session last night, but failed to agree. Mr. Hooper intends to report the facts to the House next week, on Tursday or Wednesday, at which time he will en-deavor to get the question of repeal before the House, with the hope of getting a vote on it. If he fails in that it is probable that it will be hitched on to one of the appropriation bills.

The President's Hend Level. The President desires it to be stated that he is de-cidedly opposed, in the settlement of the Alabama claims, to taking in the question of acquiring any British territory on this continent. He is opposed to allowing that question to come before the High

will pass to-day. There has been very little added to the bill as reported by the Appropriation Commit-tee. Democrats took occasion in discussing it to pitch into the army. Representative Dickey, of Pennsylvania, administered them a severe rebuke. No News Expected of the Tennessee This Week. No reliance is placed in the despatch in the morn-

No reliance is placed in the despatch in the morn-ing papers from Havans, that a vessel supposed to be the Tennessee was seen off the Haytlen coast on the 2d inst. By Wednesday or Thursday nexi in-formation is expected, and not before. No News of the Tennessee. Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 18 -- No news has yet been re-ceived at the Executive Mansion or Navy Depart-ment respecting the Tennessee.

Rebel Fequestration of Property.

spatch to the Associated Press.

against Lee, from Texas, involves the sequestra-

ment, and also the legal tender question. It will come up for argument before the Supreme Court early next week. Pascal for plaintiffs, Wills for defendant.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM - THIRD SESSION. Senute.

variety of wonders such as our earth does not possess. A few lunar animals were said to have been seen on the first night of their observations

off their guard.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

OBITUARY.

that the eminent English astronomer, Sir

John Herschel, had recently made some

remarkab'e astronomical discoveries by means

of a monster telescope, at the Cape of Good Hope,

the information of the Sun being derived from an

advance copy of the Edinburgh Journal of Science,

This preparatory announcement answered the in-

tended purpose, and served to attract the attention

of the public, to whom none of the marvelous details

had as yet been given. Expectation was on tip-toe,

and when, a few days after, the repu'slication of the

bogus article from the Edinburgh Journal of Science

was commenced, the wonderful story was devoured

GREAT

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES

LATELY MADE

AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE."

The hoax was admirably introduced by a disser-

tation upon the labors of the Herscheis, father and

son, and by an elaborate description of an immense

telescope erected by the latter at the Cape of Good Hope, the marvellous magnifying powers of which

were commented upon in such a manner as to pre-

pare the mind of the reader for what was to

follow. There was also a somewhat elaborate

and gravely written dissertation upon the investiga-

tions and discoveries of the astronomers with regard

to the moon, which was like the rest of the hoax

sufficiently scientific in its style to throw the unwary

The supposed wonderful discoveries in the moon

commenced on the night of January 10, 1835, about

half-past 9 o'clock. Basaltic rock of a greenish hue

was first seen, and as the field of vision changed

formations similar to those of the islands of Staffa

came into view, covered in some places with gor-

geous red flowers. A lunar forest next appeared,

many of the trees being unlike any ever seen on

earth, with the exception of a few which resembled English yews. Then followed various landscapes,

all of which Mr. Locke described with much minute-

ness, keeping sufficiently near to earth nature not to excite the suspicions of his readers and at the

same time stimulating their curlosity by narrating a

pally in the ranks of the ignorant, among those who knew little or nothing about astronomy, and doubted simply because they would accept no evidence of the truth. For many years the "Moon H sar" was out of print, and could be found only in the scrap-books of curiosity-mongers, but in 1859 it was issued in a pamphlet form by William Gowans, at New York, and even at that late day had a wide circulation.

The "moon hoax" established the Sun upon a firm basis, and by the time the joke was fully exposed, and the people realized how completely they had been duped, the system of chesp newspapers was so completely successful that it has remained to this day a feature of American journalism.

