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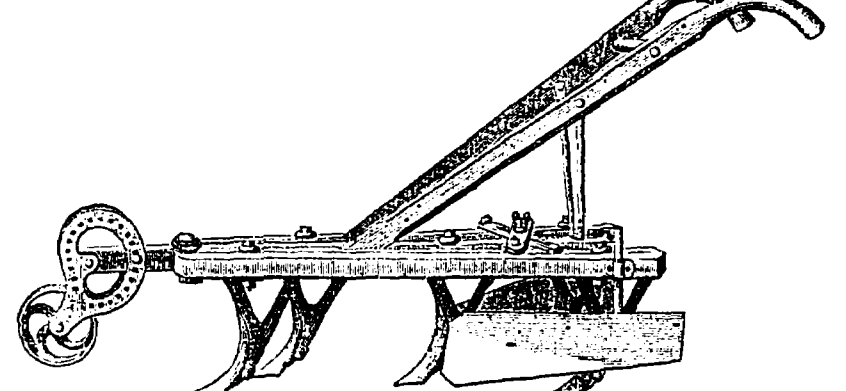
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THE WAR IN ZULULAND.
Present Disposition of the Army—Making Ready for the Advance on Ulundi.
 Telegraphic despatches from Madras acquaint us with Lord Chelmsford's dispositions for the opening of the campaign. As we have already anticipated, he will advance in two columns, one under Major-General Hope Crealock, C.B., moving by the coast road, having Durban as its base; the other, under the personal command of Lord Chelmsford, moving in from the northwest, with Utrecht as its base.
 General Crealock's division will be formed of three brigades, under Colonels Pearson, Pemberton and Law. The 1st Brigade will consist of the 3rd Buffs, the 88th Connaught Rangers, and the 99th Foot; the 2nd Brigade will comprise the 57th, the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles and 91st Highlanders; the 3rd will have a battery of Royal Artillery, a naval brigade 700 strong, with four guns and some Gatlings, Barrow's Horse, and a native contingent attached to it. Prior to an advance, posts will be established at the Amatukulu and Inyazane River. Col. Glyn, C.B., with the 1st Battalion 24th, now reinforced to its ordinary strength, will hold Helpmakaar and Rorke's Drift.
 Lord Chelmsford at Kambula will have General Newdegate's Division, consisting of the 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion 24th, the 58th and 94th Regiments, with M and N Batteries, 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, Wood's Brigade of the 13th and 90th Light Infantry, Tremlett's Battery of Artillery, and Butler's Light Horse. Major-General Marshall's Cavalry Brigade will also be attached to Lord Chelmsford's column, and will contain the King's Dragoon Guards, 17th Lancers, and Russell's Horse. Major-General the Hon. Hugh Clifford, V.C., C.B., will remain in command at the base of operations, having as his senior Staff officer Major T. Butler, C.B.
 Some little time must elapse before any further advance can be made. The resources of the colony will be taxed to their utmost to provide for the wants of an army of close on 20,000 men, and the transport organization will require the most careful supervision before a move can be contemplated.
 It may be urged (says the Times) that the retirement from Ekowe places us much in the same position that we occupied prior to the opening of the campaign. Such is not the case. Lord Chelmsford and Cetewayo have measured swords, have tested each other's power, and know full well the course that now must be adopted—the one to advance slowly and with caution, avoiding all chance of night surprise by the construction of fortified camps, in judiciously selecting spots; the other, if indeed he does not surrender before renewing the arbitrament of battle, falling back and so entangling his enemy in the wooded mountain recesses of the Umvolosi country. We commenced the campaign with 6,000 British troops, with an inadequate artillery and without cavalry. Our enemy's forces were then estimated at 40,000 men—truly long odds even for Englishmen to fight against! Now we have 14,000 well-equipped British soldiers on the border of Zululand, with 30 guns and two regiments of cavalry exclusive of a valuable rough-and-ready mounted volunteer force. It must be conceded that Cetewayo's losses have amounted to fully 6,000 men since the commencement of the war. These have not been filled up. These odds, consequently, have been considerably reduced. Recent actions have shown our foes that mere numbers cannot avail against skillful handling. There is no doubt that Lord Chelmsford's columns are large enough to prevent their being overwhelmed. Our men have gained sufficient confidence in themselves, their weapons, and all their leaders to make the issue of the campaign a matter of certainty that, even in the open, the British soldier will prove more than a match for his dusky enemy. The campaign is about to open on a third act. It may well be longer than its predecessors, which closed at Isandlana and Ekowe, but that it will be completely successful there is no reason to doubt.

