TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

ENGLAND.

Agitation for a Regency—The Iron-clad Fleet—Sir Edwin Landseer's Health.

LONDON, August 18, 1870.

There is deep displeasure here at the retreat of the Queen to Balmoral at this crisis, and some persons urge a regency, with the Prince of Wales at its head.

The trial of the armored ship Iron Duke proved most satisfactory.

In the regatta yesterday the Vanguard won the Albert Cup, and the Folly won the Vice Commodore's Cup.

Cambridge University has subscribed a handsome sum for the wounded in the Franco-Prussian war.

Corrigan, the anti-repeal candidate for Parliament, leads the Dublin poll by three hundred votes, and is undoubtedly elected.

Sir Edwin Landseer, the eminent painter, is extremely ill.

The Rate of Discount—Bank Statement and Markets.

LONDON, August 18, 1870.

The reduction of the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England to 4½ per cent gives greater steadiness to the markets both here and at Liverpool.

The weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England made public to-day shows that the amount of bullion has increased £105,000 since the last report.

The Cabinet of Berlin, in reply to a communication from the Pope, declines to guarantee the inviolability of the Pontifical States.

The British gunboats Dart and Reindeer have been recalled from American waters.

AUSTRIA.

The Pope Run Ahead.

VIENNA, August 18, 1870.

The Baron Von Beust urged the abrogation of the Concordat on the ground that it was impossible to maintain relations with a Power whose pretensions are suddenly found to be illimitable.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Canyon City, Oregon, Destroyed by Fire—Treasure Shipments from San Francisco—Peace Made with Arizona Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18, 1870.

The Central Pacific Railroad company have sent the superintendent's car to Ogden for the accommodation of Hon. William H. Seward.

Canyon City, Oregon, was destroyed by fire on the 13th instant, only one house remaining. The loss is $250,000.

Mr. Delacey, an engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad, reports that the survey down the Salmon river is entirely impracticable.

The population of Oregon is estimated at 100,000, and of Washington Territory at 25,000, exclusive of Indians.

The total shipments of treasure from San Francisco since the 1st of January was $22,664,000, including $8,049,000 sent to New York by railroad.

United States revenue officers have seized Kerring's distillery, with thirty-five thousand gallons of whiskey.

The steamship Constitution sailed to-day for Panama with $5,000 in treasure.

Later intelligence from Arizona has been received. Gen. Stoneman has concluded a treaty of peace with the Tarapat-Apaches. The conditions are that the Indians shall protect the whites within their boundaries, and prevent all other bands of savages from committing depredations on their lands. The Tarapais are to roam over their district at pleasure and to visit the settlements when they desire. These Indians have been at war with the whites the past six years.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Caughnawaga Ship Canal—American Capitalists Interested—Village Destroyed by Fire.

OTTAWA, August 18, 1870.

A meeting has been held here, attended by about forty leading capitalists of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont and by all the principal lumbermen in this neighborhood, the object being to forward the construction of the Caughnawaga ship canal to unite the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. It was stated that the United States being the principal consumer of Canadian lumber the construction of the canal would increase the value of the production of the Canadian forests, and it was claimed that as a financial measure it would recommend itself to capitalists, as the Ottawa lumber trade last year exceeded 4,000,000,000 feet, the transportation of which would be cheapened by one dollar per thousand compared with the present circuitous route.

The village of Bell's Corners has been destroyed by fire. The inhabitants had barely time to escape with their lives. The fire in the woods is so close that the city was quite illuminated last night. Two or three bears, driven in by the fire, have appeared in the streets.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Military Troubles—Colonel Kirk Obeys The Writs of Habeas Corpus.

RALEIGH, August 18, 1870.

Judge Brooks, of the United States District Court, has ordered Kirk to make returns of writs and prisoners before him at Salisbury. Twenty-three prisoners have arrived there.

Governor Holden sent for Chief Justice Pierson, who arrived here last night. The Governor proposed to obey the writs to-day which had been heretofore issued by the Judge and deliver up those prisoners before him in Chambers. Some sixteen or eighteen of them arrived here this afternoon. After the writs issued by Judge Pierson failed, because Governor Holden refused to deliver up the prisoners, Judge Brooks was applied to, and issued writs under the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States for the delivery of all these prisoners, and ordered a return to be made to him to-day at Salisbury. Anxiety is felt for the result. Other arrests have been made by Kirk recently.

A later despatch from Salisbury at five o'clock P. M. says Mr. Turner, the editor of the *Sentinel*, and twenty-three others have arrived there. They all appear in good spirits. The prisoners were immediately brought before Judge Brooks. Kirk was allowed till ten o'clock to-morrow morning to make a return. The prisoners were released on their own recognizances. It is thought all will be discharged. Writs have been granted for thirty more parties who are still under arrest.

