

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—KERRY GOW. PARK THEATRE—THE LIVING STONE. HAYRELL'S THEATRE—MAGIC SLIPPER.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rains. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail, with increasing winds.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were very active, and led by Lake Shore the market advanced. Government bonds were in little demand, States were forgotten and railways were active and "ragged."

OPENING DAYS at racemonths are seldom so enjoyable as that at Monmouth Park yesterday.

ANOTHER "CROOKED" WHISKEY FACTORY has been discovered, some of the tricks of the trade exposed, and the four managers are looking for \$10,000 bail each.

DANCES IN THE SERF are advocated at Long Branch, and every one expresses a willingness to look on, the only unanswered question being, Who will do the dancing?

THERE IS ONE SWEET CONSOLATION for the male boarder at watering places as society begins to return to the city—the fish bite better as cool weather approaches.

AMERICA is a great country. Where else could the business done in a tumble-down shed, a public disgrace, impede travel like the trade of Washington Market did yesterday?

EVERY SEASIDE RESORT has diversions peculiar to itself. Among the many described by the HERALD those of Newport, detailed this morning, are by no means least in interest and originality.

CANNOT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT do something toward preventing careless and dangerous blasting in the neighborhood of Third avenue and 100th street? Fines do not seem equal to the protection of residents.

THAT PECULIAR BODY known as the Chautauque Assembly closed its session yesterday. It is the fashion to laugh at this body, which nevertheless affords the only free post graduate course of instruction for adults at home that is offered in the Union.

THE RAILWAY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE continues to stir up bad blood, and it is hard to see how such a result can be avoided. Anything connected with railways or legislatures is likely to excite suspicion. What can be expected when the two combine?

IT IS PROMISED that the spirit of Robert Dale Owen will be called up to-day. Poor Robert! He was an amiable, virtuous, tender-hearted man while he lived, and left this world in the full belief that he would find the better one which his many good qualities entitled him to. Why should he be dragged back again, and in August, too?

ANOTHER SET of "instalment" furniture dealers came to grief yesterday, and returned seized goods under a suggestion of twenty years' imprisonment, the extreme penalty of robberies of their peculiar kind. Let the good work be kept up until the instalment men learn to do business according to business principles. The city needs no new schools of burglary.

MAYOR MACKINTOSH, of Ottawa, Canada, seems to have an odd notion about the expectations of famous oarsmen. He has telegraphed a number of the most prominent of these gentlemen, suggesting a race at or near Ottawa, a purse of \$600 to go to the winner. It will never do. Ottawa is the Dominion capital; the Mayor will have to increase his purse tenfold before the oarsmen will begin to get ready to reply.

THE WEATHER.—The meteorological conditions have become exceedingly complicated over all the country east of the Rocky Mountains by the northward movement of a cyclonic storm from the Western Gulf. This disturbance is at present moving slowly over the Gulf States in a northeasterly direction, but it is likely to develop more energy while passing over the South Atlantic States and prove very severe on the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic coast districts. The disturbance that was moving over the St. Lawrence Valley, as stated in yesterday's HERALD, has reached the coast line at Nova Scotia, and the pressure within it has fallen considerably. The area of relatively high barometer that was over the South Atlantic coast districts has receded into the ocean and become nearly dissipated. There are slight indications that a rise will take place in the pressure throughout the extreme Northwest; but it is not likely to rise above the mean for some days. Rain has fallen in the central valleys, Middle Atlantic and Gulf States. It was heaviest in the latter district and was accompanied by electrical disturbances in the first mentioned sections. The weather was fair in the Northwest and Rocky Mountain regions. The temperature fell in all sections of the country, except the Middle Atlantic States, where it remained nearly stationary. The winds have been from fresh to strong in the Gulf States, brisk in the Northwest and light elsewhere. The weather over the British Islands, although at present comparatively fine, is unsettled, and is likely to become stormy by this evening. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rains. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail, with increasing winds.

Protection of the Harbor—Shall the Laws Be Enforced?