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 Aug 27, 1879. Baltimore, Md

Gingholovo on the other, ready to march on into Zululand, there will, as at present arranged, remain protecting British territories barely a single European battalion, broke up into some half-dozen detachments, with no other potentiality than defence on their own respective positions.
 Lord Chelmsford, from Durban, cannot reach Cetewayo's kraal under a fortnight, no matter how he presses on, but the Zulus, from the Tugela, can reach Maritzburg or Durban in twenty-four hours, and everything intervening, save the posts here and there, left at the mercy of their raid. Meanwhile, the troops of Newdegate's division are studding the long line of march between Durban and their place of final concealment at Durban. It is expected that the last infantry regiment will reach the latter point about the end of the month. The cavalry are behind. Marshall's brigade is expected to reach Lady-smith on the 10th of May, and Durban is several more marches.
 The 20th of May is spoken of as the date when the division will be ready to cut drift from Durban on its career of invasion, but even should nothing compel an infraction of the present arrangements the march can scarcely begin so soon. Crealock's division is to concentrate at Gingholovo, some twenty miles north from the Lower Tugela, and about the same distance from the sea. It will remain there for a time clearing the country in front and on the left flank, and then advance towards the Umvolosi River, whence it is intended a forward movement on Ulundi is designed to be made in accordance with the progress of the other divisions communicated as best it may be. The proverbial hazards of combinations are intensified indefinitely under such conditions. Meanwhile Ekowe having been abandoned, thus nullifying the benefit of the advance, and thus far throwing away the prestige of its defence, the force that held and relieved it has been withdrawn to Gingholovo, where General Crealock has about 2,000 men; of these 200 are reported down with a bad form of dysentery. He, with the remainder of the division, is on the Lower Tugela, about Forts Pearson and Tenedos, the latter of which is being enlarged. The intention is to build a bridge across the Tugela. Crealock's communications between the Tugela and Gingholovo are very precarious, the road sometimes clear for convoys, at other times beset by flying bands of Zulus. For the present Crealock is delayed in his concentration at Gingholovo for want of transport. He has sixty ox waggons standing idle for want of oxen, of which he requires 600. Oxen are scarce in the colony, and transport officers are made freely as far as the frontier, but the owners will not hire out teams for Zululand, insisting on purchase with the waggons at £20 per ox, and £150 per wagon. The cute Natal colonists, if the war brings them risk, are determined to thrive financially, and famine prices reign for everything.
 The transport difficulty occasions much anxiety. Martial law is desiderated by the military authorities conferring the right to requisition, and the civilian authorities are inclined to comply. So it will probably come into effect, but no martial law will hinder the black drivers from bolting from duty in their reluctance to enter Zululand.
 Another transport problem involved is the necessity for carrying all supplies with a moving force. As soon as the concentration points are abandoned beyond, there is not a depot for maintaining the current of supplies and sheltering casualties; so each division will march accompanied by supplies for two months, besides transport for the sick and wounded, which must be brought along. The reserve ammunition and other supplies along for five thousand foot soldiers for two months will extend a distance of two and a half miles. The rest of the train will be nearly as long, and remember that adequate protection will have to be afforded against a Zulu rush from adjacent cover. You will then understand some of the difficulties and risks in our path in transporting alone.

EDWARD HANLAN.
What the Timesiders Think of the Canadian Sculler—His Victory Over Hanlan—A Bitter Pill—Hanlan Makes a Speech—Betting on the Counting Championship Race with Elliott.
 [Correspondence of the New York Herald.]
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, May 8, 1879.
 The Newcastle people have not yet finished laughing over the manner in which Hanlan trifled with his unfortunate opponent in the late race, and the most startling tales are told about the American champion's extraordinary performance by the imaginative sportsmen of Newcastle. We know how Hanlan frequently stopped during the race to admire the scenery and smile upon the crowds, how he floated along on the tide when the water became uncomfortable, how he calmly drew in his oars and sponged out his boat, and how he lazily paddled home a winner, while Hanlan hadn't another breath in his body. But these little matters shrink to insignificance before the real facts, as vouched for by trustworthy eyewitnesses, who assert that Hanlan went ashore and got a glass of beer at a waterside drinking saloon, after which he took a few strokes and was soon three lengths ahead; and soon after he drew in his sculls and took a short nap, only to awake and again rush ahead; finally, he went ashore and walked to Blyden, where he telegraphed to the Marquis of Lorne that he was a sure winner, and then returned just in time to get a lead of four lengths at the finish. These are only a few of the stories that are going about, and some of them should be received with caution. The wags are joking Elliott about his coming race and the possibility of more amusement over Hanlan's audacious tricks. The English champion says little, but during an interview with him the other evening he grimly remarked, in his indescribable Northumbrian dialect, "Whether I win or lose, I'll take odds I don't give him time to mop his boat out."