Bergen arrived in Raleigh at four o'clock this afternoon with the prisoners for whom Judge Pierson had some time ago issued writs. A motion was made by counsel for a dismissal of the petition and retraction of the same upon the production of Wiley, charged with the murder of Stephens. Governor Holden's counsel made a counter motion for commitment upon a bench warrant on the affidavit of Bergen. The motions lie over until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, Judge Pierson bailing Wiley in the meantime in $5,000. The other eighteen persons brought to this city are still under Governor Holden's guard.

FRIGHTFUL STABBING AFFRAY.

A Deaf and Dumb Man Probably Murdered by the Proprietor of a Lager Beer Saloon in Orchard Street.

At a late hour last evening two deaf and dumb men entered the lager beer saloon No. 68 Orchard street and called for a glass of lager each. The proprietor, Frank K. Dalker, refused to give them the beer, when an altercation arose, partly carried on in the mute language of signs, and the deaf men were thrust out on the street. Dalker followed with an ice pick in his hand, and when upon the pavement stabbed one of the deaf men, named Dennis O'Brien, in the breast, inflicting, it is feared, a mortal wound in the region of heart. O'Brien sank to the pavement, bathed in blood, and was afterwards borne away on a stretcher and sent to Bellevue Hospital. Darker was conveyed to the Tenth precinct station house.

It is said the blood spurted from O'Brien's breast as it would from a fountain; and the ice pick, which was shown to a HERALD reporter by Sergeant Tuck, runs have made a frightful wound. It is about nine inches in length, including the handle, the blade being four and a half inches long and three-eighths of an inch in thickness. Hugh Dyer, of No. 185 Orchard street, and a man named Burke, of No. 60 Orchard street, both witnesses of the affair, have concealed themselves and cannot be found.

THE PRESIDENT AT LONG BRANCH.

Epitomised Journal of a Day, Showing His Way of Spending His Vacation—The Neutrality Proclamation—Miscellany of Outside Divertisements—Senator Nye.

LONG BRANCH, August 18, 1870.

Remaining quietly at home, entertaining with gracious hospitality ex-Secretary Borie and wife, newly arrived at the Presidential cottage, where they are to remain a week; taking, with his family and visitors, his midday plunge in the surf; giving an hour to Senator Nye, who called on him this afternoon, and another hour to General Porter, his Private Secretary; playing croquet with his children, in which game he is rapidly becoming an expert, and late in the afternoon taking with his family and guests his customary evening drive, make up the summary of the President's movements to-day. This is the President unbending himself, is the President at home, is the President taking his vacation, to which he has now settled himself down in earnest. Such a life does not furnish much writing material, is not full of stirring incidents; but it is full of the poetry of peace and happiness—a peace and happiness steadily universal over our country, greatly through his efforts, and the beneficent fruits of which he is now enjoying, and the nation with him, while European monarchs are tottering on their thrones, and their subjects are plunged into bloody and relentless war. And this reminds me that

THE NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION,

of which so much has been speculatively uttered and written during the past few days, is rather more a myth than a reality. As far as known no such proclamation has yet been drafted by the Secretary of State, and certainly none has been presented to the President for his consideration and approval. The subject has been talked over, but only to meet the contingency of the issue of such a document being requested, which is usual in such cases, by the European governments now at war. If such a request is made a proclamation of neutrality by our government will unquestionably be issued, in conformity with the general usage governing neutral Powers, but it will not be promulgated before. The talk of a special Cabinet meeting on this subject, therefore, is simply a glowing mixture of imagination and moonshine.

Major General W. B. Hazen called on the President, and received permission to visit Europe and witness the movement of the war.

LIFE AT THE BRANCH.

It is unusually lively here just now. All the hotels are well filled and the season of seaside enjoyment is at its height. It was expected to close most of the hotels soon after the 1st of next month, but the President having given it out as his intention to remain through next month will doubtless prolong the season two or three weeks beyond the usual time. The Branch is not wanting in outside diversions. Last evening Lingard gave one of his pleasingly characteristic entertainments at the Continental Hotel. To-night there is to be a grand juvenile fancy dress ball at the same place, and on Saturday is to come down the Ninth regiment in all its glory, to remain in camp a week, their camp ground and tents being already in readiness to receive them.

DEPARTURE OF SENATOR NYE.

