

FIRST EDITION

THE BATTLE OF BELFORT.

Details of the Great Conflict.

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 Opponents—Reasons for the French Disaster—Bourbaki's Retreat.

Correspondence of the London Times from Von Werder's Army.

On the 9th of January General Von Werder quitted Versoix to take up a strong position before Belfort, at Breuvillers, attacking the enemy at Villerszel on route, inflicting very heavy loss, and taking more than a thousand prisoners. On the morning of the 15th, Sunday—these battles are always fought on Sunday—General Bourbaki, confident in his great preponderance of numbers, in his numerous artillery and mitrailleuse, 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 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 heavy men, and the rest were French who were superior in number to that of the Germans, and they had, besides, at least three batteries, each consisting of six, mitrailleuses. The attack commenced on the Sunday morning at eight o'clock with the mitrailleuse, which kept up a continual fire till 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 where they were on Tuesday 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 unmoved in their position. Again, the second day the German army bivouacked 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 their retreat. The whole line was pursued by the artillery of the Germans. On the fourth day, Wednesday, General Desbatsch attacked the retreating French, inflicting great loss and pursuing them as far as Bismont. From here he was recalled to assume the defence of Nancy on Thursday and Friday the French continued their retreat towards Besancon. General Von Werder moved on Friday after the French to Soudun—ten miles march only—thence to Villerszel. General Von Werder arrived at Rougemont on Sunday 23, about ten miles further south. Villerszel has been occupied and abandoned alternately by both armies. Many houses are a heap of ruins, many more or less damaged. The cause of the defeat of this immense army of 130,000 men is a subject which has attracted the attention of the military world. The tactics of the French were not sound, and the tactics of the Prussians were not sound. The Prussians were not sound in their tactics, and the French were not sound in their tactics. The Prussians were not sound in their tactics, and the French were not sound in their tactics.

SECOND EDITION

Crime in the West.

Affairs in Arkansas.

The Governor Clayton Impeachment

Case of the Lieut.-Governor.

Penna. Coal Miners' Strike.

Late Unpleasant Developments.

The Virginia State Debt.

Etc., 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 Suffragists.

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.

Missing Matters.

The coal miners of St. Clair and Madison counties, in Illinois, opposite this city, have suspended work in consequence of the reduction 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.

Nutcase in Nashville.

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

Burning of a Nashville Dollar Store.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 18.—Parks & 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 morning, thirteen members being present. Immediately 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."

A Message from Lord Clayton.

A message was read to the House to-day from the Governor, dated February 13, 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 32.

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.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—The Joint Committee 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 \$22,000,000. 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, out of which these two last-named kinds of indebtedness shall be primarily provided for.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Strike—Series.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 18.—The suspension of mining operations in Schuylkill county seems to be assuming serious aspect. Business is suffering severely, and there is a loud protest from all quarters against the leaders of the Workmen's Benevolent Association, who steadily refuse to give the feeling of the miners, on the subject of resumption, any consideration whatever in their actions. Two men have shown their

Willingness to Resume Work, and in several cases have gone into the mines, but have come out again, being threatened with personal violence if they persisted in working contrary to the mandates of the

Strikers who Hate Over Them with an Iron Rod. There are rumors this morning of furnaces along the line intending to blow out rather than continue work under the present unsettled state of affairs.

Views of the "Miners Journal."

The *Miners Journal* in a remarkable article this morning gives the general feeling of all business men in regard to the coal question, of which the following is a synopsis:—"No basis has been fixed for Schuylkill county yet; the coal operators, the Workmen's Benevolent Association, and the Workmen's Benevolent Association, until they withdraw many of their claims with regard to the action at collieries, etc."

"If the leaders refuse to do, they will ask the men to go to work who desire to work, with the proper protection for the men to have the whole power of the Government to do so. Outside interests are now beginning to understand the cause of the suspension and the interests of the leaders, etc., and the coal is being sold without being subject to the brutal treatment of the hands of the leaders or having their property endangered by the torch of a few mad men, and men who do not only control the organization but also the whole business in the coal regions."