At about noon on Friday, August 15, the tugboat Frank Pigeon towed through the Narrows two scows loaded with street refuse, and about an hour later the contents of these scows were dumped a quarter of a mile southeast of Buoy No. 16, a mile or less off Norton's beach at Coney Island, and nearly three miles from the point at which authority has been given to dump this refuse. At the time this dump was effected the flood tide had just begun to run, so that all that portion of the filth dumped which was not heavy enough to fall immediately to the bottom and remain there as an obstruction was washed landward—to the seaside resorts or into the upper bay and toward the city. Apparently this tugboat is regularly in the police service—part of the machinery of the Street Cleaning Bureau.

On the same day, but a little later, the tug U. S. Grant towed four scow loads of similar material to a point about half a mile east of the above described spot, and there these scows also were dumped, about a mile from Coney Island beach and three inside the authorized limit for dumps, and, of course, on the full run of the incoming tide. But a short time later the tug Arctic dumped one scow load on the East Bank, a few hundred yards southeast of where the U. S. Grant had dumped four. Apparently both these tugs are in the police service, for it has been proposed in the Board of Police to discipline the commander of the U. S. Grant for the above described act, though why one captain should be singled out of three is not clear.

On Sunday, August 17, the tugboat Alanson Sumner towed eight scows loaded with mud dredged from the river bottom near the city to a point about a quarter of a mile southwest of Buoy 16 and in the channel on a line from that buoy to the hospital ship, and the contents of the scows were dumped there. An expert says of the mud, such as was dumped from these scows, that it weighs two hundred pounds to the cubic yard, that it goes to the bottom like lead and there, from its weight and tenacity, clings in shoals. By a fair estimate, therefore, three hundred tons of permanent obstruction went into the channel in that one dump. The Alanson Sumner is in the service of the Union Dredging Company, which has a contract with the Dock Department, and she was at the time under the command of Mr. Thomas Dobbie.

These are facts observed by HERALD reporters, written out and printed in simple detail precisely as they occurred. How often similar acts have been done in the upper bay may be inferred from the map we give to-day, which exhibits the consequences.

By a law of the State it is forbidden to cast any dead animals, carrion, offal or other putrid or offensive matter into the New York Bay or into Raritan Bay, within the jurisdiction of this State. The law does not say that it shall be unlawful to cast such things into the bay at one point and lawful to cast them in at another. It implies and intends that all such substances taken down the bay to be dumped shall be carried so far seaward before dumping as to be clearly out of the State limits—out of any water that may fairly be called the harbor or bay of New York. And that is a sufficient answer to Captain Hedden, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Street Cleaning, who is reported as saying that, at the time the captain of the tugboat U. S. Grant dumped his scows, as above stated, he had a right to do so, as that was then within the limit allowed for dumps. Mr. Hedden ought to be more familiar with the laws that relate to his duty. That point was not within the limit allowed for dumps, and could not be within the limit; for no person whatever, Shore Inspector, Police Commissioner or anybody else has any right to give authority to dump there, because such authority would be in clear contravention of the statute, and the person giving it would simply make himself a party to the violation of the law, and the permission would be a nullity. We doubt even if the Shore Inspector's permission to dump at buoy No. 4 is valid; for all water westward of a line from Sandy Hook to Rockaway, we believe, within the limits forbidden by the statute, and the statute declares that this official shall give no permit "inconsistent with the first section of this act." But that point does not come up just here.

Every violation of the statute to which we refer is made a misdemeanor, and "any person offending against the provisions of this act" is made liable to a double penalty—to "imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars," and he may be arrested by the authorities of New York, Kings, Richmond or Westchester county. But the offender is not thus loosely left to the possible attention of county authorities, who may be concerned with a primary election or a party convention or some other absorbing pursuit from which they cannot turn away to attend to a mere enforcement of a law that has no money in it. On the contrary, a special office is created, the incumbent of which is charged explicitly with the supervision of the public interests touched by this statute. And the law says emphatically:—"It shall be the duty of the said inspector diligently to investigate and report without delay to the proper magistrate, court or other authority any and every violation of any of the provisions of this act." It is his duty to "aid in all proper ways the enforcement" of the law. He has the power to arrest any violators of this law taken in the fact, and it is especially his function to secure the evidence that will lead to the conviction of offenders. He is a citizen named and paid to take upon himself in this particular a duty that might properly be done by any citizen, but which would be done by none under the venerable rule that "What everybody's business is nobody's business." This is made his business by law.