This Senatorial representative of Nevada, mentioned above as calling on the President, made only a short visit, having come down this morning and leaving to-morrow morning. He goes direct to Nevada, where he will remain till Congress again convenes. He says he can reach his home now in about a week, whereas it used to take about seventy days—a fact worth stating, as showing the rapid development and internal improvement of our country.

Grand Masquerade Ball—The Most Splendid Affair Ever Known in Long Branch—President Grant and Other Distinguished Persons Present—One Thousand Persons Refused Admittance.

LONG BRANCH, August 18, 1870.

The grand masquerade and fancy dress ball at the Continental to-night is one of the most magnificent watering place demonstrations ever known in this country. Full two thousand people, elegantly and richly attired, are in attendance. One thousand more are refused admittance. The affair, so princely arranged, has been wholly done by Mrs. W. B. Borrows.

President Grant, Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Master Grant, Miss Mary Dent, Mrs. Secretary Belknap, Mrs. Borie, General Porter, Major General Hazen, Colonel Fisk, Judge Barnard and many other distinguished personages are present. In all the history of Long Branch none other such demonstration has been known. The President, with Collector Murphy and Mrs. Hoey, and followed by other notables, are surrounded by a host of admirers. The most distinguished young people who headed the grand procession are Miss Nellie Grant, Miss Alice Pomeroy, Miss Hattie Bird, Miss Fannie Borrows, Miss Sallie Smith and others.

The arrangements for the Ninth regiment, which will encamp opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, are all complete. The officers will dine at the Metropolitan and the privates at the Continental Hotel. They will arrive Saturday.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

TROY, August 18, 1870.

This evening, as Commodore Vanderbilt was about entering his room at Congress Hall, Saratoga, he fell in an apoplectic fit. He was immediately carried in the room and medical aid was summoned. Two physicians from this city have gone up. No one is allowed to see Mr. Vanderbilt, and the physicians are constantly at his bedside.

Every effort is being made to keep the affair quiet and hush it up. It is supposed that the excitement of the races brought on the attack, and from appearances the Commodore lies in a very precarious condition. His family have been summoned to his bedside.

WYOMING.

The Big Horn Expedition—William H. Seward.

CHEYENNE, August 18, 1870.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Sweetwater reports that about thirty men of the Big Horn expedition have returned to Camp Brown. The remainder have gone to Montana. No details of the movements of the expedition are given.

Hon. William H. Seward arrived here to-day. He was met at the depot by a large number of citizens, officers and the post band. Mr. Seward will remain here a day or two as the guest of General King, the commanding officer of Fort D. A. Russell.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Forest City vs. Eckfords—Overwhelming Defeat of the Latter by a Score of 13 to 0.

Not one of the many persons who wended their way out to the Union grounds yesterday afternoon expected to witness anything like the game that was played there between the veteran Eckfords and the somewhat renowned Forest City Club, of Cleveland, Ohio. Almost every one thought the former would be defeated, but no one was prepared to see them so completely "done for," so outrageously beaten as they were. Indeed, the Eckford boys and their many friends thought to serve them as the Red Stockings did the Unions of Tremont, or as the Mutuals did the White Stockings; but it was one of the few things that is impossible of accomplishment on this mundane sphere. The Forest City Club is a strong one, as their career this season shows, but they lack one thing, and that is a good captain. With Harry Wright in that position it is very doubtful if there is a club in the United States who could get over them much. Their play yesterday, with but one or two exceptions, was just simply superb. They have a "tip top" pitcher (J. White) and catcher (E. White). The former delivers a very straight, swift ball, with any quantity of the genuine twist upon it. So effective, indeed, was his pitching yesterday that the Eckfords found it impossible to bat him, and only succeeded in getting the ball outside the infield twice, and then only to have it "goobled up" on the fly. E. White, although not the regular catcher, has few superior in the country. He is exceedingly active, stands right up to the hottest kind of balls, and is, on the whole, sharp and active. Carlton's play on first base and Sutton's on third was as fine as was ever witnessed, the former alone capturing eighteen men, being assisted by the latter seven times. In the third inning the whole side was fielded out in one, two, three order by Sutton's throws to Carlton. Indeed, too much cannot be said in favor of the fielding and batting abilities of this club, and if they do not come at the top of the pile next season it will be their own fault.

Of course the Eckfords felt sore over their crushing defeat, but they nevertheless took it manfully, feeling confident that they had done their very prettiest to avert the calamity which befel them. Their greatest difficulty, as stated above, was in batting, for they did very well in the field, having only four serious errors recorded against them. Their pitcher, McDermott, needs a little more training to teach him to deliver the ball a little more careful when there is a man on third base.

