The Sun.

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THE MADELEINE'S VICTORY

THE CHALLENGE CUP STILL IN THE HANDS OF NEW YORKERS.

A Brilliant Race Very Handsomely Contested—The Lower Bay Again White with the Sails of the Pretty Racers—Bedlam Broke Loose near the Rusty Old Lightship.

The first race for the coveted Queen's Cup, or more properly the America Challenge Cup, was sailed yesterday. To the schooner Madeleine was intrusted the task of maintaining the honor of the America yachting ensign, and the Canadian yacht Countess of Dufferin entered the lists to wrest the trophy from our hands if possible. The dimensions of the Madeleine are 151.49 tons old measurement; length over all, 106.04; on water line, 95.02; beam, 24.03; depth of hold, 7.75; draft, 7.28; cubic contents, 849.17. The Canadian is of 138.02 tons lengths, 100.25 over all, and 95.53 on the water line, 23.55 beam, 7.30 depth of hold, 7.10 draft, 9028.04 cubic contents. The Canadian gave the Madeleine 1 min. 1 sec. time allowance.

At the hour for the start the Narrows were white with the sails of nearly a hundred of our finest yachts, and among them were more than a score of steamers and unnumbered small sail and rowboats. The Madeleine crossed the line at 11:16:31, and the Countess of Dufferin at 11:17:06. It was a dead beat down to the Southwest Spit against both tide and wind. Both yachts had the usual lower sails with working foretopsail and club maintopsail. In addition the Canadian set a jib topsail, probably to balance her and make her steer better, as such a sail as a rule only retards a boat in sailing by the wind.

The course was from off the club house 9¾ miles south, ¾ west to the southwest spit, thence 8¾ miles east by south, ¾ south to the Sandy Hook lightship and return to buoy 15 on the west bank, just below the Narrows.

Both yachts went by on the port tack and made a short stretch to near the third landing, and then went about almost simultaneously and made a leg on the starboard tack to the Long Island shore. The Countess showed herself on the first tack she made very quick in stays, beating the Madeline in that respect. Every time she went about she spun round like a top in a way that excited admiration. Passing the Narrows the Madeleine set her maintopmast staysail, but the experiment was unsuccessful, and the sail was soon sent down on deck. The Countess on the tack pointed better than the Madeleine, but for the rest of the way to the Spit there was any advantage in this respect it was with the Madeleine.

At 11:30 the Madeleine tacked, and here the Canadian made her first mistake in going about under her lee instead of standing on a little further. The port tack was a long one, and as the yachts stretched over toward Fort Wadsworth the Madeleine lengthened out her short lead a trifle. At 11:38 the Madeleine went in stays and stood over again toward the Long Island shore while the Countess made a long stretch way in toward the Staten Island shore. Instead of closely hanging on to the Madeleine for her quickness in tacking she would have allowed her easily to do. The Madeleine tacked and stood toward the western shore at 11:43, and the Countess went about a minute later and stretched across to the east, the Madeleine leading by just an eighth of a mile.

At 11:50 the Madeleine went about out on the starboard tack, and at 11:53:29 the Countess followed on the opposite tack. And here the Countess made a serious error. The tide was still running flood strong, and while the Madeleine made a long stretch into Gravesend Bay, and got in its way, the Countess stood flight out in its full strength, far over to the west Bank. Thus the yachts continued on opposite tacks until 12:06:30, when both went in stays at the same time. The Madeleine's Captain was too smart to stand out far and went about and stood to the eastward in shore. Both yachts now on the same tack, and it was seen that the Madeleine had a clear lead of three-quarters of a mile.

It was hot work, and the Canadian would undoubtedly have been on the Madeleine's heels but for her error in sailing against a strong tide. It now led in to a breeze up, and the two contestants danced across the Lower Bay. At 12:18 the Madeleine went in stays, and started on a long leg for the Southwest Spit, the Countess following four minutes later. Off the hospital ship the Madeleine had increased her lead to nearly a mile and a half, and was momentarily gaining. At 1 P. M. she was still standing on to the westward, so as to be able to weather the Spit Buoy. At 1:10 she ended her long leg to the westward, and went about on the starboard tack, and headed for Buoy 15. At 1:19:30 the Countess followed suit. The Madeleine rounded the mark at 1:19:19, the Countess following 7 minutes 13 seconds later, at 1:26:32.