THE WAR IN ZULULAND.
 It is impossible to imagine a more critical situation than that now existing around the frontier of Zululand. It is no exaggeration to say that British territory from the mouth of the Tugela to the river Pongolo lies at the mercy of the Zulus. One of our divisions is compulsorily stationary on and beyond the Lower Tugela. From the Lower Tugela to Rorke's Drift a hundred miles of the frontier lies uncovered save for some detachments of unreliable natives, and one company of Natal police. Three companies of the 24th hold Rorke's Drift necessarily wholly on the defensive, and another handful are behind Rorke's Drift at Helpmakaar. At Durban, further round, are two companies of the 24th and eight guns, also necessarily confined to the defensive. Further north is a gap till Colonel Wood's positions are reached. Col. Wood at Kambula fails to cover Utrecht and the vicinity.
 News from Pretoria indicates that the Zulus have learned military wisdom from military experience. They are no longer easying to hur, themselves on the deadly breechloaders. Their new *not d'ordre* is to avoid the encampments and armed detachments, carry intervening defenceless territory, carrying away cattle and property. Two large detachments of Zulus are reported as already at this work, and the Utrecht district is said to have suffered severely. If the Zulus extend these tactics they may wreck the whole colony before we are prepared to protect it; but, indeed, Lord Chelmsford's strategic scheme provides only for the invasion of Zululand, and elaborately denudes the colony of the means of defence. When his divisions shall have concentrated respectively at Durban on the one flank, and

ago their greater use of the sliding seat, the swivel rowlocks, their broad-bladed sculls, etc., were quietly sneered at and called "peculiar notions." The idea of a stroke of from 26 to 30 being more efficacious than 30 to 40 was considered little short of insanity. But when Ross defeated Emmett without turning a hair there was considerable consternation and the reason for the Canadian's victory was eagerly sought for. It was easily found. The "Yankee notion" of swivel rowlocks was the cause of it, and immediately everybody rushed off and got swivel rowlocks. Hanlon put them on his boat, Elliott on his. Swivel rowlocks were discussed the length of the Tyne and the Thames, and the sporting papers discoursed learnedly upon the great invention which, it was believed, had carried Ross to victory. But now it is a very different song. Swivel rowlocks are seen to be only the means to an end and that all the English scullers' preconceived ideas about the art of boat-rowing must be completely upset in order to account for the fact that after the first few strokes Hanlan played with the Tyne sculler and could easily have won the race by a long half to three quarters of a mile.
 A BITTER PILL.
 It is a bitter pill, but let it be said that the rowing men swallow it gracefully. The Newcastle Chronicle remarks:—Hanlan's twenty-eight strokes to the minute were more effective than Hawdon's thirty-six per minute. We cannot believe it possible that any other sculler on the Tyne, rowing in the Tyne style, could afford to do such a thing with Hanlon. Throughout the race the contrast in the two styles was vastly dissimilar. The long sweep of the Canadian, combined with the wonderful way in which he creeps up to his work and knits his body together for the pull through when he gets hold of the water, stood out distinctly from the short stroke, in comparison, taken by Hanlon. The Canadian sculls with broader blades, with much shorter length of outboard of sculls, and proportionally shorter inboard than our Tyne men now commonly use, but he brings his stretchers much nearer to him, does all the early work from the hips and brings in the arm power at the finish of a stroke, which is, perhaps, longer in its sweep than ever Chambers' was. Unquestionably he is an accomplished sculler and a perfect waterman, the latter acquirement having doubtless been attained by his early experiences at Toronto Island. Hanlan is a man that trails himself; metes out the amount of work both on land and water he has to do every day, and from the slight personal acquaintance we have had of him we should think that a keen intelligence guides him in the thousand and one little considerations of training.
 BETTING.