The following is the score:—

FOREST CITY. Players	O.	R.	I.B.	T.B.	P.A.	ECKFORD. Players	O.	R.	I.B.	T.	P.A.
J. White, p.	3	1	3	3	0	A. Allis'n, 1st b.	5	0	1	1	6
Ward, s. s.	3	1	0	1	0	Malone, r. f.	3	0	0	0	1
Pratt, r. f.	5	1	1	1	0	Duffy, 3d b.	2	0	1	1	7
Sutton, 3d b.	2	3	4	9	1	W. Al's'n, 2d b.	3	0	0	0	2
Carlton, 1st b.	3	2	2	3	18	McDermott, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Allison, c. f.	3	0	1	1	0	Jh. Snyder, c. f.	3	0	0	0	1
Kimball, 2d b.	4	2	0	0	1	Jas. Snyder, c.	3	0	0	0	5
Heubel, l. f.	2	2	2	2	1	Beach, s. s.	3	0	0	0	1
E. White, c.	2	1	2	2	6	Coughlan, l. f.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	27	13	16	22	27	18	Total	27	0	2	2

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckfords	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Forest City	0	2	0	0	1	1	3	3	3—13

Umpire—Mr. John Wildy.

Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

WASHINGTON.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

Emoluments of Naval Officers and Port Surveyors.

Organization of National Banks on a Gold Basis.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1870.

Movements of President Grant.

Information was received here to-day settling the question of the President's movements for the balance of this month. The President will not come here to-morrow to hold a Cabinet meeting, as so generally stated, but he will remain quietly in Long Branch until the close of next week, when he will proceed to Glenclyffe, the summer residence of Secretary Fish, opposite West Point, N. Y. The President will arrive there in time to attend the closing hop of the season at West Point on the 29th of August, and he will spend a few days with Secretary Fish. Secretary Robeson will also pay a visit to Glenclyffe to-morrow or next day, and probably remain until the departure of the President.

The Next Democratic Presidential Candidate.

Francis P. Blair, Senior, declares that in his conversation with your correspondent, a few weeks ago, he did not intend to state that Judge Chase was his preference for the next democratic or opposition candidate for President. A close reading of your correspondent's account of that interview will show that Mr. Blair was not represented as so saying, but merely as expressing the opinion that "a thorough Union man and patriot" should be selected. A very general impression, however, seems to have obtained that Mr. Blair expressed a preference for Judge Chase. Such, however, was not the fact.

The Attempted Assessment of Clerks for Political Purposes.

A convention of the presidents of the several State republican associations in this city, including the president of the Southern Republican Association, was held Tuesday evening, and an organization perfected by the election of A. M. Clapp, of New York, president, and Charles T. Murray, secretary. Colonel Cowie was subsequently elected financial agent. The following organizations were represented:—New York, A. M. Clapp; Pennsylvania, Colonel D. C. Nevins; Indiana, Charles T. Murray; Illinois, Colonel A. H. Holt; Iowa, Colonel George W. Cowie; Michigan, M. L. Higgins; Kentucky, General A. M. Stout; Southern Republican Club, General Allen Rutherford. The special business considered was the late assessment imposed upon officers of the civil service by the Republican Congressional Executive Committee. The members of the convention, while recognizing the importance of the approaching elections, and agreeing with the committee as to the necessity of national aid being extended, were unanimously of the opinion that the object sought would be more satisfactorily accomplished in the manner heretofore adopted by the respective State associations.

On motion, Messrs. Clapp and Murray were instructed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting in regard to the assessment.

Their report was unanimously adopted, suggesting the policy of voluntary contributions as more beneficient than a system of arbitrary assessment.

The views of the convention have been laid before the Congressional Committee and been approved.

Rumored Despatches Concerning the War.

Some of the newspapers are daily publishing despatches from this city, purporting to convey the substance of telegrams received from Europe by the State Department, Monsieur Berthemy and Baron Gerolt in regard to the war movements. It is not too much to state that there is not one word of truth in them. Very few despatches are received here, and they always contain information two or three days old. Baron Gerolt and Monsieur Berthemy laugh at some of the alleged despatches which they are represented as receiving from their home governments. Monsieur Berthemy, the French Minister, is quite unwell to-day.

War News—Excitement in Diplomatic Circles.

The war news intensely interests all classes of people, particularly such of the diplomatic corps as are now in Washington, including, of course, the Prussian and French Ministers. Military men refer to the maps to aid them in understanding the newspaper accounts of the war, upon which they converse with much earnestness and explain fully what appears to them to be the real situation of affairs.

Love for Fatherland.

The large number of the applicants at the Department of State for passports are Germans, who propose returning to Prussia to enter the army.