Here, therefore, would appear to be gathered all the elements for an effective defence of the harbor. If anybody inquires what more the Legislature could do to protect us in regard to the interest of our im-

portant waterways it would be difficult to make a requirement beyond what it has provided for. Perhaps it might be suggested that the penalty is too light, for the reason that if offenders are only rarely caught the law ought to give them a stinger when it does lay hands on them, in order that its severity might deter by example. But then if a law is a farce, if it is a mere form of words without force, what does it matter what penalty it assigns to any offence? Here is a statute which declares that a certain act is a misdemeanor and designates how it shall be punished; which creates an officer whose especial duty it is to make up the cases for the public prosecutor under this law; and here are the forbidden acts so commonly perpetrated that two reporters who pass four days in the lower bay come home with four well defined cases in their notes and a record of about twelve thousand cubic feet of rubbish dumped in the different channels or on the shoals of the lower bay. And meantime how does the State inspector created by the statute earn his money? What does he do about it? He bites his thumb, apparently. We cannot learn that he moves in any more effective way than that. He has excused his indifference or his incapacity hitherto by declaring that the stealth of the practices defeated his vigilance. He could not obtain evidence. But our reports show that the fifteen scow loads whose history we have traced went down the bay and were dumped while it was broad daylight, in contempt of that diligent investigation required of him by the statute.

Now, a great deal may be said about the misconduct of the Police Commissioners in this connection and the misconduct of other city officials, and it is, perhaps, all true; but their indifference to duty is so well recognized that people have ceased to discuss it. It may be argued, also, that the dump system is a foolish way to dispose of the garbage. There are fifty other important points in the case. But all these are for the moment beside the issue. The point just now is on the simple statute about garbage in the bay; shall that be violated with impunity as it now is every day and night? If a law of the Legislature actually in existence and adequate to the purpose cannot be enforced what is the use of prating about going to the Legislature for a remedy?

The Fall Elections and Presidential Candidates.

The fall elections begin with that of California on the 31 of September—a week from Wednesday. No Presidential candidate's fate is involved in the result in California, unless, indeed, Senator Booth has privately indulged the hope that lightning might strike him.

Early in the following week comes the Maine election, in which Senator Blaine is interested. The Maine election, however, will not decide Mr. Blaine's fate as a candidate. Even if the State should go strongly against the republicans he will not be hurt. Maine is a small State, casting a small electoral vote. Mr. Blaine's strength lies in the Northwest, and though he is probably anxious to carry Maine for his party its loss this year will not weaken him. Indeed, it might even help him, out of the consideration that if Maine is a doubtful State Mr. Blaine's candidature would make it safely republican next year.

Then comes Ohio. There the result is undoubtedly of the greatest importance to several candidates. Mr. Sherman would be weakened if General Ewing should carry the State by a considerable majority. If, on the contrary, Ewing should be defeated this would remove Senator Thurman from the category of available Presidential candidates, and, of course, General Ewing too.

The November States will have even more important bearings upon next year. New York, if it should go republican, would lessen the democratic chances next year. If in Virginia the democratic party should get badly beaten, which is not improbable, that must also have an important effect on next year, and the result in Pennsylvania will cause one or other of the two parties to despond. As to Mississippi it may pretty safely be said that every independent they shoot down there is equivalent to the loss of at least half a dozen electoral votes to the democrats next year.

As so much of the Presidential campaign is to be decided in the preliminary skirmishes of this year let us all hope that the real struggle will be short, sharp and decisive, and much less exciting and noisy than that of 1876.

The Zulu War.

