

JAPAN.

Horrors of the Chinese Coolie Traffic and Arrest of a Modern Peruvian Slaver.

Japanese Action Against the Vessel and a Serious Issue at Hand.

The Relations to Corea and Diplomatic Difficulties.

Return of the Mikado and the Mission in Washington.

SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN SURGEON.

The Mikado's Visit to Hiogo and Kobe and Joy and Light from the "Sun of the Sun."

Rousing Salute from the United States Ship Colorado.

YOKOHAMA, August 21, 1872. The matter of the Peruvian ship Maria Luz is still occupying the attention of the Japanese authorities and threatens to assume serious proportions, from the reason that several questions of international law are necessarily brought into the matter.

The Maria Luz left Macao for Peru, loaded with coolies, in command of Lieutenant Heroiro, of the Peruvian Navy. She put into Yokohama in distress, having encountered extremely bad weather after leaving Macao. One day a coolie jumped overboard from the ship and swam to the English man-of-war Iron Duke. The officers of that ship... The matter of the Peruvian ship Maria Luz is still occupying the attention of the Japanese authorities and threatens to assume serious proportions, from the reason that several questions of international law are necessarily brought into the matter.

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INTERNATIONAL LAW AGAINST THE IMPULSE OF HUMANITY.

In the first place there is no treaty between Japan and Peru.

In the second place the vessel was not bound to any port in Japan, but was forced into the port of Yokohama by stress of weather.

Thirdly, the provisions of the Macao government in reference to the coolie trade have all been complied with, in form at least—namely, each coolie has signed a contract for a number of years of labor for a certain monthly stipend, which has been paid them as it fell due.

Now, the questions are, Can a vessel or its officers be tried in Yokohama for offences committed in another port, especially as the vessel has been forced into the port "by the act of God"? The coolies being on board in due form as voluntary emigrants—although they almost all state that where they were taken on board they knew not where they were going—can any earthly power assume to go behind these appearances and the contracts signed, sealed and delivered?

WHAT THE COOLIES SAY.

The coolies also complain of ill treatment, though when the vessel first arrived here it was visited by several members of the press and the coolies were interrogated through an interpreter, and they expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with their treatment and condition.

The appearance of the vessel went far to corroborate this. Now, however, on examination, they state that they are not treated well; that they do not receive sufficient food; that they are not allowed sufficient time on deck, and that they are not allowed to see their families.

THE PRESS FOR FREEDOM.

One of the local papers, in commenting on this affair, contained the following sentence—"But, in real truth, little more light is required to show that the vessel is to all intents and purposes engaged in the slave trade, and that those who sail upon her serve the fate of pirates." The captain of the ship demanded an apology for this language, falling in which he has used the editor of the paper for libel. He will be tried in the British Court on the 22d instant.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

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THE DUELLO IN ASIA.

Mortal Combat Between Two Latin Race Consuls—The Dread Arbitration of European Gallantry in China—Shoot and Advance—A Wound and Fall.

HONG KONG, August 10, 1872.

The old spirit of chivalry as manifested in the "noble" art of duelling is not yet entirely extinct. Hong Kong has been the scene of a duello between two consuls, Mr. Leon Checo, Consul for Spain at Hong Kong, and Mr. Torro Buono, Peruvian Consul at Macao, who, it will be recollected, was recently tried before the Court at this place.

The origin of the dispute seems to have been some insulting expressions which were used in reference to certain card debts, and which Mr. Torro Buono considered wounding to his dignity as a gentleman. He therefore sent a challenge to Mr. Checo, choosing the rapier, a weapon of which he is reputed to be master.

Mr. Torro Buono, however, replied that his right arm was too weak for sword play, and requested that the pistol (in the hands of which he is known to be proficient) might be substituted.

The principals, their seconds, and two medical gentlemen (Spanish, with some others holding official positions, reached the ground in due order and at the appointed time.

The ground was measured off, and Mr. Torro Buono won the toss for the first shot at twenty-five paces.

At the signal, he fired and missed. Mr. Checo, at sixteen paces, and likewise missed. Torro Buono then fired his second shot at fifteen paces, and again failed to hit, as did also Mr. Checo at sixteen paces.

Torro Buono's third shot, at thirteen paces, was very close, almost grazing Mr. Checo's nose, but it fortunately went clear.

Mr. Checo then exclaimed, "You see, gentlemen, that he intends to kill me; he is aiming at my head. I would gladly fire in the air, but I dare not, as I must stop his pistol practice for the future." So he must stop his pistol practice for the future.

Mr. Checo then aimed at his opponent's right arm, and the ball took effect in the joint, under the collar bone, and Torro Buono fell. One of the gentlemen present burst into tears, and the medical men immediately went to the assistance of the wounded.