In 1886 Mr. Locke dissolved his connection with the Sun, and at once established in New York a political daily paper of his own, entitled The News Era, which he conducted for some time with considerable success. But he very unwisely attempted to repeat the "Moon Hoax" in the columns of his new journal, and, as might have been anticipated, failed of success. He pretended to have come, by some of success. He precented to have come, by some accident, into possession of the lost manu-scripts of Mungo Park, the celebrated African explorer, and from them dished up the finale of his adventures, which were flavored with all the vagaries of an imagination that did not recognize the bounds of reason or the limits of probability. No one, however, appeared to be deceived by this trick, and the adventurous career of Mungo Park was never brought to an end. Mr. Locke afterwards created some little sensation by getting up in connection with a Dr. Sherwood, a practitioner of magnetic remedies, a book on Magnetism as the moving power or vital force of the universe, the more immediate object of which was to set forth a new magnetic method of ascertaining the longitude. The subject was brought to the attention of Congress, but finally escaped the public view, and the author likewise retired on the laurels he had obtained as perpetrator of the stapendous "Moon Hoax."

Hon. P. F. Causey. The Hon. P. F. Causey, ex-Governor of Delaware, died at Milford, Del., yesterday morning, at the age of seventy. In 1854 he was elected Governor of the State by the Native American or "Know-Nothing" movement, and served the usual term of four years. This was the only public position ever held by him. Throughout his life he was engaged in business as a merchant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871. } The excessive dullness during the past week has been intensified by the stormy weather, and has been intensified by the stormy weather, and all business transactions that can be postponed will have to wait for a favorable turn in the weather. In speculative circles the same quiet prevails, though in a less decided form, and the amount of business transacted in loans was un-usually light even for the middle of February. The range of rates exhibits little change from day to day, and it appears needless to quote the market.

market. The gold market is comparatively quiet and stronger, the range of sales being from 1113/@ 1115%, the bulk of the sales being at the higher figure.

figure. Government bonds show a lack of demand, but we notice a large advance on last night's prices of 5/@1/4 all through the list. Stocks were inactive and prices weak. State 6s, third series, sold at 108; and city 6s, new bonds, at 100% @1001/4. Reading Rallroad was quiet, with sales ranging at 94'44 s. o.@49%; Pennsylvania sold at 59%@ 59%; Minehill at 511/4; Catawissa preferred at 39%, on 60 days; Camden and Amboy at 116%, c. 0117 h. o.; and Philadelphia and Frie at s. o.@117, b. o.; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26%, b. o. In Canal shares there was a slight freshet in Lehigh, which sold freely at 3436@3436 - a de-cline-but no other sales were reported. Miscellaneous stocks were dull, the only sales being in Commonwealth Bank, at 54 and New York and Middle Coal at 55. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

with the greatest eagerness. The hoax bore the following head :-The President's Hend Level. BY SIR JORN HERSCHEL, L.LD., F.R.S., &C.,

Commis The Army Appropriation Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The case of Knox

tion of property under the Confederate Govern-

RECOVERY OF STOLEN BONDS.

A Scene in the Tombs Police Court-Story of a Disgraceful Robbery. Joseph W. Drake is an honest, simple farmer,

who resides in Strondsburg, Monroe county, Penneylvania. On the night of the 20th of December he retired to bed at an early hour, and a little after 12 o'clock was startled to find three desperate looking men, with revolvers in their hands, standing by his bedside. They threat-ened his life if he made any outcry, and having gagged him and his wife, and tied them hand and foot, they broke open a trunk which they found under the bed and abstracted three Scranton City bonds of the denomina-tion of \$500 each, and \$500 in Trea-sury notes. The robbers then coolly helped themselves to some cold pork and beans and old "Rye," and took their departure about two o'clock in the morning. The unfortunate pair were released from their irksome situation on the following morning, only to find that the savings of years had been carried off. No trace of the robjers could be found, and the poor farmer despaired of ever again seeing his hard earned money. A few days since, however, he received a telegram to the effect that the stolen bonds had been found in the possession of Mr. Benjamin Cartright, cashier of the City Bank in New York.