Part of the force of British troops in South Africa which Sir Garnet Wolseley had started on its homeward journey has been suddenly ordered in the other direction to face a dangerous movement toward Zululane of Zulus who it is reported have not yet taken any part in the war and are now in active co-operation with Cetwayo. Another untoward fact appears in the report that Secocoeni, a warlike chief of the Transvaal country, whom it was hoped to propitiate and separate from his relations with Cetwayo, is not amenable to the voice of the charmer and must be dealt with in the usual warlike way. As Zululand gets waked up more and more fully to the true state of the case between Cetwayo and John Bull we shall hear more news just like this. The Zulus know what a British domination in their country means. They are reasonably familiar with the history of all their neighbors in this particular and do not care to have that history repeated at their expense; and so far from a British success over Cetwayo causing the Zulus generally to come in and submit to the English it is likely to rally support to Cetwayo, because in the man who is the only hope of independence they will all see their own cause. British journals and public men are excited over the tactics adopted in South Africa of permitting the dusky allies of England to murder wounded Zulus, and other trifles of that sort. We hope they do not imagine that this is an evidence of the decadence of England. If they refer to her history of a hundred years since they will find that she subsidized the American savage to massacre men

of British blood all over this country; and although the course now taken in Africa is a slight falling off from the fine barbarity of those days it is near enough like it to show that the old spirit has changed but little.

Unfortunate Difficulty in California.

The even tenor of the workmen's movement in San Francisco was rudely disturbed yesterday by some pistol shots which took effect in the body of Rev. I. S. Killoch, the workmen's candidate for Mayor. Details of the deplorable affair are so indefinite that at this distance from the scene an opinion cannot be intelligently given. It is impossible, however, not to recognize that the abnormal political condition of California, consequent upon that fearfully wonderful work, the new constitution, is at the back of the whole affair. It is to be deeply regretted that the pistol should have been appealed to as the arbiter of a question which could have been effectively settled at the polls; but, again referring to the new constitution, we would say that the respectable people of California are wrought up to a degree of earnestness and passion of which the East, with its cooler blood and less influential ignorant classes, can have only the faintest conception. Further details of the unfortunate affair will be awaited with great interest. In the meantime the good sense and force of California's better classes may be depended upon to save San Francisco and the State from what at this distance would seem to be an impending serious disturbance.

Sunday Excursions.

If any respectable resident of New York is wondering to-day whether or no to go on an excursion we would suggest to him that the excursion season is near its end, and if a quiet sail into purer air benefits him, as it is supposed to do for every one not hopelessly inviolated, he had better improve the few opportunities which remain to him before Jack Frost shall change the order of physical diversions. We are aware that our advice does not agree with that offered by an earnest clergyman who preaches somewhere in Brooklyn; but this has nothing to do with the general subject. Even to the ultra religious, who adhere to the strict letter of the Mosaic law, the command to rest is as great as that to keep the day holy; to the Christian the founder of Christianity says that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath, so, Brooklyn preaching to the contrary notwithstanding, a New Yorker is justified in taking himself and his family away from airless houses and dirty streets once a week and giving them a taste of the atmosphere which was prepared by a kind Providence for all of us, though stupid and rascally officials have sadly thwarted Heaven's plans. As for the devotional spirit, conventionally held to be the duty of the day, if it is not stimulated as much by Heaven's handiwork as it is by stupid afternoon naps and bad tempered discussions of the reputations of one's neighbors, the would-be devotee may be sure that he and not the Sunday excursionist deserves a scathing rebuke from the pulpit.

Desperation of the Grant Movement.

A report comes from Washington, which is one of the headquarters of the Grant movement, that the people engaged in that enterprise have determined not merely to nominate the General anyhow, but that they mean to drag his name into the Convention for a general scramble. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:—"The Grant people, by the way, say that Grant's statement, in his interview with the Viceroy of China, that he will not again be a candidate for the Presidency has no effect on them. They propose to go right ahead, without consulting his wishes, and place him in nomination, as they feel they can do with ease. They say that Sherman's candidacy only helps their case, for the reason that the more candidates there are with some positive strength the more complicated will the opposition to Grant become, and the result will inevitably be that Grant will have to be taken as a last resort, just as Hayes had to be taken at Cincinnati."