The Cuban Question.

A Madrid telegram in to-day's papers states that Colonel Hay, Secretary of the American Legation, is on his way to Washington to adjust the questions arising from the Cuban situation. Our government knows nothing regarding the movements of Colonel Hay further than this newspaper account, nor is it probable his mission is correctly stated, for the reason that the adjustment of such questions belong to the governments of Spain and the United States. Some weeks ago General Sickles, under instructions from the Secretary of State, delivered to the Regency the proposition on our part for an adjustment of the pending questions, and suggesting that this take place in Washington. To this proposition the Spanish government has as yet made no response. Our government has not for some months received any intelligence of importance from Cuba. The American Consul at Havana has been ill. None of our vessels are now at Cuban ports owing to the sickly season.

Adjusting Accounts for Taking the Eighth Census.

The late rebellion interrupted the adjustment of a great many accounts with federal officers employed in the South, and cases of the kind are continually arising to bother the departments. The latest is that of Assistant Marshals in the Southern States engaged in taking the eighth census. It appears they have not yet received their pay, the breaking out of the rebellion having prevented it by the suspension of their accounts with the Superintendent of the Census. An appropriation was made by the last Congress for the payment of such claims, and the accounts of the unpaid Marshals will be audited in the same manner as similar officers under the present Census law, so far as practicable. The Secretary of the Interior has ruled that such Marshals, in presenting their accounts for adjustment, must take the iron-clad oath, otherwise they will receive no pay.

Payment of Census Marshals.

The Superintendent of the Census Bureau, the Fifth Auditor and the First Comptroller have held several consultations lately and agreed upon a system of auditing the accounts of the 6,000 assistant marshals employed in taking the present census. Superintendent Walker is preparing a form of accounts, which is to be supplied to all the assistant marshals and by them filled up and forwarded to the Census Office, from which they will be transmitted to the Fifth Auditor for further examination. One half the payment of claims will be made at once, but the balance will be reserved until it is ascertained that the amount of appropriations made to take the census is sufficient to cover the entire expenses. After passing through the Fifth Auditor's office the accounts will be transmitted to the First Comptroller, and after undergoing this final adjustment they will be reported back to the Superintendent of Census in schedule form. The Superintendent of Census will then be authorized to pay each Assistant Marshal. General Walker expects that the appropriation will fully cover the expenses.

National Banks on the Gold Basis.

A number of letters have been received by the Comptroller of the Currency from parties requesting information relative to the establishment of gold banks under the new law. Full information will be given in the forthcoming circular from Comptroller Hulburd, an abstract of which was recently published. Authority was given to one bank in Mobile, Ala., and one at Catlettsburg, Ky., to organize for business, and papers were received for the organization of a bank in Maysville, Ky., previously approved. The certificate of authority to commence business was issued to-day for the National Bank of Springfield, Mo., with a capital of $100,000.

Important to Vinegar Manufacturers.

The subject of the manufacture of vinegar from mashes, worts or washes is receiving attention by the internal revenue officers. The construction of the law seems to be such as to prohibit the manufacture of vinegar from mashes, &c., and to compel the use of tax paid spirits instead of the alcohol contained in such mashes as has been heretofore usual. The enforcement of this view of the law must increase the revenue from spirits, as the quantity of vinegar consumed by the country will require annually about 1,000,000 gallons of spirits for its production. This would increase the internal revenue from tax paid spirits about half a million dollars annually.

Weekly Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending August 13, 1870:—

New York	$3,099,935
Philadelphia	117,929
Boston	426,770
Baltimore	190,891
New Orleans, from July 30 to August 9	132,138
San Francisco, from July 30 to August 6	302,629
Total	$4,270,292

The Currency Balance in the Treasury.

Day before yesterday the currency balance in the Treasury was decreased by $12,000,000, in consequence of redemptions of United States notes to that amount. A like amount of new United States notes of the series of 1869 was issued to the United States Treasurer yesterday, which left the currency balance last night about $40,000,000, and thereby restored the equilibrium of the Treasury balance.

Personal.

M. Berthémy, the French Minister, is confined to his bed with a severe attack of cholera morbus.

Secretary Cox is the only member of the Cabinet now in Washington.

The Attorney General has appointed Mr. Joseph A. Ware special counsel with regard to cotton cases before the Court of Claims.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Coolie Immigration Denounced—Equal Rights for Women—The National Labor Reform Party Movement—Platform Reported by the Committee.

CINCINNATI, August 18, 1870.