 Some important betting has taken place here on the coming race; \$2,000 to \$1,000 have been laid on Hanlan in one bet, and another gentleman holds \$1,500 at the same rate of odds on Hanlan. An offer of \$5,000 to \$2,500 on Hanlan was refused, but a backer of Elliott offered to take \$5,000 to \$2,000, which the Canadians in turn declined to lay.
 HANLAN MAKES A SPEECH.
 Hanlan, the American sculler, had a benefit Tuesday night at the New Tyne Concert Hall, where he is giving nightly exhibitions of Indian club exercises. Before the performance, the curtain rose, disclosing on the stage Edward Hanlan, William Elliott, Wallace Ross, F. A. Plaidist, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Chris Barrass and John Higgins. The American Champion was introduced by the chairman, Mr. Vivian, and the audience gave him a most enthusiastic reception. Hanlan begged to be excused from making a speech as he had a cold, but he assured the audience that he was sincerely grateful for the kind way in which they had received him. He said he regretted the absence of Mr. Hawdon, and here the champion showed great embarrassment and finished abruptly amid tremendous cheering.

Special Notice.
 We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated of the Piano and Musicians in regard to the New York Piano, which for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be unsurpassed by any maker. That a considerable number of the London Musical Record says that even there Albert Weber stands in the front rank of all manufacturers. They are used by a list of the most eminent Artists and Musicians by all great musicians and by the leading Concertists in the United States. The great pianist, Mr. Louis Hyde-King, says "The Weber Piano is the finest instrument I ever played my fingers on." The Continental judges say "They were the finest Pianos they had ever heard or seen." Many of our leading citizens are taking advantage of the present opportunity to procure them before the advance in duties adds so much to their price. Sold wholesale at the New York Piano Co.'s Store, 133 St. James street.
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 By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of this selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has prepared our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We are continually being attacked by colds, which, if not given prompt attention, may lead to permanent injury. Epps' Cocoa is a most valuable and economical article, and is sold by all the Grocers and Chemists, 48 Throgmorton street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England.
Pulmonary Consumption arises from a decline or deficiency of vitality in the natural *bioplasm*, or germinal matter, and this deficiency manifests itself not only in a general wasting or atrophy of the whole body, but also in a peculiar degeneration, chiefly in the lungs and lymphatic system, of portions of this *bioplasm* into a sluggish, lowly, yet proliferating matter, which, instead of maintaining the nutrition and integrity of the tissues (which is the natural office of *bioplasm*), chokes them, and deprives them with a gradual which is more or less prone to decay, and eventually involves them also in its own disintegration and destruction.
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TO OUR AGENTS.
 Any of our local agents or other representatives of this paper having monies paid towards subscriptions to the EVENING POST and TRUTH WITNESS, will please forward the amounts immediately on receipt from the subscriber. We then can pass it at once to the credit of the subscriber, and thus prevent the unpleasant mistake of sending accounts to those who have already paid.
 A perfect fossil specimen of the archæopteryx, the most ancient bird of which there is any knowledge extant, and which by some is considered the connecting link between birds and reptiles, was recently purchased by a professor in Gené, Switzerland, for \$6,000. The first specimen discovered is in the British Museum, but it is imperfect.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK.
The Programme Prepared for the Ceremonies of Dedication on the 25th Instant.
 The beautiful stained windows of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, on Fifth avenue, were illuminated last night, and the pealing organ, accompanying the choral service, indicated the rehearsal for the coming dedication on the 25th inst. The musical programme includes two choirs in the chancel, under the leadership of the organist, W. F. Pechor, and Father Young. In the gallery an orchestra will assist the grand organ. The celebrant will be Cardinal McCloskey; the assistant priest, Father Quinn; the first deacon of honor, Father Donnelly; deacon of the mass, Dr. McGlynn; sub-deacon of the mass, Father McGeen; first master of ceremonies, Father Kearney; second master of ceremonies, Father Farley. The morning dedication sermon will be by Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, and the evening sermon by Bishop Keane, of West Virginia.
 Archbishops from all parts of the United States have been invited to participate, and are expected to assist in the ceremonies. The morning service will begin at 10 o'clock. A procession of about two hundred priests, acolytes, chanters and sanctuary boys will enter the cathedral from the sanctuary and pass down the central aisle, accompanied by appropriate music. The sanctuary choir of one hundred and fifty will join in this procession. Then the Archbishop and Bishops in cope and mitre, each attended by a chaplain. Last will come the Cardinal and his suite, with cross-bearer, deacon of honor, deacons of the mass and other attendants.