Mr. Checo then left the ground, and Mr. Torro Buono, though wounded, was able to walk to the boat, and was removed on board the Spanish man-of-war Patino. It appears that the wound is not dangerous. The ball has since been extracted, and Mr. Torro Buono is said to be progressing favorably.

The affair has naturally been the subject of a great deal of comment, and the general feeling is very much in favor of the Spaniard, which it is to be hoped will not be allowed to form a precedent for the settlement of disputes in Hong Kong.

THE TELEGRAPH TO AUSTRALIA.

Receipt of the First Message Direct from London—Congratulations to Queen Victoria and President Grant—The Wire Suddenly Dumb.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, August 3, 1872. The rejoicings consequent upon the receipt of telegrams direct from London to Australia, and the congratulatory messages transmitted from the antipodes to Queen Victoria and President Grant might well have been postponed almost indefinitely, if it were not for the fact that the Atlantic cable became dumb after an exhibition of its capabilities.

When the announcement was made that the line was interrupted it was accompanied by the assurance that the Maintenance Company's steamer was on the spot, with all the appliances for repairing; but as this was nearly a month ago, and the break still exists, it is supposed that the line is not so easy at first as supposed. Raising a cable from the soft bed of the Atlantic, and searching for its amid creaks, are very different matters. The latter may be done in a few days, but the former is a task which should last for ever, and is in danger of being abandoned.

Our servant Hiramini awaits any punishment for his audacity, and his want of civility in speaking thus freely and disrespectfully of his country, HIRAMINI HIRAMITSU, Consul, &c.

Grand Volcanic Eruption and Appearance of a Tidal Wave—Cabinet Resignation.

HONOLULU, August 31, 1872. The following are the most important news facts which I have to chronicle for the HERALD:— A grand volcanic eruption has burst forth on the summit of Mauna Loa. A column of air 200 feet high is constantly playing in the air.

A tidal wave was noticed on the 23d August on Oahu and Kauai.

His Majesty's Ministry has resigned. The new Cabinet has not yet been formed. The late Minister of Finance, Mr. Robert Sterling, late of the Bureau of Public Works. The late Minister of Foreign Relations has been offered the Attorney General's portfolio.

PROPOSED SPANISH-AMERICAN JUBILEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— The 9th of December of 1874 will be just half a century from the famous battle of Ayacucho, fought in Peru, where the joint army of Colombia, Peru, Chile and the Argentine Republic, under the command of General Sucre, gave the last and most brilliant blow to Spanish domination in continental America. The writer suggests that the semi-centennial anniversary of that day should be celebrated by the whole Spanish or Ibero-American family in the city of Lima, where, precisely by that time, will be finished the Peruvian Palace of Industry, the erection of which was commenced some years ago at the suggestion of Señor Pardo, the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic of Chile.

The writer thinks that something new, useful and amusing to all should be attempted. The Spanish people in both continents are exceedingly backward in their habits of regular physical education, and it is time to stop gambling, cock fighting, cock beholding and bull fighting, the only amusements now popular in those countries. The writer therefore proposes an exhibition of all the healthful, physical games and sports of the world and the establishment of improved Olympic games, to be performed at regular periods, where masterpieces of art, meritorious works and actions and victories on the arena shall be rewarded by the hands of beauty, and all sorts of encouragements presented to the well-deserving in every department of labor, tending toward the improvement of the human race, and the social and political ends attained by these means are not only a better popular education, but also the promotion of a healthier activity, of more intimate intercourse, and of peace-loving brotherly feelings between all the sections of the Iberian family, leading finally to an alliance based on the hearty and mutual benefit to both continents, and to treaties and other paper bonds which, so far, have proved weaker than Gulliver's blippanian ties.

The HERALD cannot refuse its hearty approval to this proposal, and the writer trusts that the noble and noble, but so miserably ill-educated and ill-governed nations of Spain and Portugal, and of the islands of Barbos, Magalanes and the Desert of Camoens and Calderon, of Bolivar and Sucre, cannot be interior to any effort of intelligence and benevolence, which would tend to the benefit of the peoples and blindness of their leaders, and for the grandeur of their mountains and romantic beauties, where they have remained for centuries almost cut off from the progress of the rest of the world. But, thanks to our steamers, railroads and telegraphs, they begin to take part and to aspire to nobler ends than despotic political offices and laurels won in patriotic wars.

The suggestion, if adopted, would do a great deal to arouse them to their true mission; and the noble and noble, but so miserably ill-educated and ill-governed nations of Spain and Portugal, and of the islands of Barbos, Magalanes and the Desert of Camoens and Calderon, of Bolivar and Sucre, cannot be interior to any effort of intelligence and benevolence, which would tend to the benefit of the peoples and blindness of their leaders, and for the grandeur of their mountains and romantic beauties, where they have remained for centuries almost cut off from the progress of the rest of the world. But, thanks to our steamers, railroads and telegraphs, they begin to take part and to aspire to nobler ends than despotic political offices and laurels won in patriotic wars.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR.

The attendance at the Westchester County Annual Fair, near White Plains, yesterday, must have proved decidedly gratifying to the managers, it being estimated that nearly eight thousand persons were present. Thus far, the exhibition has proved decidedly successful, at least in a financial point of view, the receipts for admission alone being considerable.

The fair, which was opened yesterday, is a very interesting one, and has attracted a large number of spectators. The fair, which was opened yesterday, is a very interesting one, and has attracted a large number of spectators.

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Public Works Projects—Custom House Control and a Commercial and Official Quota—New Rules and Regulations for Importers—Trouble All Round—War News from the Field—The Errors of Slavery—Social Reform—Execution of Hospital Surgeons, American and German.

HAVANA, Sept. 13, 1872.

The official Gazette has published the royal decree of the 11th of August relating to the debt of the Treasury of this island and its expected relief by the issue of \$600,000 in interest-bearing bonds in conformity with the general rule of laws and decrees promulgated by the Spanish government and referring to this island, the articles of this decree are of the same nature—numerous, confused and ambiguous in the wording that they have given room for various interpretations, and have in general been very unfavorably received by the press and general public. The Diario, the recognized organ of the Spanish capitalists here, advises a suspension of public opinion in regard to the provisions and convenience of this decree until it has been fairly discussed and ventilated. It says:—

The first issue of bonds will not be made before the 1st of January, and then only in case their realization should be sufficient to cover the interest on the debt being significantly printed in italics, and we have very much to say in regard to the advisability of this measure, and then taking into account the projected levelling and equalization of the estimates of government expenses and the condition in which we are at the present time, we may find the insurance of the public debt a very serious question, and we are of the opinion that it will not be expedient to issue a bond until its necessity or convenience should be determined by the law of the 11th of August, and that there is no probability of this operation being carried into effect, and therefore the bonds for that purpose should not be issued.

The Diario recognizes the fact that this is a question of the highest importance and interest to Cuba, and one that must be well studied before being decided upon, and advises its readers "not to build castles in the air."

ANXIETY OF THE INDUSTRIALS.

At a meeting of the merchants and manufacturers, which took place at the Palace Wednesday afternoon, to appoint the two persons from each of these classes who are to form part of the junta to be established under the provisions of the decree for the settlement of the debt and the execution of its preliminaries, Señores Eugenio Moré and Pedro Solonzo were unanimously elected to represent the merchants, and Don Vilemo Galarza and Don José Gómez the manufacturers.

The City Council (Ayuntamiento) also met Thursday in extra session, and appointed the five members of their body who are also to form part of the junta referred to. Messrs. Julian Zúñiga, Mamerto Pulido, Marquis de Almedames, Apolinario del Rato and Agustín Suárez were the ones chosen.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The completion of the Venetian aqueduct also formed a subject of the deliberations. The plans have been prepared, and the work is now being executed. The aqueduct is to be built in the form of a bridge, and will be a great improvement to the city.

THE CUSTOMS DUES AND INCOME CONTROL.

The new Intendente General of the Treasury, or chief finance officer of the island, Don Mariano Cancio Villamil, since his arrival here, at the same time with the new Political Governor, has displayed so much zeal, and by his stern and inflexible bearing, has caused considerable consternation among the merchants and importers of this city, and Custom House officials quake in their boots, not knowing what the new Intendente will do for them.

When the announcement was made that the line was interrupted it was accompanied by the assurance that the Maintenance Company's steamer was on the spot, with all the appliances for repairing; but as this was nearly a month ago, and the break still exists, it is supposed that the line is not so easy at first as supposed. Raising a cable from the soft bed of the Atlantic, and searching for its amid creaks, are very different matters. The latter may be done in a few days, but the former is a task which should last for ever, and is in danger of being abandoned.

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The City Council (Ayuntamiento) also met Thursday in extra session, and appointed the five members of their body who are also to form part of the junta referred to. Messrs. Julian Zúñiga, Mamerto Pulido, Marquis de Almedames, Apolinario del Rato and Agustín Suárez were the ones chosen.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The completion of the Venetian aqueduct also formed a subject of the deliberations. The plans have been prepared, and the work is now being executed. The aqueduct is to be built in the form of a bridge, and will be a great improvement to the city.

THE CUSTOMS DUES AND INCOME CONTROL.

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