Surely nothing more is needed to prove that this Grant movement proceeds independently of General Grant, and without the least regard to his comfort, dignity or good fame. They use him merely as a common office seeker.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

David Davis is too unamiable. Jenny Lind is fifty-eight years old. The ex-Empress Eugenie will not go to a concert at all. Senator Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines has filed another bill against New Orleans. Lady Lonsdale is said to be the handsomest woman of the London season. General James B. Beck, of Kentucky, has left Providence for Saratoga. London World:—"Every Russian is not only a Fanstivist, but a political agent." The London Graphic says that the Americans are too "jealous of their little continent." It is since the beginning of the Zulu campaign that General Theagar has become Lord Chelmsford. The St. Louis Republican says of the administration's civil service policy, "The bars are all down at last." Mile. Coyon is gaining musical honors in Paris, because her fine voice resembles Alboni's; and she is only sixteen. "Wild Bill"—James B. Hickock, of Illinois—who was shot and killed three years ago, has become thoroughly petrified. Garibaldi is losing his popularity in Italy. Most of the journals are against him. He threatens unwisely to write a pamphlet. The nine salmon sent by Princess Louise, from her own catch, to the Queen and the prince, were welcomed with a great deal of enthusiasm. Archibald Forbes, the English war correspondent, whose long and quick rides have excited so much comment, used to serve in a cavalry regiment. Mr. Tilden says that we need the good, old-fashioned politics of our forefathers. Now let us attach old oaken buckets to the Croton hydrants. Dr. Schlemmer, the explorer, speaks Russian, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Polish, Swedish, Arabic, and ancient as well as modern Greek. Edmund Yates thinks that in the big commercial and manufacturing cities of America, of which Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis are types, Sara Bernhardt would not draw one hundred and fifty dollar houses.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The Zulu Campaign Not Yet Ended.

LIEUTENANT CAREY VINDICATED.

Burial of Dr. Mosely at Zermatt.

CHOLERA IN BELGIUM.

Death of an English Missionary in Africa.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, August 24, 1879. The Paris Figaro publishes a special despatch from Brussels announcing that cholera has appeared at Ostend and in Western Flanders.

The Paris Eclair says M. Gambetta will shortly have an interview with Signor Cairoli, the Italian Premier, and proceed to England in the latter part of August.

King Alfonso will return to La Granja on Tuesday, where he will hold a council. Señors Silvela and Magela will probably be appointed Ambassadors to Vienna to solicit the hand of the Archduchess Marie Christine.

It rained again yesterday with great severity in England. The floods in Oxfordshire are the highest ever known in summer. The Oxford race course is inundated, and a great many persons are rowing over the course in boats.

The Paris Patrie states that an interview was held on Friday in France between the Count de Chambord and leading legitimists, at which it was decided to pursue a policy of temporization. This announcement lacks confirmation. The interview is not mentioned by legitimist journals.

The London Missionary Society has received a telegram from Aden announcing that Dr. Mullens, formerly the Foreign Secretary of that society, died of peritonitis on the 10th of July. Dr. Mullens had gone on his own urgent request to assist in establishing a mission on Lake Tanganyika.

LIEUTENANT CAREY'S VINDICATION.

The Times announces that Lieutenant Carey, in addition to the official notification of the reversal of the sentence of the court martial in his case, has received a letter from the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, reviewing the circumstances of the death of the Prince Imperial, and concluding with the opinion that after the surprise of the reconnoitering party by the Zulus, resistance was impossible and retreat imperative.

ENGLAND'S LABOR AND TRADE.

The reduction of five per cent in the wages of the calico weavers at Oldham came quietly into force on Friday. The weavers are aware that trade is so bad that opposition to the reduction is useless. It is believed that the spinners will also yield to the reduction, although they express much dissatisfaction. The Oldham machine manufacturers have agreed to reduce the wages of weavers about 8 1/2 per cent. Three thousand operatives will be affected by the reduction. Ten thousand looms are engaged in this branch of trade, in which there has not hitherto been any reduction of wages. Other reductions are pending in the Glossop and Todmorden districts. The Manchester Guardian, in an article reviewing the general position of the cotton manufacturing industry, says—"The winter will be one of the most severe experienced for some time past, and the position of operatives will be considerably aggravated if they have to suffer another reduction. Some of the manufacturers state that the only alternative of closing the factories will be another reduction of ten per cent in the wages of the operatives."

THE MATTERHORN DISASTER.

BURIAL OF DR. MOSELY, OF ZERMATT, IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT ZERMATT. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, August 23, 1879.

Mr. Matthews, president of the Alpine Club, writes from Zermatt, Switzerland, saying that the remains of Dr. William O. Mosely, Jr., of Boston, who met his death recently in the Alps, have been buried in the churchyard of the English church at Zermatt, beside victims of former accidents on the Matterhorn, and that his effects have been forwarded to the American Consul at Geneva. A full account of the catastrophe shows that Dr. Mosely had been complaining of the restraint of the rope throughout the excursion, and had with difficulty been persuaded from releasing himself twenty minutes' walk from the hut the rope was taken off. Dr. Mosely shortly afterward, refusing the guide's proffered help, endeavored to vault over a projecting rock, stumbled and fell into the snow beneath, down which he slid on his back, almost succeeding in stopping himself with his elbows. But the surface of the snow was unfortunately frozen. His body was found 2,000 feet below where the accident happened.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

A ZULU THIEF ON THE WARPATH—ENGLISH TROOPS RECALLED TO THE FRONT. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, August 23, 1879.

The Times publishes a despatch from Newcastle, South Africa, dated August 3, which says that one tribe of Zulus who have not yet felt the brunt of war are massing toward Zululane. A detachment of a corps of British troops which was under orders to return home is being hurried against them.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SECOCOENI—A CHIEF STILL FRIENDLY TO CETWAYO.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, according to the news from Durban, recently ordered Colonel Lanyon to suspend further hostilities against Secocoeni, believing it politic, pending the settlement of Zulu affairs, to give that chief the least possible reason for sympathy with Cetwayo, who might attempt a junction with Secocoeni. The forces, before acting against the chief, were withdrawn from the patrol of the Transvaal border. Sir Garnet's action was condemned at the time, Secocoeni being an enemy of long standing. The reasons for Sir Garnet Wolseley resuming the campaign against the chief are hinted at by the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph—"First and foremost, the chief Secocoeni has to be subdued, for not only is he the leading Transvaal chief, but he is the accomplice and tool of Cetwayo, who is in close communication with him, and upon whom the latter can fall back in case he retreats from Zululand; and should the Zulus once get into the caves and fastnesses of the Zululand mountains it would require the whole British army to tackle them. The country inhabited by Secocoeni—the watershed of the Oliphants and Crocodile rivers and the region of the Zululand mountains, which country is strictly Transvaal territory—is also in the direct line of route for the railway and highway between Pretoria and Delagoa Bay—the outlet for the Transvaal and the finest harbor in South Africa—and it is therefore an absolute necessity, if

the interests of the Transvaal are taken into consideration, that Secocoeni and his myrmidons should be shorn of their barbarous power."

[From the London Letter.]

LOLD CHELMSFORD'S OPPORTUNITY.

It is well known that, immediately on Sir Garnet Wolseley's appointment, Lord Chelmsford's brother, the Lord Justice of Appeal, sent a telegram by special steamer from Madeira apprising Lord Chelmsford of the fact and urging him to do something at all hazards. What was the result? Instead of waiting for a few days longer, which after these months of delay he might well have done, for the proper development of his plans—which were that General Crealock should make a flank attack with his brigade so as to catch the Zulu army in a trap and utterly rout it—he makes a precipitate advance, snatches a partial and transitory success, immediately afterward making an undignified retreat, and all this to serve simply his own private interests and thwart those of Sir Garnet. If this is not so, then the other horn of the dilemma presents itself. After all, this great Zulu army was a mere windbag, which one well organized brigade of English troops, properly led, could pierce and dissipate, and all this waste of men and treasure is due to the incompetency of Lord Chelmsford himself. Sir Garnet Wolseley has, it appears, some work still to do. He will not find it easy to lay hands on Cetwayo, and until the Zulu King is secured the war cannot be said to be at an end. But it now enters upon a practically new phase, and will degenerate into a guerrilla warfare of a very troublesome kind.

GENERAL GRANT'S JOURNEY.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND FESTIVITIES IN YOKOHAMA—VISIT TO AN ANCIENT SHRINE—THE LOOCHOO QUESTION. YOKOHAMA, July 29, 1879.