In the afternoon session of the Labor Congress yesterday Mr. McGUIRE, of Missouri, submitted a minority report on the President's address, declaring for free homesteads to every American citizen, which he cannot be deprived of by his own act or by Congress, free money or a sufficiency of the money taken and furnished by the government without the interposition of banks. The report was laid on the table.

The question recurred on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. TROUP, of New York, opposed that portion of the report recommending the printing of 20,000 copies of the President's address until means are provided to pay for the work. He was also opposed to that portion of the report against Chinese immigration. The distinction between importation and immigration must be clearly stated.

Mr. LANE, of California, was in favor of the report and against both the importation and immigration of Chinese.

Mr. McLEAN, of Boston, spoke against coolie importation or immigration. The Chinaman could never become a citizen of the United States, like other immigrants, from his very nature. He would remain a heathen in spite of all Christian influence upon him.

The majority report on the President's address was then adopted.

Mrs. LANE, of Boston, submitted resolutions endorsing the action of the Labor Congress during the past year demanding for toiling sisters the same rate of wages that members of this Congress receive, &c. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. FIELD, of Detroit, introduced resolutions declaring for United States legal tender money; demanding immediate relief from all internal revenue taxation, save on whiskey, which is to be increased one-fifth; asking for the repeal of duties on articles in common use not grown or manufactured here, &c.

Mr. DAVIS, of Cincinnati, offered resolutions touching prison discipline, substituting schools of reform for houses of correction and refuge.

Mr. BRADY, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution asking for legislative protection to miners.

Mr. DELANEY, of California, presented resolutions denouncing the coolie system and asking for the abrogation of the treaty between the United States and China; also opposing taxation of tilled land and imposing taxation of all lands by monopolies and not cultivated.

A number of other resolutions were offered.

The resolutions were generally referred to their appropriate committees.

The PRESIDENT appointed a Committee on Public Lands to act in conjunction with the committee on the platform.

At the opening of the Congress this morning Mr. Cummings, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution recommending the formation of an independent political party, to be known as the National Labor Reform Party, for the protection of the ballot, of the interests of the working people, and for the appointment of a committee in each State to call a national convention to organize such party.

Mr. CUMMINGS supported the resolution in a speech.

Mr. WIRE (colored), of Pennsylvania, offered a proposition to organize an independent political party. The history of all reform movements in this country showed that the cause generally had gained no strength by political organizations. The anti-slavery organization had operated on public sentiment outside of politics.

Mr. LAVINE, of Illinois, made an earnest speech in favor of Mr. Cummings' resolution. He would admit that the republicans had given away much land, but the same party had opened all the South to the laboring classes.

Mr. TROUP, of New York, said that experience had shown that the introduction of politics into trade unions had impaired their usefulness.

The Committee on Platform reported substantially as follows:—

That laborers in all departments of useful industry are suffering from a system of monetary laws made during the war. Second—That the rate of interest is disproportionate to and in excess of the national wealth. Third—The repeal of the national banking system is demanded. Fourth—The present greenbacks that are not a full legal tender should be withdrawn, and a currency based on the wealth of the nation issued as a legal tender for all debts, public and private, convertible into three per cent bonds; also, convertible into money at the pleasure of the holder. The fifth opposes the payment in gold of the five-twenty bonds, the principal of which is legally payable in lawful money. Sixth—The burdens of the government should bear equally on all classes. The exemption of bonds bearing extortionate rates of interest from taxation is in violation of the first principles of labor. Seventh—The tariff should be modified to admit the necessaries of life and such articles of common use as we cannot produce, duties for revenue to be mainly laid on articles of luxury and such articles as we have the material for in abundance, and so develop the resources of the country, increase the number of factories, give employment to more laborers, cause immigration of skilled labor, create a permanent home market for agricultural products, destroy the necessity for odious and expensive internal taxation, and soon enable us to compete with the manufacturers of Europe. Eighth—The public lands belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but saved as a trust for the people and granted, free of cost, to settlers in amounts only of 160 acres. Ninth—The treaty making power has no authority in the constitution to dispose of the public lands without the joint sanction of the Senate and House of Representatives.

After the report of the Committee on Platform Mr. DELANO, of California, offered a resolution, which he asked to have added to the platform, declaring that the presence of Chinese laborers in large numbers is an evil entailing want and crime on all classes of the American people, and should be prevented by law.

The platform was taken up by sections.

Mr. COFFIN spoke in opposition to the first resolution. He thought it hinted at repudiation. He offered a substitute, which was tabled by a vote of 45 to 15.

After considerable confusion the original resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The resolution touching the rate of interest was taken up.

Mr. PETERS, of Washington, took exception to the resolution as it stood.