NEW YORK Money and Stock Market. Money, 4 1/2 per cent. Gold, 115 1/2 @ 115 3/4. 2-20s, 160 1/2. 1-10s, 113 1/2. 10-40s, 110 1/2. 10-100s, 108 1/2. 10-200s, 106 1/2. 10-500s, 104 1/2. 10-1000s, 102 1/2. 10-2000s, 100 1/2. 10-5000s, 98 1/2. 10-10000s, 96 1/2. 10-20000s, 94 1/2. 10-50000s, 92 1/2. 10-100000s, 90 1/2. 10-200000s, 88 1/2. 10-500000s, 86 1/2. 10-1000000s, 84 1/2. 10-2000000s, 82 1/2. 10-5000000s, 80 1/2. 10-10000000s, 78 1/2. 10-20000000s, 76 1/2. 10-50000000s, 74 1/2. 10-100000000s, 72 1/2. 10-200000000s, 70 1/2. 10-500000000s, 68 1/2. 10-1000000000s, 66 1/2. 10-2000000000s, 64 1/2. 10-5000000000s, 62 1/2. 10-10000000000s, 60 1/2. 10-20000000000s, 58 1/2. 10-50000000000s, 56 1/2. 10-100000000000s, 54 1/2. 10-200000000000s, 52 1/2. 10-500000000000s, 50 1/2. 10-1000000000000s, 48 1/2. 10-2000000000000s, 46 1/2. 10-5000000000000s, 44 1/2. 10-10000000000000s, 42 1/2. 10-20000000000000s, 40 1/2. 10-50000000000000s, 38 1/2. 10-100000000000000s, 36 1/2. 10-200000000000000s, 34 1/2. 10-500000000000000s, 32 1/2. 10-1000000000000000s, 30 1/2. 10-2000000000000000s, 28 1/2. 10-5000000000000000s, 26 1/2. 10-10000000000000000s, 24 1/2. 10-20000000000000000s, 22 1/2. 10-50000000000000000s, 20 1/2. 10-100000000000000000s, 18 1/2. 10-200000000000000000s, 16 1/2. 10-500000000000000000s, 14 1/2. 10-1000000000000000000s, 12 1/2. 10-2000000000000000000s, 10 1/2. 10-5000000000000000000s, 8 1/2. 10-10000000000000000000s, 6 1/2. 10-20000000000000000000s, 4 1/2. 10-50000000000000000000s, 2 1/2. 10-100000000000000000000s, 1/2.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The Constituent Assembly of France, on Thursday, elected the following Vice-Presidents:—M. Louis Joseph Marchal, Benoit d'Azay, Ludovic Vitet, and Leon de Maleville.

M. Mareil, the Vice-President, is an experienced old servant of the State, about fifty-eight 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 Desbatsch is a native of Paris, and is 76 years old. He remained a Legationist after the overthrow of Charles X, and was elected to the Assembly in 1843 and 1846, and as Vice-President in the Bureau of the Legislative in 1848, and retired from public life after the coup d'etat, against which he protested.

M. Ludovic Vitet commenced life as a teacher, is 65 years old, has been a successful dramatist, served frequently in the Assembly as an opponent of Republican measures, but retired after the coup d'etat. 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 cabinets of the first Cabinet of Napoleon III for ten days only, and has always been a warm friend of Thiers, and an Orleansist.

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 and home, ever witnessed in this city, was that which unfolded with laughter the audience at Wood's Theatre last evening, in 'Lady Elizabeth Freeloove' after the wedding."

The scene, together with the faithful but much exaggerated account of the proceedings, which 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, handbags, umbrellas, and live stock. The old man led by a cord, a half-clunk of a dog, a regular bridle, 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 pill. The old lady had her cat in a cage, her aviator's fireproof companion 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 advantage of the situation.

The 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 nother cymbal, was too quick for the animal, however, and handed it 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 howled and waited for what was to come. The sneaky back-yard deceiver, frightened at the glaring eyes, protruding tongue, and frantic tuggings of the bridle, at last foolishly jumped out of the cage. The dog, with one tremendous surge, broke away from the man, and dashed towards the stage, at an angle of the scenery. There was a fierce growl, an alarmed and vicious 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 Elizabeth Freeloove" made for the wings in alarm, "Mrs. Davis" backed against the box, and the audience roared and applauded as the cat at last broke away, and cut a "bright streak" through the air in a successful rush for liberty and life.

The Chesney Trial. We have seen a paragraph in one of the secular papers to the effect that the case of Chesney, Mr. Chesney was considered by his friends as unexpectedly severe.

It is not known why it was held to be severe, or why it was not expected. It induces no penalty on Mr. Chesney, 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 disobedience was beyond a doubt, that Mr. Chesney obey.

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. Chesney entered the ministry of the Church by his own free will, engaging to conduct it according to its laws. In case of disobedience he is further to keep that engagement, it also, as a decent conscience, orders him to leave that ministry.

We cannot imagine a man willing to stay on any other terms than conformity. But did Mr. Chesney's friends expect this of him? Was he to be reprimanded and martyred, and giving Bishop Whitehouse all the trouble he could, was he to avoid further discipline by getting 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. Chesney expected any such thing, but it is the only intemperance in which severity could appear to apply to the sentence.—*Northwest Churchman.*

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Nothing Heard of the Tennessees.

Joint Income Tax Committee.

The Members Fail to Agree.

The President on the Alabama Claims.

Opposition to Territorial Acquisition

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The conference committee on the income tax had another long session last night, but failed to agree. Mr. Hooper intends to report the fact to the House next week, on Tuesday or Wednesday, at which time he will endeavor 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 pitched on to one of the appropriation bills.

The President's Head Level.

The President desires it to be stated that he is decidedly opposed to the construction of the Alabama claims, taking in the question of acquiring any British territory on this continent. He is opposed to allowing that question to come before the High Commission.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

will pass to-day. There has been very little added to the bill as reported by the Appropriation Committee. 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 Tennessees This Week.

No reliance is placed in the despatch in the morning papers from Havana, that a vessel supposed to be the *Albatross*, was seen off the coast of the island. By Wednesday or Thursday next information is expected, and not before.

Despatch to the News of the Tennessees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—No news has yet been received at the Executive Mansion or Navy Department respecting the Tennessees.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The case of Knox against Lee, from Texas, involves the sequestration of property under the Confederate Government, and also the legal tender question. It will come up for argument before the Supreme Court early next week. Pascal for plaintiffs, Willis for defendant.

CONGRESS.

FOURTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of various petitions relating to the construction of the

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to authorize the promulgation of the general order for the government of the army and for other purposes.

Mr. Sherman moved to take up the joint resolution to prevent obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi river by the Government of the New York and Cincinnati Bridge, except under certain conditions. The matter was one in which half the people of the United States were interested.

Mr. Scott was opposed to taking up the bill unless a proviso was added that the company should be re-imbursed for any loss of property by any change to be made. They were now constructing the bridge strictly in accordance with existing laws.

Mr. Sherman's motion was agreed to, aye 23, nays 15. The expiration of the morning hour at this point prevented further consideration of the subject.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

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 motion of Mr. Jones of Kentucky, in relation to the national cemeteries.

The amendment was rejected, and the bill was laid on the table. The House then took up a bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the President to suspend the operation of the laws of Great Britain in the appointment of a joint commission in accordance with the plan and estimates of Brigadier-General Humphreys, of the Corps of Engineers, for the purpose of exploring the waters of the United States and the British possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, and for other purposes.

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 President in his message to Congress. He stated that very great anxiety was felt by the public officers and gentlemen of the United States in reference to the probability of collisions that might take place at any time while the boundary line was unsettled and in dispute.

Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, while admitting the importance of the work, predicted that more than \$20,000,000 would be expended in the execution of the plan. The attention of the House to the question whether it proposed to arrest the free and unlimited disposition to appropriate money for the purpose of exploring the waters of the United States, and for other purposes, 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 an aggregate of appropriations of the size of this 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 the size of the estimates, he thought that it would be better to let the House decide whether it would take the responsibility of it, he had nothing further to say except that he and the Committee on Appropriations had done all in their power to keep down the appropriations.

Mr. Judt, another member of the Committee on Foreign 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 Appropriations insinuate that there was no virtue in the House except in the head of that committee.