The old man came on as fast as he could, and appeared in the Tomb's Police Court this mon-ing to make a formal complaint. His appearance was very singular. He wore an ancient suit of homespun, with cowhide boots, and a hat about a score of years old. His hair was tow-colored, and hung down over his shoulders. When the bonds were handed to him for identification, he clutched them eagerly and his eyes glistened, while in a voice that faltered with suppressed emotion he declared that they were his property. He was about to place them in his pocket-book, when he was informed that he would have to wait the regular course of the law. This considerably dampened his ardor, but he watched the proceedings with greater interest. Mr. Carpenter proved that he had bought the bonds on the 12th of January, has bought the conds on the 12th of January, in the regular course of business, from Mr. Gilbert Van Pelt, a broker, of No. 32 Broad street, and had given his check for \$1859.21. Mr. Van Pelt had purchased them on the same day from Mr. Louis Degron, who was acting for Mr. William G. Lambert, Jr., a broker, whose office is at No. 31 Broadway. The bonds were, therefore, traced to the possession of Mr. Lambert, and he stated that he had bought them from a genileman named Charles Whitcomb, early in January As Mr. Lambert was unable to produce Mr. Whitcomb, Justice Dowling decided that he should be held to answer the charge until could establish his innocence. He appeared quite at his case, and confident that his character would be cleared, as on former occasions.-N. Y. Com. Advertiser last evening.

Suicide in Nashville.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.-John Frazer, a German shoemaker, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself through the head. Pecuulary difficulty was the cause.

Burning of a Nashville Dollar Store.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 18 .- Parkes & Bro.'s dollar store was burned last night. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000.

The Governor Clayton Impeachment. The Avalanche's Little Rock special says: -

"The roll was called in the Senate this mornng, thirteen members being present. I umediately afterwards the managers of Governor Clayton's impeachment case appeared at the door, and the Sergeant-at-Arms at first refused them admittance, but on their insisting he finally admitted them and announced their presence and desire to communicate with the Senate.

The President responded that they could not be received, as the Senate was not in session, and a motion to call the House would be decided

out of order. Mr. Carroll insisted on the President's putting the motion, and said it was a trick to prevent the managers from proclaiming the impeachment of the Governor.

Some wrangling took place, when a motion was put to adjourn till to-morrow, which was carried, thus preventing an official announcement of the impeachment.

A Measure from Lord Clayton.

A message was read to the House to-day from the Governor, dated February 16, stating that he had been unofficially informed of impeachment being preferred against him, and the adoption of a resolution suspending him from office. He had been ordered to take charge of the State Government by force. The Attorney-General informed him that he could not be suspended until regular articles of impeachment were drawn up and preferred to the Senate. and he officially notified of the same. When that was done he could readily surrender his office. Governor Howard moved that the message be rejected, which was carried by a vote of 47 to 82.

The Johnson Quo-Warranto Case.

In the Supreme Court the new Chief Justice, McClure, and Associate Justice Searles issued a writ in the quo-warranto case of Lieutenant-Governor Johnson, returnable to-morrow, when the case will be tried. It is generally conceded that the Court will decide to oust Johnson by a mock trial. The Governor has the stairways leading to the Executive office guarded, and will declare martial law. It is understood that Johnson is preparing to call out the militia and proclaim himself Governor.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Interest on the Virginia State Debt.

BICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—The Joint Commit-tee of Finance of the two houses of the General Assembly met last night and determined to recommend the payment of interest due on the 1st of January on what is known as the old debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to about \$32,000,000

The Legislature of 1866 and 1867 funded the accrued interest, and neither the bonds thus created nor the interest which has accrued since on the old and new bonds, as well, are provided for in this arrangement.

The committee arrange for the appointment of a commissioner to take charge of the assets of the State, ont of which these two last-named items of indebtedness shall be primarily provided for.

NOVEL DEBUT.

A Cincinnati Star's First Appearance and Great Success. The Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday

says:-Decidedly one of the most amusing scenes, foreign entirely to the bill, ever wit-nessed on the stage in this city, was that which convelsed with laughter the audience at Wood's Theatre last evening, in the midst of the Day After the Wedding. "Lady Elizabeth Freelove" was on, together with the faithful but much abused old servants, "Mr. and Mrs. Davis," who were about to take their departure on their summary discharge. According to the usual presentation of this