 Passing down the middle aisle out of the front entrance, the head of the line will turn to the south, pass along the front wall of the cathedral towards Fifth street. At the front entrance the Cardinal will give the first blessing. The entire procession will then move around the south part of the cathedral, through Fifth street and Madison avenue to Fifth avenue back to the main entrance, thus making a complete circuit of the building, while the choir chants the "Miserere" and the Cardinal blesses the walls. Then the procession will enter the main aisles, the sanctuary choir chanting the litany of the saints. The chapel of the Blessed Virgin will be entered on the Gospel side of the grand altar and the members of the procession will be seated within the sanctuary. The Cardinal and suite will kneel at the grand altar during the singing of the litany. Then the Cardinal will bless the grand altar and sanctuary, and pass around the cathedral blessing the interior, while the Psalms of the Blessing are chanted alternately by the choir and the suite. The grand Pontifical High Mass will be sung, the dedication sermon being delivered at the end of the first gospel. The morning service will close with the Te Deum.—New York Sun.

A Fearful Leap.
 PROSPECT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., May 21.—At 2:40 p.m. to-day, as previously announced, Harlan, P. Peer made his unprecedented leap from Suspension Bridge into the surging river beneath, a distance of 192 feet. A scaffold four feet long had been erected near the centre of the bridge and projected over it. There were about 1,000 spectators scattered in viewing distance along both sides of the bank and on the bridge. Peer came forward, bare-headed, mounted the platform, was dressed in tights, a wide rubber life-preserver of his own construction fastened around him, reaching from the hips up under his arm-pits, funnel-shaped, so as not to prevent his velocity or hinder his actions in the water, a sponge tied over his mouth and nose and two smaller ones stuffed in both ears, a leather shoulder suspender with two small brass rings attached just above the shoulder, fastened to these was a fine brass wire coiled on a roller to assist him in keeping his equilibrium; crossing his legs he adjusted a wide elastic band just above his knees and another across his insteps to keep his feet from spreading. When all was ready he let himself through a square hole in the platform, suspended by his hands, when he let go and made his fearful drop, occupying 33 seconds. Three boats were in the river waiting to pick him up. One manned by Conroy (guide) was the first to reach him and conveyed him safely and uninjured to the shore. On interviewing him after his feat, he said he felt no fear. After striking the water he sank some 11 feet, when an undercurrent in the river threw him on his back and carried him some 50 feet, when he arose to the surface, being under water two seconds. He is 34 years of age, weighs 140 pounds, five feet one inch high, is of slim build and pleasant appearance, with determination in his countenance. His father is a Prussian, and his mother an Irish woman, resides at Teeterville, is married and has one child. He got his first idea of jumping when a sailor, seven years ago, in the Caribbean Sea, accidentally being knocked off a topmast into the sea, a distance of 108 feet. After that in Milwaukee, being accidentally thrown from a vessel's mast 62 feet; and not being injured in these falls, he jumped from Watson & Co.'s elevator, Milwaukee, a distance of 72 feet, turning over twice in his descent. This was his last jump till to-day. There are no jumps recorded to exceed this. The next is Sam. Patch's jump at Niagara Falls of 142 feet in 1829. Peer intends to repeat the feat to-day at the same place on the 4th of July next. He walked to the Prospect House this afternoon to make arrangements with a number of prominent railroad men for a series of excursions.
A Dilapidated Place.
 Of all the dirty military rookeries in and around this old fortress city, we certainly believe it is the Citadel of Quebec. We happened yesterday, in company with several merchants of Gaspe and Bouaventure, to visit this locality, and after viewing the place, felt ashamed of it, compared to its look when the British troops garrisoned the place. The walls are crumbling down, the wooden frames around the earth works are in a rotten state, while the rooms in which they dwell abound with rats and vermin under the floors. If the authorities at Ottawa could afford time to inspect the quarters of the men, the roads and avenues, and all the buildings in the Citadel, it would be in the interest of the young men of this country, who have to dwell there during a military training of about three or six months, during which time they are apt to catch cold and die from the effects of improper air and quarters, which are so necessary and requisite in military matters. Our visit to the Citadel was discouraging to guests, who felt that the authorities ought to keep the place in better order, if not for the comfort of the officers and men, at least for visitors, who come from the most remote regions to visit our Canadian Gibraltar.—Quebec Telegram.
 Two pupils in a Sunday school at Nodaway, Mo., quarrelled in church, and went out together to a field near by, where one killed the other.