Mr. CODGSWELL, of Illinois, sustained the resolution in a speech.

Pending discussion a recess was taken till two P. M.

Upon the reassembling of the Congress in the afternoon the resolution of Mr. Cummings, of Massachusetts, came up. After a discussion of one hour on this question the interest resolution of the platform was taken up.

Mr. NOBLE, of Missouri, offered a substitute, which was lost, and the original resolution was adopted.

The resolution pertaining to national banks was then taken up. After debate the resolution was adopted and the Convention adjourned.

YACHTING.

One of the Finest Races This Season.

Contest Between the Cambria and Idler at Newport.

The Cambria the Winner by Eight Minutes and Forty-three Seconds.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 18, 1870.

Another match race came off this afternoon, the contestants being the schooner yachts Cambria and Idler. The race was twenty miles to windward and back, and the prize a cup valued at fifty guineas. It was decidedly the finest race that has taken place since the squadron arrived here. The British craft won by eight minutes and forty-three seconds on time, the Cambria having allowed the Idler two minutes and fifty seconds. The very best qualities of the yachts were brought into requisition, and the Cambria, in carrying off the cup, unquestionably proved herself to be a splendid vessel on the wind, which was more favorable for the contest to-day than for any event that has taken place this week. In fact it was just strong enough for the display of the weatherly qualities of both vessels, and in defeating the Idler the Cambria has added much to her reputation, especially in this country, since the former was regarded by most yachtmen as one of the ablest yachts in the squadron. Indeed, the feeling prevailed generally that the Idler would have easily outsailed her adversary, even beating to windward; while it was supposed by those who seemed to know both vessels that the Cambria would stand little chance with her on the homestretch before the wind. It was claimed, however, that had the Idler not split her stem at a time when [illegible] weathering the Cambria the result might have been different. Howbeit, the British yacht sailed beautifully when the wind was strongest, and the credit of the triumph she meritoriously achieved must be accorded her. The Idler was certainly winding her opponent when the mishap occurred, and was compelled to tack to the westward to remedy the open stem; but the vessels were over three miles apart at the time, and, even had no accident taken place it is difficult to state what the result of the contest would have been. As it was, the Cambria rounded the buoy nineteen minutes ahead, while the Idler gained some five or six minutes on the return before the wind. All things considered, it was a splendid race, and a fair opportunity was afforded both vessels to exhibit their sailing qualities to advantage. So far as manœuvres were concerned the contest was not so interesting as some of the races that preceded it; but for speed and good sailing it has not been surpassed. There were very few tactics employed, long stretches being made throughout, and the distance between the competitors robbed the affair of the excitement which marked the race with the Palmer yesterday, when the two vessels kept together within cable lengths of each other till within three miles of Block Island.

The result of the contest caused some surprise, as it was generally anticipated that the Idler would win. She was the favorite at odds, just as much as the Cambria was the previous day, and when it was announced that the Cambria had won the cup considerable astonishment was manifested, and not a few were disappointed.

THE COURSE AND TERMS OF THE RACE.

As already mentioned, the wind was extremely favorable. The course was the same as that sailed over the previous day—namely, from a stakeboat stationed at a line between Fort Adams and the Dumpling to and around the buoy off Block Island and return, the entire distance direct being over forty miles. It was the intention of the Commodore to proceed to New Bedford with the fleet, but as the wind was fresh and the parties anxious to race the squadron remained in the harbor here. By the terms of the race, the yachts were to sail according to the regulations of the New York Yacht Club, time allowance being given; and as the Cambria was the larger vessel the Idler received two minutes fifty seconds and six-tenths of a second. The respective measurement of the yachts was as follows:—

Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	Area.
Cambria	James Ashbury	227.6	2,105
Idler	T. C. Durant	133.5	1,934.6

At midday the yachts left their anchorage in the harbor and proceeded towards the fort. The Cambria carried the same sails as on yesterday—namely, flying jib, forestaysail, foresail, mainsail and working fore and main topsails. The Idler carried the usual fore and aft sails, with the exception of the fore gaff topsail, which was hauled down. A gun was fired from the Phantom for the yachts to get ready, and a few minutes later the contestants crossed the line on a flying start, in the following order:—

	H.	M.	S.
Cambria	12	29	30
Idler	12	30	01

It was now the first of the ebb, and the wind was fresh from the southwest. Starting out in advance the Cambria got to the windward and first tacked towards the Dumpling, the Idler being immediately on her lee and following in the wake of her adversary, but went over very close to the shore. The Idler was the first to go about, but the Cambria made a pretty long stretch close to the land, and on making the first tack she was pretty well to the windward. The Idler was tacking from the fort side, and the Cambria making towards Bateman's Point, and when midway in the channel the Idler passed under her stern, going in the opposite direction, both being equi-distant from the shore on either side. A short tack, however, on the part of the Idler again brought her in the wake of the Cambria.