scene, the aged people were loaded down with valises, bandboxes, umbrellas, and live stock. The old man led by a cord a big chunk of a dog, a regular brindle, with clean limbs, stout body, shapely head, and a sameness of appearance that was suggestive of a death-lock and the crunching of bones in a plt. The old lady had her cat in a cage, her favorite fireside companlop evidently. Unfortunately the bottom of the cage fell out, and down came the cat to the stage, much frightened and confused, but nevertheless quite ready to take advan-tage of the new situation. The feline's first impulse was to escape to the parquet, and it made the attempt. The man who tortures the kettle-drum and lets out his

bile upon the nether cymbal, was too quick for the animal, however, and handed it back to the lady, who inverted the cage and attempted to quiet it there. All this time the dog had been tugging at the line and collar. The canine instinct to worry that cat couldn't be suppressed. The audience saw this and waited for what was to come. The sneasy back-yard devotee, frightened at the glaring eyes, protrading tongue, and frantic tuggings of the brindle, at last foolishly jumped out of the cage. The dog, with one tremendous surge, broke away then, and with three bounds cornered pussy in an angle of the scenery. There was a fierce growl, an alarmed and victous hissing and spitting, a scattering of fur, and the cat was caught by the back of the neck, and being shaken like a rat in the jaws of a bull terrier. "Lady Freelove" made for the wings in alarm, "Mrs. Davis' backed up against the box, and the audience roared and applauded as the cat at last broke away, and cut a bright streak through the alr in a successful rush for liberty and life.

The Chency Trial.

We have seen a paragraph in one of the secular papers to the effect that the seatence of the Rev. Mr. Cheney was considered by his friends as unex-

we cannot see why it was held to be severe, or why it was not expected. It inflicts no penalty on Mr. Cheney, if he conforms to the law of the Church. We cannot see how it could be more merciful. It demands in a case in which past dis-obedience was beyond a doubt, that Mr. Cheney

The court could do no less. To decide otherwise The court could do no less. To decide otherwise would leave to every clergyman in the Church the power to do whatever he wished-to omit or add to the prescribed service at his pleasure. Every man of common sense will see that Mr. Cheney entered the ministry of the Church by his own free will, engaging to conduct it according to law and use. If his conscience forbids him further to keep that engagement, it also, as a decent conscience, orders him to leave that ministry.

deceut conscience, orders min to reave that ministry. We cannot imagine a man willing to stay on any other terms than conformity. But did Mr. Cheney's friends expect this of him? Was he to be reprimanded and martyrized, and after giving Bishop Whitehouse all the trouble he could, was he to avoid further discipline by get-ting some one else to baptize all infants in his parish? If that was what his friends expected, they have been indeed disappointed, We do not suppose Mr. Cheney expected any such thing, but it is the only contingence in which severity could

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- On 1 bull, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from but the greatest wonders were reserved for subse-

the further consideration of various petitions re-iterred to that committee for female suffrage. Mr.Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to authorize the promulgation of the general regulations for the government of the army and for other purcouse. and for other purposes. Mr. Sherman moved to take up the joint resolu-

Ar. Sherman moved to take up the joint resolu-tion to prevent obstruction to the navigation of the Chio river, prohibiling the further construction of the Newport and Cincir nati Bridge, except and r certain conditions. The matter was one in which half of the people of the United States werg inte-

rested. Mr. Scott was opposed to taking up the bill unless a proviso was added that the company should be re-imbursed for any additional expense it might incur by any change to be made. They were now con-structing the bridge strictly in accordance with existirg law. Mr. Sherman's motion was agreed to, ayes 28,

Days 15. The expiration of the morning hour at this point

prevented further consideration of the subject. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appro-priation bill was then proceeded with.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appro-priation bill was then proceeded with. Heuse. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Loughridge in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, in relation to the national cometeries. The amendment was rejected, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House. The committee next took up a bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the President to co-operate with the Government of Great Britain in the appointment of a joint commis-sion in accordance with the plan and estimates of Brigadier General Humphreys, of the Corps of En-gineers, for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions be-tween the Lake or the Woods and the Rocky Monn-tains, and appropriating \$100,000 annually for the ex-pense of the work. Mr. Swann, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained the object of the bill, and the fact that it was recommended by the Presi-dent in his message to Congress. He stated that very great anxiety was felt by the public officers and age nis of the United States at Pembina is reference to the probability of collisions that might take place at any time while the boundary line was unsettled and in abeyance. Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Appro-

and in abeyance. Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Appro-

Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Appro-priations, while admitting the importance of the work, predicted that more than \$2,000,000 would be expended on it. He wished to ask the attention of the House to the question whether it proposed to arrest the free and unlimited disposition to appro-priate money on the largest possible scale for every-thing that was recommended. He did not desire to be continually complaining about estimates, but he thought that his friends would not like very well to see the aggregate of appropriations at the close of this session. this session. The committee which he represented had omitted

The session. The committee which he represented had omitted nothing in its power to cut down the estimates, but if the House desired after all to go to the country at the close of this session with appropriations of twelve millions more than at the close of last ses-sion and would take the responsibility of it, he had hothing further to say except that he and the Com-mittee on Appropriations had done all in their power to keep down the appropriations. — Mr. Judd, another member of the Committee on Foreig's Affairs, replied to the remarks of Mr. Dawes, and complained of his inflicting upon the House one of his usual lectures, after an absence of ten days, while other members had been attending to their legislative duties. He was not content to stand and let the chairman of the Committee on Appropria-tions inclinate that that there was no virtue in the House except in the head of that committee. He was not willing that that gentieman should arstime a superiority over bimself or other mem-bers, as he was very apt to do. How did that gen-theman know that the work, the necessity of which he admitted, would cost two millions? It was a mere assertion, and he (Judd) asserted that it would not cost any such sum. It was time that this kind of scilting had classed. — Mr. Dickey, who had charge of the Army Appro-mation bill, replied to the remarks made by Mr. Brooks, of New York, yesterday, as to the use of the army in elections instead of in fighting the In-dians. He said that he thought there was more danger to the liberties and institutions of the coun-try from the Indians of New York than from those of the plains. A council of the cheils of Tammany — Tweed, Sweeney, and Connolly—was more danger-ous than any Indian council held by "Red Cloud" or spotted Tail. — The other straignment of the Fresident of the United Sistes or of the officers of the army could

Spotted Tail." If no other straignment of the Fresident of the United States or of the officers of the army could ever be made against them than the fact that the army was used to maintain the purity of the ballot-box and the right of every man to vote, they would survive all such attacks as that made by the gentie-ment from New York is the institution of the gentieman from New York in the interest of that "indian council of which he was one of the representatives

opent investigations. On the night of January 13. which the hoaxer described as one of "pearly purity and loveliness," the astronomer and his assistants dete mined to devote themselves to an investigation of a comparatively limited area of the moon's surface. The landscape features of this area were described by the hoaxer with much minuteness, and various animals resembling the bison, reindeer, moose, and the earth, but with sufficient variations to make them remarkable, were reported as having been seen, together with a good many which resembled nothing existing anywhere but in the vivid imagination of Mr. Locke. The most interesting of all the supposed discoveries, however, was that of creatures resembling human beings. There were said to be about four feet in height, and were covered, except the face, with short and glossy copper-colored hair. They had wings composed of thin membrane, without hair, which lay snugly upon their backs, from the top of the shoulders to the calves of their legs. Their faces were described as of a yellowish fiesh color, and as resembling ourang-outaugs somewhat in expression, but more open and intelligent, and with greater expansion of forehead. The mouth was prominent, though somewhat relieved by a thick beard on the lower jaw, and by lips distinctly human. These creatures appeared to the astronomers as being engaged in conversation, and their gesticulations were impassioned and rapid, and all their actions gave indications of intelligence. The domestic habits of these lunar men were described with much minuteness. Another wonder was a magnificent temple of polished sapphire, and roofed with yellow metal, wherein the lunar people worshipped, and this was described in such a manner as to excite curious speculations as to the nature of the religion professed in the moon. The imagination of the hoaxer expanded as he got well into his subject, and the latter part of his dissertation is a narrative of wonders which would have found little credence had it not been for the ingenious manner in which

they were introduced. The full details of Sir John Herschel's marvellous discoveries were not completed in the columns of the Sun for some time, the instalments of the stupendous jest being very adroitly run through several numbers, to keep the excitement up, and not being completed until some time in September. There were persons who doubted the whole thing from the start, it is true, but the mass of the people swallowed the story without question. These were the days of the old-fashioned saling packets, when communication with Europe was irregular and uncertain, and

it would of course take considerable time for scientific men and doubters to discover whether or not the Edinburgh Journal of Science had published a supplement, and if such were the fact, to ascertain whether or not it had given to the world any such marvelous story as was being detailed in the columns of the Sun. An amusing and somewhat acrimonious dispute was carried on for some time between the credulous and the skeptical con-cerning the pretended discoveries, but the general verdict of the people and the press was in favor of accepting them as truth. Some learned professors in our colleges even went so far as to write to the Edinburgh Journal of Science for fuller details. The whole story was told with such wonderful minuteness and such downright candor as to disarm the incredulous for the time. It is true that the hoax, read at the present day, appears so full of crudities, contradictions, and impossibilities that, in the light of our present knowledge, it would be picked to pieces by a school boy. Locke, indeed, carried his joke to the most extreme limits, and imposed on the carelessness of the public in the most reckiess way. In one place he stated that the lens of Sir John Herschel's monstrous telescope would not render perceptible objects less than eighteen inches in diameter, and immediately atter referred to the astronomer detecting mechately after referred to the astronomer detecting the shape and color of the eyes of small birds. People were too completely absorbed in the start-ling ploture as a whole to notice at once such a tri-fing defect in one of its details. The wonderful man-bats and the hairy vells by which the eyes of

the bisons were protected from the glare of the sun were too entertaining to allow the mind to wander to less interesting absurdities. So the hoax was a complete success for the time.

and the few who doubted were to be found princi-

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NARE & LADNER, Broke	ers, report this morning

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18. - Seeds - Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and 25 bags sold at 11%c. W pound. Timothy is nominal at \$6-25 and Flaxseed at \$2-05@

The Flour market is very dull, and prices, though quotably unchanged, favor buyers. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at \$5.50; extras at \$5-75@6-25; Northwestern extra fam

extras at \$5.75@6.25; Northwestern extra family at \$6.75@7.50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25@6.75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.25@6.75; and fancy brands at \$6@8.50, as in quality. Kye Flour sells at \$6. In Corn Meal no sales are reported. The Wheat market is quiet at yesterday's quota-tions. Sales of Indiana red at \$1.55@1.59; 800 bushels Ohio do. at \$1.50; amber at \$1.55@1.59; 800 bushels Ohio do. at \$1.50; amber at \$1.65@1.56; and white at \$1.50@1.55. Kye sells at \$1.61.08 for West-ern. Corn is very dull; sales of yellow at 79@80c.; and Western mixed at 78c. Oats command full prices: sales of 1700 bushels Pennsylvania at 63c. In Barley and Melt nothing dotng. Bark-No. 1 Quercitron is offered at \$30 per ton, without finding buyers. Whisky is quiet. 50 barrels Western iron-bound

Whisky is quiet, 50 barrels Western tron-bound sold at 93c.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore, Feb. 18.—Cotton quiet; reiddling up-iands, 14% @14%c., low middling, 14@14%c. Flour more active but weak; Howard Street superflae, 15 toga 6; do, extra, \$6 50637-25; do. family, \$7 75.49; City Mills superfine, \$6@175; do. extra, \$6 75.39 5; do family, \$5 50631; Western superflae, \$5 506.36; do. extra, \$6 50631; Western superflae, \$5 506.36; do. extra, \$6 50631; Western superflae, \$5 506.36; do. extra, \$6 50631; Steel and there and ; thouce white, \$26 \$10; fair to prime, \$1 5063160; prime to choice red, \$1 506316\$; Corn dulf; white Southern, \$5.364c; yellow Southern, \$0@81c. Oats steady at 55c. Meas Pork firm at \$25 50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 10%c; rib sides, 19c.; clear rib, 18%c. Hams, super-oured, 17% 615c. Lard quiet at 18%c. Whisky dulf at \$2685c.

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Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alax-andria, W. P. Clyde & Co. Brig Caroline, Fox, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Aries, Wheiden, & hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Steamer Benefactor, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl. Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 18 hours from Bal-timore, with u.dise, and passengers to A. Goovas, Jr. Schr Virginia, Burroughs, from New York, with mdse, to J. Baker.