He was not willing that gentlemen should assume a superiority over himself or other members, as he was very apt to do. How did that gentleman who was so full of himself, and who, when he admitted, would cost two millions? It was a mere assertion, and he (Judt) asserted that it would not cost any such sum. It was time that this kind of speech should be stopped.

After some further discussion the committee rose and reported the bill, the amendments of last session, and the bill, the Army Appropriation bill, were reported to the House.

OBITUARY.

Richard Adams Locke, the Author of the Great Moon Hoax.

Richard Adams Locke, who threw the country into a terrible excitement about thirty-five years ago by the perpetration of the celebrated "Moon Hoax," died yesterday at his residence on Staten Island, at the age of seventy-one. In 1835 Moses Y. Beach moved to New York and purchased the *Sun* of its original proprietors. The *Sun* had been established a short time previous, but it had lingered along upon the verge of a collapse until Mr. Beach took it in hand and placed it fairly on the road to success. He engaged as editor Mr. Locke, then a young man of literary tastes, but unknown to fame. For a few months after Locke took charge of the paper, it failed to create any marked sensation, and in all probability would have proved an unsuccessful venture under its new management had not the old, if Locke had not forced it upon the universal notice of the public by the most ingenious and successful hoax ever perpetrated. One day in August, 1835, the first step towards placing the gigantic fraud before the public was taken. A preliminary article appeared in the editorial columns of the *Sun*, announcing that the eminent English astronomer, Sir John Herschel, had recently made some remarkable 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 intended purpose, and served to attract the attention of the public, to whom none of the marvelous details had as yet been given. The next day, on Tuesday, and when, a few days after, the republication of the bogus article from the *Edinburgh Journal of Science* was commenced, the wonderful story was devoured with the greatest eagerness. The hoax bore the following head:—"GRAND ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES LATELY MADE BY SIR JOHN HERSCHEL, LL.D., F.R.S., &c. AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE."

The hoax was admirably introduced by a dissertation upon the labors of the Herschels, father and son, and by an elaborate description of an immense telescope erected by the latter at the Cape of Good Hope, the marvelous magnifying powers of which were commented upon in such a manner as to prepare the mind of the reader for what was to follow. There was also a somewhat elaborate and gravely written account of the discovery, and of the manner in which the astronomer, in his investigations and discoveries of the astronomer with regard to the moon, which was like the rest of the hoax sufficiently scientific in its style to throw the unwary of their guard.

The supposed wonderful discoveries in the moon commenced on the night of January 10, 1835, about half past 9 o'clock. A brilliant rock of 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 gorgeous 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 yew. Then followed various landscapes, all of which were described with much minuteness, keeping sufficiently near to earth nature not to excite the suspicions of his readers and at the same time stimulating their curiosity by narrating a 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, but the greatest wonders were reserved for subsequent investigations. On the night of January 11, which the hoaxer described as one of "pearly purity and loveliness," the astronomer and his assistants determined 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 camel, 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 flesh color, and as resembling orang-outangs 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 astronomer 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, and the hoaxer, with much management, made a complete picture of a happy and industrious people, who were said to be engaged in the manufacture of a variety of goods, and in the cultivation of the soil. 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 marvelous discoveries were not completed in the columns of the *Sun* for some time, the instalments of the stupendous jest being very ardently read 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 sailing 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 concerning the pretended discoveries, but the general verdict of the people and the press was in favor of the genuineness of the 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 as the present day appears, is full of 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 reckless 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 after referred to the astronomer detecting the shape and color of the eyes of small birds. People were too completely absorbed in the startling picture as a whole to notice at once such a trifling defect in one of its details. The wonderful man-and-the-hairy-woman by which the eyes of the bison 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 principally 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 Hoax" 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 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 cheap newspapers was so completely successful that it has remained to this day a feature of American journalism.

In 1858 Mr. Locke dissolved his connection with the *Sun*, and at once established in New York a political daily paper of his own, entitled *The Free Press*, 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 accident, into possession of the lost manuscript 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 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, and finally escaped the notice of the law, and another likewise retired on the laurels he had obtained as perpetrator of the stupendous "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 1851 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.

The excessive dullness during the past week has been intensified, 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 the market is unusually light even for the middle of February. The range of rates exhibits little change from day to day