The positions of the vessels now much resembled those of the Palmer and Cambria when quitting the harbor. The Cambria, on making her second tack, was forty-five seconds in stays, on her third fifty seconds, and on her fourth about forty seconds, her average being about forty-seven seconds. Just as the yachts cleared the channel the wind freshened and the sea was rolling somewhat. The Cambria weathered Bateman's Point on her sixth tack about half a mile, and took a southeasterly course, the Idler still following in her wake, and while the former was gradually outsailing her the latter worked to windward in good style. This was a very long stretch, and as the Cambria, close-hauled, was rushing swiftly through the water, the Idler managed to get a very good windward position, and so they parted company. On this stretch the wind altered two points, which in some measure accounted for the strides to windward being made by the Idler.

The course now pursued by the Cambria was south by west, half south, far out from but opposite the Narragansett shore. The Cambria gradually widened the gap. At ten minutes to two o'clock the Idler tacked and headed towards Point Judith. This is the time the accident is said to have occurred to the stem of the Idler. It was split open and the chain of the anchor seized on the bobstay and hove to it, which secured the bowsprit, and enabled her to continue the race, her course then being about west by north.

At half-past two o'clock the Idler was about three miles and a half on the Cambria's lee. The wind was very fresh, and both yachts proceeded at a lively pace. The Idler tacked at 2:25 P. M., the wind altering slightly in favor of the Cambria. The former again tacked at 3:33 P. M., and the Cambria at 3:29, the Idler being about three miles on her lee beam. This was the prettiest part of the contest, and the time when the yachts went fastest.

After a magnificent run the Cambria rounded the buoy at 3:54:30 P. M., running past it within three or four feet. It was a wonderful performance, but was attended with great risk, for had she touched the buoy she would of course have been ruled out of the race. The Idler was now about two miles to the leeward of the buoy, and had to make four tacks to round it, the following being the time of each vessel:—

Name.	H.	M.	S.
Cambria	3	54	30
Idler	4	13	10

THE RUN HOME

before the wind possessed no features of interest. It was a long stern chase the whole way, and the race was evidently with the Cambria. Both vessels went along with great rapidity, the Cambria hoisting her balloon topsails and booming out her jug foresail. Shortly after rounding the buoy the hull of the Idler was scarcely perceptible, but she gained somewhat on the run. The Cambria, however, got in too far to the westward, and in order to clear Point Judith, which she did at 4:18 P. M., was forced to jib over, and had to lose a second time after passing it, by which movements she lost a good deal of time. After being sufficiently clear of Point Judith the yachts continued on their way, there being scarcely any perceptible gain by either. The Cambria passed Brenton's Reef lightship at 5:27 P. M., and on passing Bateman's Point was loudly cheered and was received with friendly salutes. She finally passed the stakeboat the winner of the cup at 5:47:20, to the surprise of the majority of the spectators. The Idler was also saluted as she arived and passed the stakeboat twelve minutes and four seconds behind the Cambria. The official time of their return is as follows:—

Name.	H.	M.	S.
Cambria	5	47	20
Idler	5	59	25

Altogether it was a splendid contest, marked, as it was, by excellent sailing and great speed, whilst the capacities of both yacats were brought to a capital test. According to the time allowance the Cambria won by 8m., 48s. and 4-10ths., and taking into account that the Cambria got 31s. start, she beat the Idler on actual time by 11m., 35s. The Cambria made the race in 5h., 17m., 20s., and the Idler in 5h., 29m., 24s.

Several yachts accompanied the racers, including the America, which behaved exceedingly well. Owing to the fact of the Idler splitting her stem, another contest may be arranged between her and the Cambria, but no formal challenge has yet been offered.

The squadron will proceed to New Bedford to-morrow (Friday) morning.

The regatta at Fair Haven noticed in the HERALD of yesterday is to take place near Van Tine's Hotel, on the Shrewsbury river, and not at Fair Haven, Conn., as many have erroneously supposed.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 18—4:30 P. M.—Consols, 91¾ for money and 91⅞ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 88; 1865, 87⅝; 1867, 86½; ten-forties, 82⅝. Stocks steady; Erie Railway shares, 17¾; Illinois Central, 109⅝; Atlantic and Great Western, 22¼.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, August 18.—The Bourse closed firm yesterday. Rentes, 64f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 18—4:30 P. M.—Cotton firm: middling uplands, 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF