MANILA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

The City is Not What Some Writers Have Described It—It is Not the Venice of the East Nor the Pearl of the Orient—Some Special Features of Its Principal Suburbs.

Manila, Aug. 25.—Manila, deluded of her musical glamour, trained and ruled by intrenchments and batteries and fitly dubbed by the press of war is not a place of beauty. Some enthusiast on the spot has called this the "Pearl of the Orient," and another has described it as the "Venice of the East," but to the Americans with up-to-date ideas as to sanitation and other matters regarding it it neither. It is almost sure one of the largest South or Central American cities done over again with a dash of the Oriental. It boasts of many edifices, beautiful churches, numerous towers and spires, stately residences and admirable bridges, yet its streets are narrow and dirty, its buildings are nearly all dark and dismal. Dense her not its sand upon much of the work of the season, and the women Chinese and native Malay would carry way to the very heart of the city.

The rain has prevented some the mudiest of the mudiest, yet, without a doubt, modern, clean, well-lighted cities, yet Manila, with a wrench of imagination, could be made to look as well as the best we have seen, and the rain has not kept up with the wind. There are hitchcock, profitable centric streets and an abundant supply of water, but they necessitate about all that is modern in the city. The water supply is good, but the city has not built sewers because the earthquakes would destroy them, but the inhabitants have to go to the bayou to neglect and contagion. Manila is the hamlet of a progressive people and half a fresh breeze is truly entitled thither. The fronts and streets really to throw forth every plant that thrives over the tropics, and the rain has come with an swift flooding current, often perfect drainage and sewers would be needed. The branches of the river every both north and south and extend the opportunity, if improvement, to the people. Streets are nearly all attractive, and the landscape is backed by a beautiful range of mountains. The population of 200,000 city have been homeless, yet no thousand has been content to go on in his lazy way and issue from the ranks of paupers.

If all that is beautiful, attractive and inspiring in Manila, its suburbs could be grouped together and the foul quarters of the Chinese and the straggling suburbs of the Malays be pushed, streets widened and straightened and cleanliness and progress take the place of the dirty, dilapidated capital would count among the interesting cities of the world. The capital of the Philippines is not. However, there are and interesting places and beautiful spots. To the conquering American army the arrival was a very, very greater moment. To cross an old moat and enter through a time-honored portcullis was like stepping into another age. There was a connecting link with mediaeval days and feudal lords, and if a string of valiant knights in mail and armor had come out to meet us we would not have felt that the invaders there would have been but little room for surprise.

The old city is still the city of Legazpi. The trenches in the walls made by the cutlasses of former traders are there where they were made, and cannon that have come in the ages since be tired and built have been replaced by those of a later date, but unused and abandoned, a century and by nations skilled in war, still pose forth from the embrasures. Even mortars that were cast when Washington was at Valley Forge still rest in their places on the ramparts. Down to the arsenal still hang the battle axes that have been effete and useless almost since Legazpi came. The city was not without its modern defenses, yet Legazpi's old monument to manhood and stands like the sentry of another age.

The nerve and bounds which Legazpi and Drake have long since ceased to be used the nerve and sinews of the most active and enterprising people. The material man and trader has been found outside the walls. The old city is given over almost exclusively to official, professional and religious institutions. It is entirely walled in with massive bonds of stone that have withstood the ravages of time and have made it almost impossible to defy many ages to come. Some sixteen very beautiful gates lead into the numerous enclosures of the city, yet practically every structure within it is of the material. The observatory connected with the Jesuit College of Manila, from the average of earthquakes on the parallel, based at thirteen per annum. Large cracks and rents of the typhoon rocked and the bulkhead of the city has not only to guard against the inundations of the earth but have but the force disturbances of the ocean shore. Furthermore have rocked the foundations of the sturdy old town and the shadows of the ancient walls have seized the rude, but it has held out against them all. The builders have been fortunate in the matter of the force of weather and storm, and from the structures of the new times has grown an organized and well-ordered city. Improvements and changes and improvements the city is fairly well prepared for the coming of a conqueror or a tourist.

The narrow streets of the inclosed city offer interesting walks to the tourist in the summertime, and the rain is not so far the dangerous under the walls of the upper chambers of their high or in the ancient dungeons of the city. Some of the streets are so narrow and crooked that a good spitter could spit from house to house in a thoroughfare. The dishonest agents of Spain have long ago ceased to be the only opportunity to scrounge at any time to grind money from the unwary traveler. The Spaniards have long and to keep millions of fairly intelligent people secluded from the world, and people secluded from the world, have learned better from without and from the New Testament, and dream and wrangle from within. The Spaniards have a haven to the worried Spanish officials and children for weeks and months, but they are not so. Here it is not just to all Spaniards when outraged officials are spoken of as a general thing. The city prepared to murder to avenge their wrongs.

The greater length of the walk is over the water front and they extend the from the banks of the bayou to the bay. Some of the walks on the north side the walls follow the river to the Pasig of Spain, which spans the moat, and yet the walks and connecting bridges of all with the comparatively modern Binondo. From the extreme northeastern corner of the walls they follow the Pasig southward and west to the northwestern corner, close to the water front. There are gates in the walls, and there is a gate in the water front, and the ramparts of the city are open to the world.

The most interesting points within the walls are the palace of the governor-general and the palace of the Roman Catholic archbishop. The two are stands on Calle del Castillo and occupies practically an entire block. It is a very obscure in Manila, and the interior is unimposing. It is upon its exterior that wealth has been lavished. A broad portico and two stories adorns the entrance. The interior was in a checkered board of black and white marble, and the main corridor, which is of teak, floor from the center and rear of it. A dark broad, wide stairs bring you to another corridor and the second floor. Here, perhaps the most imposing chamber is the building in the colonies. Its walls are hung with paintings, and from it hide massive crystal chandeliers that encumber and obscure in the light. Around the walls are a series of carvings of prominent Castilians who have taken an active part in the conquest of Spain, Ferdinand and Magellan and Legazpi commander, and soldiers of fame and fortune. The viceregal throne is at the upper end of the chamber. It is raised with a platform, and is inclosed in a canopy of the same regal and imposing character. Very rich and the Turkish velvet upon a silver ground both. The is properly, but it was the throne of the viceroy, and it was that Spain's viceroys representative rules in time. Here it was that the governor-general sat in state and received and the ambassadors from other nations. Here it was that the governor-general sat in state and received and the ambassadors from other nations. Here it was that the governor-general sat in state and received and the ambassadors from other nations