Entertainments in honor of General Grant continue to occupy public attention. Since last account he has visited various colleges, and pronounced the cadets of the military school as promising a body as any similar seen by him in Europe. He witnessed the annual ceremony of the opening of the principal river of Tokio, which consisted of a brilliant night congregation of illuminated boats, and the most successful of all displays in his honor, a theatrical performance especially prepared. On July 17 General Grant and party went to the shrine of Iyeyasu, the founder of the great Tokugawa family, at Nikko, a famous and sacred resort 100 miles in the interior. They return early in August. Their future movements are undetermined, but it is supposed that the party will visit the Hakone Mountains and Baths Fuyugawa (Japan's highest mountain); Kamakura, the ancient capital, and sail for home the end of August. A still more elaborate entertainment awaits him on his return from the country.

THE LOOCHOO QUESTION.

General Grant finds himself burdened with unexpected questions in relation to Eastern policy. During his visit to North China both Prince Kung and the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, laid before him their side of the Loochoo controversy, asking him to use his influence with Japan to prevent a serious misunderstanding between the two Empires. The General is believed to have replied that the other side would doubtless express themselves as strongly for their standpoint when heard, and though a rupture would be lamented by all observers, he did not see that he had any right to interfere. The Japanese authorities on hearing this took great pains to prepare a documentary vindication of their claims, which has been submitted for the ex-President's inspection by the Cabinet. This appearance of over-anxiety does not commend itself strongly to spectators generally, Japan's supremacy over the Loochoo Islands being so plainly defined and thoroughly established as to need no superfluous demonstration. But the circumstances are interesting as showing the weight attached to General Grant's influence and the favorable view taken of that gentleman by both governments.

RUMORS ABOUT THE LOOCHOO MEDIATION—PUBLIC OPINION IN HONG KONG.

HONG KONG, July 17, 1879.

Advices from Peking state that strenuous efforts were made by foreign agents to excite a hostile feeling against Japan in the Loochoo affair; that China is not disposed to take active steps of any kind, but listens willingly to the schemes proposed by outsiders. It is not believed that the Peking government contemplates asserting any authority over Loochoo, but it is thought possible that it will enter into lengthy discussions with a view of keeping the question open as long as possible.

CABLE NOTES.

A fire at Soña on Friday night destroyed the artillery barracks and much war material. The Times' despatch from Vienna says that the ground to be occupied by the Austrians in the Novibazar district does not extend twelve leagues beyond the River Lim.

The Turko-Hellenic Boundary Commission held its first sitting at Constantinople on August 22. Safvet Pacha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, will fix the date of the next meeting.

William Elliott, of Blyth, the Tyneside sculler, has challenged Robert W. Boyd to row a race over the Thames course for £200 a side, the match to take place six weeks after the race between Boyd and John Higgins, which will come off on the Thames on the 30th of September.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

HONG KONG, July 17, 1879.

A determination is loudly expressed in the capital to maintain the Chinese position in Kashgar and meet Russian approaches with a determined resistance if needed.

Recent traders' reports from Shanghai show a great diminution in British transactions, while American commerce was nearly doubled in the past year.

Great praise is awarded to the Chinese government for extensive improvements in lighthouses, buoys, &c., all along the coast.

YOKOHAMA, July 29, 1879.

Great excitement was caused by the breaking of quarantine by the German merchant ship Hesperia, setting under the orders of the German Minister and consuls.

An epidemic is raging in southern ports which a majority of physicians pronounce Asiatic cholera, though one or two regard it differently. Of its fatal effects none doubt. Quarantine, which has been imposed at Yokohama, is fully respected only by the United States Envoy. The British Envoy overlooks it and substitutes a process of his own invention, notwithstanding the remonstrance and protest of the Japanese government. The German Envoy utterly disregards it, bringing in German vessels protected by a man-of-war's boat, and landing passengers and cargo by means of boats of the same description. Diplomatic complications are consequently anticipated, but the proverbial lack of firmness of the Japanese government is apparent in all measures relating thereto thus far taken.

THE AMERICAN TREATY.

The question of the authorship of the final clause in the recently negotiated treaty between Japan and the United States has been revived by the receipt of renewed positive assurance from Washington that Secretary Everts claims it as his own. Notwithstanding this assurance Mr. Yoshida, who was recently Japanese Minister to the United States, persists in stating that he is responsible for its insertion, having received orders to that effect from his superiors here. The contradiction is probably unintentional, but causes considerable comment.