At 1:35 the Madeleine made a short tack in order to weather Buoy 8¾, and pass it to the westward as prescribed. The Countess followed suit. At 1:37 the Madeleine rattled by the point of the Hook, with the lead a trifle lessened. At 1:37 the Countess took in her jib topsail, but soon set it again. At 1:54 she slyly broke tacks with the Madeleine, and stood to the southward to catch the ebb down the Jersey beach. The Madeleine did likewise. At 2:10 both went about, and stood out toward the Lightship. During the next half hour the Countess gained considerably on the Madeleine. At 2:41 the Madeleine had plenty of room to weather the Lightship, and went about on the port tack, and stood for that rusty old craft. As she did so she hoisted a big square headed foresail, and got ready to set a jibtopsail. Three minutes later the Countess spun around after her.

Near the Lightship was a fleet of steamers every one of which let loose its steam whistle as the Madelains rounded at 2:51:52, and lifting sail and piling on canvas started for home. The Countess turned at 2:56:33 and was also saluted. She had gained 2 min. 32 sec. on the run out from the Southwest Spit. The Countess lost time in setting her kites.

On the run back to the point of the Hook the Madeleine regained all the distance she had lost coming out. Buoy 5¾ was passed by the Madeleine at 3:35:37, and by the Countess at 3:35:19. The Madeleine turned Buoy 10 at 3:57:28, and jibing everything over all standing she walked across the lower bay at a rate of speed that increased her lead every minute. There was no time to spare to take the time of the Countess, as the judges' steamer, Gladwish, crowded on all sail in for the finish. The Madeleine was off the hospital ship at 4:15, with the Countess behind. Her efforts to forge up on the Madeleine, though gallantly made, were fruitless. The Madeleine continued to increase her lead, and at 4:41:26, winner of the first race for the cup. The Countess arrived at 4:51:59.

	Start.	Finish.	Actual.	Corrected.
Madeleine	11:16:31	4:41:26	5:24:55	
Countess of Dufferin	11:17:06	4:51:59	5:34:53	5:23:54

The Madeleine thus beats the Canadian yacht 9 min. 59 sec. actual, and 10 min. 59 sec. corrected time.

OVER THE STOOP LINE.

The City Authorities Tearing Down a Building in Church Street.

The Department of Incumbrances removed the framework of an unfinished building in Church street, just below Liberty, yesterday. Mrs. J. B. Emmons, the proprietor of a small eating house on the corner, had obtained permission from the Department of Buildings to erect a building over the stoop line, and under this permit the work was begun a month ago, and the framework and roof had been put up. Complaint having been made that the structure projected over the street line by about six feet, Mrs. Emmons was ordered on Monday last to remove the building within four days. But she did not comply with the order, and yesterday morning the city tore the structure down. It cost $5,000. On the wall was posted the following:

Because we have built to our stoop lines, the Republic Fire Ins. Co. done this dirty, mean work. God bless them! MRS. J. B. EMMONS.

The insurance company is implicated accidentally, Mr. Curley, its secretary, having made the complaint as a private citizen. Several other buildings in the street project considerably over the line; but as no complaint has been made against them, nothing can be done.

The Brakemen's Strike

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—The general situation in regard to the striking brakemen on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad remains unchanged. No freight trains have passed over the road to-day, but passenger traffic is uninterrupted.

The strikers are assembling at Seymour from other points on the road. State warrants have been issued for the leaders in the strike, charging them with the larceny of coupling pins, &c., but thus far no person has been found to execute them.

The appeal of the railroad authorities to Gov. Hendricks for officers to preserve the peace and protect the property has not been yet answered, owing, it is said, to the Governor's absence from the State.

The marshal at Seymour says he cannot interfere unless a breach of the peace occurs, when he promises material aid in quelling any disturbance.

Tilden and Reform in Glen Cove.

The flourishing Tilden and Hendricks Club of Glen Cove met on Wednesday evening to transact its business. The roll of membership rapidly increases, and the members are enthusiastic. The Executive Committee is expected to erect a beautiful campaign pole, with suitable inscriptions, at a cost of $100 for the expenses, and Mr. J. W. Campbell, Chief of Police and large contributions.

SPIKING A REPUBLICAN GUN.

The Effect of Scott Lord's Resolutions Condemning Outrages in the South.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Republicans are much disappointed at the action of the Democrats in the House on Blaine's school amendment, and on the intimidation and outrage in the South. They had prepared a circular which would have been circulated by the ton throughout the length and breadth of the country, as soon as Congress should adjourn. In this letter it was alleged that the Democrats had deliberately suppressed Blaine's school amendment, and that they had gone away without a word on the subject of the freedom of the ballot in the South. The recent action of the House on both of these questions has negatived all of the essential points in these circulars, so that Zach Chandler will have to sell them as waste paper to recover any of the money upon his original investment.

Scott Lord, the presenter of the preamble and resolution of yesterday, in an interview to-day says that he thinks the importance of the action of the House yesterday cannot be overestimated, as there has been already much misrepresentation upon this subject, likely to be followed by more. He says that he talked with various Southern members, and they approved of his plan to put upon record for the Democratic party an expression of strong friendship for the negro, which, coming from the representatives of the entire people in the House, would have a hundred times the force of any mere political conventions, as it virtually becomes a pledge from the highest law-making power in the land. He was in favor of a mere resolution without a preamble, but, on the advice of Mr. Tucker of Virginia, the preamble was written, and Mr. Tucker wrote in with his own hand the clause relating to the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. Lord had no idea that any of the Southern members could object to this. He hastened its presentation in the House, and then only got it in in time to prevent a similar resolution coming in from the Republican side. Had the Republicans gotten the start in this business the result would have been different. Practically the vote for the resolution was unanimous, as Mr. Bland of Missouri has said that he will not vote for any proposition until his silver bill is considered. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, alone really opposed it. The statement that some Democrats dodged it is not true. There were present, as the record will show, only twenty members above a quorum; the remainder have left the city. That there was some opposition to the preamble was a source of gratification to Mr. Lord, as it is an absolute proof of the honesty of the vote. Here is an assemblage of men who unanimously agree that any intimidation should be severely punished, but who vote against the preamble because they will not even admit as an assumption that this intimidation exists.

YACHTING ON THE SHREWSBURY.

What Followed the Pluck and Luck's Victory over the Entire Fleet.

The annual contest on the Shrewsbury river was sailed on Thursday by yachts and sail boats from all along the river, the bay shore, Brooklyn, and Perth Amboy. There were more than two dozen entries, but many of the boats withdrew. The course was twenty miles, from a point opposite Fairhaven pier to a stakeboat at Long Point and back, two and one-half miles, to a stakeboat off Guion's Point at the mouth of Red Bank bay. The stakeboat off Long Point had to be turned five times and the other stakeboat four times. The home stretch was to the judges' boat. The shore was lined with spectators. The first class boats, twenty-two feet and upward in length, were jib and mainsail yachts. They were started in the following order: Minturn, Henry Ward Beecher, Pluck and Luck, Armenia, and Vixen. The Minturn and the Beecher by about five seconds. The Pluck and Luck started nearly two minutes behind the Minturn.

The second-class yachts were also jib-and-mainsail boats. Among those that started were the Olivia, Gussie, Addie Taylor, Mamie, Mad Maid, Grace Darling, Hattie B., Josephine, and Dot. They were under twenty-two feet in length. The best competitors for the third class prizes were the Florence, Ocean Spray, and No Name, cat-rigged boats.

The wind from the southeast blew something of a breeze at the moment of the start, and the Minturn, which always does proud work before a good wind, shot far ahead. The wind subsided almost immediately, and was thereafter only a slight breeze. As it blew from the southeast, the yachts had a free wind both ways. The finishes of the race were many. The No Name was ruled out, because, it was said, she had entered under two different names. The Addie Taylor fouled the Pluck and Luck while turning a stakeboat. The Mamie was ruled out for carrying a board outrigged, with two men at the end for ballast. The Gussie parted her ballards, and was obliged to let her sails down twice.

The race was won in a few minutes less than three hours by the Pluck and Luck, of the first class, and the Beecher won the second prize. Of the second class boats, the Addie Taylor and the Olivia led, while the Florence and the Ocean Spray were the victors over the other third class boats. The Jerseymen had been astonished at the Pluck and Luck, her immense sails and her business-like crew, but when the prizes were distributed and the Pluck and Luck crew sailed away with her share, $40, without offering to treat, the genial tars of the Shrewsbury were dumbfounded. The other winners made things pleasant at the hotel bar until more money than the prizes had been expended.

WHERE THE HEAT IS FELT.

Some Comfort for Those who Enjoy Companionship in Misery.

The comforting breeze from the sea made yesterday seem cooler than its predecessors of the week, but men who had to work in places exposed to the sun's rays and shut out from the breeze felt the heat seriously. Among those who are thus situated are the photographers, especially those connected with photographing establishments, and those whose business it is to make solar prints. In the making of these the operator is obliged to spend much of his time in the room, and there the heat yesterday was unbearable. A firm in Park place occupies a five story building, and the photographing room is built on top of the roof, almost wholly of glass, and is without ventilation.

"Hot," the operator exclaimed as he wiped his face. "Well, rather, but not so hot to-day as it has been. The thermometer here has been up to 132°. What do you think of that? Today it's only 110°. How do we stand it? I don't know; get used to it, I suppose. You see I wear flannel and sweat freely. But I shall be glad when the hot term is over."

The room in which the photographer stood was terribly hot, and a descent to the room below seemed like stepping into an ice house, though there the thermometer was up in the eighties.

The bakers are another suffering class. Every hot night they lie on the sidewalk at the doors of their shops half dressed. Within the basement the air is stifling. The great ovens intensify the heat, the active work of preparing the many loaves for the ovens is fatiguing, and the poor fellows are glad enough to get a breath of fresh air in the middle of the night, and sleep on the hardest of sidewalks.

Hugh McKenna of 980 Eighth avenue died yesterday, having been sunstruck.

The Hanging of Thomas B. Quackenbush.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Thomas Burton Quackenbush was hanged here this morning for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Norton on the 3d of December, 1875. He confessed the deed, but denied any murderous intentions, he having been under the influence of liquor when he killed her. After Gov. Tilden refused to interfere in his behalf he experienced religion, and professed to be resigned to his fate. This morning his spiritual adviser, the Rev. J. E. Bills of the M. E. Church baptized him in the corridor of the jail and administered the sacrament. He appeared firm. His death was by strangulation, and evidently painful.

Enthusiasm for Tilden in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, August 11.—The largest and most successful political meeting of the campaign was held to-night in the interest of Tilden and reform. E. R. Apgar's reply to E. W. Stoughton's speech, made at a Republican meeting last night, was a great triumph. He used that speech as a text for a part of his address, and marshaled facts that triumphantly refuted Stoughton's charges against Gov. Tilden. Burlington is ringing with cheers for the Democratic ticket and reform.

Grasshoppers in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Aug. 11.—A party in from Fremont, Neb., to-day says that grasshoppers in immense numbers alighted there to-day and commenced their ravages on the corn, &c. Reports from the northern part of the State say that the ravages of the grasshoppers are very great on the corn. The small grains are all finely harvested. The country in the neighborhood of Kinney, Neb., is reported as ruined out a few days since. The column is moving in a southwesterly direction, and is not many miles wide.

The Departing Frenchmen.

The nineteen French delegates from Lyons to the Exposition, who yet remain from the thirty who originally arrived, were tendered a reception last evening, at 102 Prince street, prior to their departure to-day, by the French committee of residents who welcomed them on arrival. Mr. Leon, Chairman of the Committee, advised them to give no votes at home except to candidates who pledged devotion to such platforms as workingmen might create.

THE WARFARE IN THE EAST.

TURKEY GRADUALLY CLOSING THE TOILS AROUND SERVIA.

The Servian Army Falling Back—Belgrade Preparing for a Siege—No Proposals for Mediation—The Atrocities in Bulgaria.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A despatch to the *Daily News* from Belgrade says: "The toils are closing around Servia. Abdul Kerim Pasha is pushing westward from Gurgusovatz, and the Servian General Horvatovich has fallen back on Yankovo and Klissura. Hard fighting began at Yankovo on Wednesday, and is still continuing. If the Turks carry Yankovo there will be no important obstacle in the way to Banja. The army of the South is faring badly and has retreated from Yavor to the interior. All the available guns are being mounted upon the ramparts of the fortress at Belgrade. Col. Antitch retreated from Yavor to Ivanitza without fighting. No tidings have been received of the brigade which pushed forward to Sienitza. Ivanitza was the original base of Gen. Zach's supplies. There is a good military road thence to Kurnovac, which is at the disposal of the Turks if Ivanitza is also abandoned."

The *Times's* Belgrade despatch says: "Col. Antitch's retreat to Ivanitza means a much further retreat. Ivanitza is surrounded by high hills, affording the Turks excellent offensive position. The fact is, the Servian war is about to assume a much less ambitious character than when first undertaken, and is about to resolve itself into a guerilla affair."

A Vienna despatch says it is believed that the different columns of the Turkish army will advance simultaneously on Belgrade, drawing together as they approach, so as to completely surround the city.

A despatch from Belgrade says that no proposal for mediation has been submitted to Servia by Austria or Russia.

The *Times* to-day publishes a despatch from Paris, saying that the English programme of non-interference in the Eastern question, which was sanctioned by the Powers after the failure of the Berlin memorandum, is the basis of the subsisting harmony. The signal for mediation, therefore, can and ought only to come from England. She is the arbiter of the movement when the struggle is to be considered finished and mediation may be successfully proposed. As yet it is certain that England does not think the moment opportune, and no other Power will take the initiative. All rumors of mediation, intervention, and conferences are mere hypotheses. Turkey's aim is to anticipate mediation by according to the vanquished Servians and to Montenegro—vanquished or not—conditions so favorable that it will be approved before mediation could be accomplished.

The Servian correspondents of the *Daily News*, *Standard*, and *Times* note the fact that many Servians are coming to the rear silently wounded in the hand or forearm. The correspondents intimate they shoot themselves to avoid going into battle.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has voted $4,000 for the relief of the Servian families that have taken refuge in Roumania. The number of refugees is estimated at 20,000.

Further correspondence respecting the Bulgarian atrocities was laid before Parliament yesterday, including the report of Mr. Baring, one of the secretaries of the British Legation at Constantinople, who was deputed to investigate the alleged atrocities, and whose report has already been published. Among the most important papers submitted are a telegram from Lord Derby to Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, sent on the 9th inst., which says:

It appears to her Majesty's Government that the capture of Sutschar may lead to the occupation of a considerable part of Servia by the Turks, and I therefore instruct you to urge strongly on the Porte that it is absolutely necessary its troops should be kept under control; that the unarmed population be spared, and that a repetition of the outrages in Bulgaria be avoided. You will point out that a renewal of such outrages would prove more disastrous to the Porte than the loss of a battle. Her Majesty's Government cannot be uncontrollable, and interference in a sense hostile to Turkey inevitably follow.

The Servians are engaged in strengthening the fortifications of the capital at every point. The Minister of the Interior is making contracts for heavy supplies of provisions, and will defend the place as long as possible.

A telegram from Constantinople announces that the Porte has granted complete amnesty to the Bulgarians implicated in the late rising, with the exception of the leaders and active movers in the revolt.

The *Standard's* Belgrade correspondent telegraphs that it is unofficially reported that Osman Pasha's attempts against Nisch have resulted in failure. The fortifications in which Nisch was to have been bombarded has been occupied by the Turks. It is the determination of the Servians to make a stand at Alexinatz if the troops will fight, which is doubtful. Fugitives are encamped for fifty miles on the sides of the roads leading to Nisch. The Princess of Servia has issued an appeal for volunteers to enter the legion named after herself. The legion consists mainly of foreigners, and is fast filling up in response to her appeal.

The *Standard's* special from Vienna says: Fifteen hundred refugees from Servia have arrived in Hungary and Roumania.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says: It has transpired that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, at their conference at Reichstadt, agreed, when the war was concluded, the Porte might take guarantees to prevent Servia from again assailing Turkey, but that the Turks should never be permitted to occupy a Servian town. The rumor that Austria is ready to prevent the Turks from entering Belgrade is probably true. It is represented that the Powers are resolved not to consent to the deposition of Prince Milan.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Everybody's Business Again Shown to be the Business of Nobody.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. Ann Maguire of 8 Hester street, who was killed by the falling of a telegraph pole in Grand street, was concluded yesterday. Charles T. Chester testified that he constructed the new lines for the Fire Alarm Telegraph, taking in payment the old poles and wires. These he sold to the Manhattan Telegraph Company. The latter company put up some new poles and left the others standing. Seth Bonggass, Superintendent of the Bureau of Encumbrances, testified that it was the duty of his department to remove dangerous poles, but that no report of the condition of the pole that had fallen was on file in his office. Officer Cornelius Donovan testified that he reported the pole as unsafe on or about July 17, and that he made his report in writing to the Sergeant in charge at the Delancey street police station. Dr. R. B. Jaine, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, testified that his department had had no notice of the unsafe condition of the pole. John Riley, contractor for the Western Union Telegraph Company, testified that he recognized the pole as one of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Company's poles that had been abandoned. Dr. Marsh testified that the mother of the Delancey street police station shows to office of a report that any telegraph pole was in an unsafe condition. The jury declared the owners of the pole answerable for allowing a pole in such condition to stand, and that such owners are censurable for the death of Mrs. Ann Maguire.

A Town Captured by the Mexican Insurgents.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—Gen. Ariola, with 300 revolutionists, attacked New Laredo recently. The town was held stubbornly by sixty Government troops. The attacking party surrounded the town, holding the river bank and the rear. Three charges were made upon the regulars intrenched in the plaza. The third was made upon the morning of the 8th inst., and the barricades were carried by storm and the entire garrison captured. Col. Vala, the Federal commander, was badly wounded. Capt. Mendoza and six Federals were killed. The revolutionists lost four killed and eight wounded.

Mutiny in an English Schooner.

The captain of an English schooner lying at the foot of Ferry street, Hoboken, resigned a few days ago, and the first mate, Thomas Mathias, who was unpopular with the sailors, was placed in command. On Thursday a sailor named Brown refused to obey orders, and mutiny followed. Brown was handled roughly by the new captain, and he drew a knife. The officer fought the sailor down with a marlin spike. Yesterday Brown was arrested, and the vessel placed under charge of a United States marshal.

The Greenback Convention.

The State Committee of the Greenback Democrats have called a State Convention, to meet in Troy September 19, to nominate Presidential Electors to vote for Cooper and Cary. The Hon. Gideon T. Tucker and several others tried to persuade the committee to approve the renomination of Tilden and Hendricks. Failing in this they withdrew from the meeting.

A Double Tragedy.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 11.—Last evening near the Old Steamboat Hotel, at Hanford's Landing, Mrs. Frank Bowman was killed by Victor Smith. Smith boarded with Mrs. Bowman, who kept a boarding house. He quarreled with her and shot her through the head. He then put the pistol to his own head and fired. Smith and Mrs. Bowman both died instantly.

One Burglar Shot.

Two colored burglars entered the depot of the Harlem Railroad at Kensico, on Wednesday night, and, while robbing the till, were seen by some men returning from a party. The latter surrounded the building and fired at the burglars. James Martin was caught by a bullet in his head and scattered by a ball. His companion escaped to St. Mary's Lake.

The Custer Monument Fund.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 11.—The net proceeds of the ball given here last night, in aid of the Custer monument fund, amount to $250 50. A similar ball will take place on Friday night for the benefit of the Lee monument fund.

THE WAR WITH THE SIOUX.

The President Asking for Authority to Call Out Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following was sent by the President to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I transmit herewith a telegram of the 5th of August inst. from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Sherman, a letter of the 11th of the present month from Gen. Sherman to the secretary of War, and a letter from the latter of the same date to me, all setting forth the possible needs of the army in consequence of existing hostilities. I would strongly urge upon Congress the necessity for making some provision for a contingency which may arise during the vacation for more troops in the Indian country than it is now possible to send. It would seem to me to be much more economical and better to authorize an increase of the present cavalry force by 2,500 men; but if this is not deemed advisable, then that the President be authorized to call out not exceeding five regiments, 1,000 strong each, of volunteers, to serve for a period not exceeding six months. Should this latter authority be given, I would not order out any volunteers unless in my opinion, based upon reports from the scene of war, I deemed it absolutely necessary, and then only the smallest number considered sufficient to meet the emergency. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 11, 1876.

The following is Gen. Sheridan's letter to Gen. Sherman:

CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1876.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

I have not yet been able to reinforce the garrison at Red Cloud, at Spotted Tail, or at Standing Rock, to be strong enough to count the Indians or to arrest and disarm those coming in.

I beg of you to see the Military Committee of the House, and urge on it the necessity of increasing the cavalry regiments to one hundred (100) to each company.

Gen. Crook's total strength is 1,773; Terry's 1,873, and to give this force to them I have stripped every post from the line of the Manitoba to Texas. We want more mounted men.

We have not exceeded the law enlisting Indian scouts. In fact, have not as many as the law allows us. The total number in this division is only 114. The Indians with Gen. Crook are not enlisted or even paid—they are not worth paying. They are with him only to gratify their desire for a fight and their thirst for revenge on the Sioux. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General.

The letter of Gen. Sherman to the Secretary of War, endorses the recommendations of Gen. Sheridan, and the letter of the Secretary of War recommends the same to the President.

BISMARCK, Aug. 11.—The following has been received from Gen. Terry's camp at the mouth of the Rosebud, under date of Aug. 5: "Col. Otis, with six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, arrived on the 23 inst. and Gen. Miles, with six companies of the Fifth, reached camp the next day. The sight of those two fine battalions was most cheering to our men. Besides the new arrivals, the entire command is being refitted and assembled on the south bank of the Yellowstone. The march will be in on the 7th inst. Gen. Terry, in an order dated July 25, expresses his thanks to privates Jas. Bell, Wm. Evans, and Benj. Stewart, of Company E, Seventh Infantry, for conveying despatches to Gen. Crook and returning. These men, among others, volunteered to go through hostile Indian country when Indian scouts refused.

THE ABINGDON-SQUARE FAILURE.

A Possibility that the Depositors May Get Dollar for Dollar.

The closing of the Abingdon Square Savings Bank created no excitement in the Ninth Ward, and only twenty-five depositors called at the banking house yesterday. The acting Secretary, Mr. C. L. Burnham, told them that the bank was simply winding up, owing to its having been compelled to buy in all the property it had foreclosed mortgages upon, and to its inability to sell the property, except at a heavy loss. He added that as prices improved sales would be made, and that the depositors would be paid in full, before any of the trustees received a dollar of the $27,000 they had lent to the bank. The heaviest depositor, who had $700 in the bank, did not call, nor did any other of the heaviest depositors. They were acquaintances of the trustees, and the situation had previously been explained to them.

The bank was accused by the department at Albany of having received a check from Mr. Brown, its attorney, for $9,800, on the day previous to making the report that was withdrawn on the day after the report was sent to Albany. This was said to be simply a deception to swell the apparent assets. Mr. Burnham said that it was done merely to make a heavier show of figures; for if it added to the assets, it added also to the liabilities.

ALBANY, Aug. 11, 1876.—The following is the official report made by Bank Examiner Reid of his examination of the Abingdon Square Bank on the 9th inst., the day before the bank was closed. The trustees and officers, upon which steps were taken for the closing of the bank, were all absent but the middle of July:

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE ABINGDON SQUARE SAVINGS BANK OF NEW YORK ON AUG 9.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Bond and mortgage, C. Trembie		$8,000 00
Do. do. Jas. Stark, foreclosing		6,000 00
3 houses, C. L. Burnham	$16,500	10,800 00
22 lots, Louisa street, Mackenzie	33,000 (B. & M. $6,000)	24,000 00
Bills receivable, property	2,300	2,200 00
Mortgage, R. R. co. ($15,000 B. & M.)	25,000	22,000 00
Grace st. use	6,000	3,968 74
Gov house	6,000	5,099 88
Mission house	6,000	2,433 25
McLean house	6,000	2,997 04
Broadway house	4,000	3,580 06
Safe and fixtures		1,431 70
Cash in safe		1,066 08
Due do. Hanover National Bank		1,040 00
Do. do. Island City Bank		1,101 84
Deficiency of assets		10,458 68
Total		$103,059 23
Liabilities—Due depositors		$88,059 23
Loan from Hanover National Bank		15,000 00
		$103,059 23

A COWHIDE IN RED BANK.

The Editor of the Weekly Attempting to Thrash the Editor of the Standard.

Jonathan R. Ingling, editor of the New Jersey *Standard*, at Red Bank, was assaulted on Thursday night by Page McKinney, editor of the Keyport (N. J.) *Weekly*, who threatened his life. The *Standard* had been publishing articles about McKinney, always in good humor, if not in good taste. The article week before last was particularly annoying to Mr. McKinney, because he has joined the church, and is said to be engaged to be married, and he imagined that readers of the *Standard* would imagine he had been intoxicated. He wrote to Ingling for an explanation, and waited until the *Standard* was published. No explanation appeared in it, and McKinney and a Dr. Hodgson of Keyport sought the editor. McKinney said, "Write an explanation or I'll shoot you." Mr. Ingling begged him to be cool. He was too excited to write, he said. McKinney then wrote something, and Ingling tore it up. Then McKinney produced a few balls, and laid them on the desk with it. The foreman ran out for an officer, and McKinney locked the door after him and put the key in his pocket. Cornelius White and a resident entered by a rear door. Mr. Ingling had by this time pacified McKinney with assurances that the article was written and published as a joke, and without any desire to hurt McKinney's reputation, and this he wrote and subscribed to.

Labor Demonstration in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, Aug. 11.—At a large demonstration by unemployed laborers in this city to-day, the procession, which passed through the streets to the Mayor's office, was viewed by ten thousand persons. The leader, Robert McCloud, bore a broomstick with a loaf of bread on its end. As the Mayor was not to be found, their grievances were not adjusted, and another meeting is to be held next week.

A Disastrous Brush Fire in Canada.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—Smoke, caused by a conflagration in the brush between Hemmingford and Valleyfield, started by a farmer in clearing a piece of land, prevails to such an extent as to interfere with navigation east and west. The fire has consumed all the farmer's crops, cattle, buildings, &c., and also those of the surrounding neighbors.

The Democratic Majority in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 11.—Returns have been received from fifty-four counties, and Houston's majority is 36,671. The eleven counties to be heard from at the election in 1874 gave the Democratic majority of 9,002. The Senate will contain 27 Democrats, 1 Independent, and 4 Republicans. The House will contain 83 Democrats, 2 Independents, and 15 Republicans.

Tragedy in the Twenty-Second Ward.

At Vanderbilt's elevator, in West Sixtieth street, last evening, Patrick Jones, of West Sixtieth street, assaulted Patrick Fanty and Cornelius Hannon with a spade, striking them on their heads. Fanty severely wounded, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Jones escaped.

The Fruits of Dix's Movement.

The attempt to organize a Hayes and Wheeler "Boys in Blue" Club in Paterson last night failed. The veterans declined to take stock in it, and the meeting passed a resolution that it would be better for soldiers desiring to take part in the canvass to join their ward clubs.

A New Trial for the Langmaid Murderer.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 11.—The Supreme Court to-day sustained the exceptions of counsel for La Fage, who was convicted in January last of the murder of Josie Langmaid, and ordered a new trial.

A Whaleboat Race.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Aug. 11.—The whaleboat race to-day was won by the Sixth Ward crew of New Bedford who will participate in the Centennial regatta. Seven thousand people witnessed the race.

Drowned in East River.

George Cunningham, aged 19, of Ryerson street, Brooklyn, was overcome by cramps while bathing at the foot of Washington street last night, and was drowned.

NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

The Senate's Substitute for the House Amendment Agreed to by a Strict Party Vote—To be Read for the Third Time To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Senate this evening resumed the consideration of the proposed Constitutional amendment in regard to a division of the school fund. The amendment as passed by the House of Representatives provided that no State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools or derived from any public fund therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect or denomination. Nor shall any money so raised or lands so devoted be divided between religious sects or denominations. This article shall not vest, enlarge, or diminish legislative power in Congress. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported an amendment to strike out the House proposition and insert in lieu thereof the following:

ARTICLE 15. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of a religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under any State. No public property, and no public revenue of, nor any loan of credit by or under the authority of the United States, or any State, Territory, district or municipal corporation, shall be appropriated to, or made or used for the support of, any school, educational or other institution under the control of any religious or anti-religious sect, organization, or denomination, or wherein the peculiar creed or tenets of any religious or anti-religious sect, organization, or denomination shall be taught; and no such particular creed or tenets shall be read or taught in any school or institution supported in whole or in part by such revenue or loan of credit; and no such appropriation or loan of credit shall be made to any religious or anti-religious sect, organization, or denomination, or to promote its interests or tenets. This article shall not be construed to prohibit the reading of the Bible in any school or institution, and it shall not have effect to impair the rights of property already vested.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to provide for the prevention and punishment of violations of this article.

Mr. Randolph (Dem., N. J.) favored the adoption of the amendment as it came from the House of Representatives, and argued that it had been endorsed by the press and the people everywhere, and, if adopted, would silence forever a dangerous question. The amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee opened grave questions, and it seemed to him instead of disposing of the vexed question, it would only arouse a new and unnecessary element of discord. He had no doubt as to the righteousness of the amendment proposed by the House, and would support that. There had grown to be zeal without judgment in regard to popular education, which challenged the attention of Congress, and he thought it time to stop and inquire what valuable lessons are taught by experience. What would be said in the future of the Congress which passed such an amendment as this, and the same year defaulted in the payment of the public indebtedness? As a Protestant he desired to enter his protest against this amendment, which was a flat contradiction of itself, as it provided no particular creed or tenets should be taught in any school, and then declared that it should not be construed to prevent the reading of the Bible in any school or institution. Had the Bible become a non religious book?

The question being on the amendment of the Judiciary Committee, it was agreed to by a strict party vote as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Freilinghuysen, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Kelly, Lutcher, Mitchell, Morrill, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Spencer, Wadleigh, West—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Gordon, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, Stanley, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, and Stevenson—15.

Messrs. Clayton, Wright, Morton, Robertson, Cameron (Pa.), Sherman and Windom, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired, with Messrs. Merrimon, Dennis, McDonald, Wallace, Saulsbury, Bayard, and Bayard, who would have voted in the negative.

The question then being on ordering the joint resolution, as amended, to a third reading, it was agreed to, by a vote of 27 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. Edmunds then moved that the third reading of the joint resolution take place to-morrow at 1 o'clock, and said he was frank to say that he made the motion on account of the Senate not being full, and he feared to-night it might be lost on account of not having the necessary two-thirds vote.

Mr Davis (Dem., W. Va.) raised the point of order that it took a two-thirds vote of the Senate to fix a special order, and ordering a third reading of this resolution certainly was in the nature of a special order.

The presiding officer (Mr. Ferry) ruled the motion would make an order that it be read to-morrow.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, but it was finally withdrawn, and the Senate, by a vote of 27 yeas to 12 nays, ordered that the joint resolution be read a third time at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

O'LEARY'S LONG WALK.

Four Hundred Miles of his Five Hundred Finished at 10 Last Evening.

O'Leary went on the track at 1 o'clock 40 minutes yesterday morning, and at a lively pace accomplished 340 miles at 2 minutes 13 seconds past 5 o'clock, and