CORRESPONDENCE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

GEORGIA.

Money Scarcity-Growth of Atlanta-New Rotel, Railroad Depot, &c.—The Coming Fair-Gambling-The Varieties-Crops, &cc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, June 28, 1870. "Money has never been so tight or so scarce as it is now, since the surrender," is the universal cry from the mountains to the seaboard. Planters, mochanics, merchants of all classes and degrees, utter and repeat it so that, having heard it so frequently, and knowing by experience that I cannot collect a cent due to me, while every one to whom I owe anything duns me unmercifully, I. should feel fully justifled in stating that money is so "tight and scarce," were it not that I find in this wonderful city that gigantic enterprises, requiring heaps of cash, are actively prosecuted, and other gigantic enterprises, requiring other heaps of cash, are about to be commenced.

THE GROWTH OF ATLANTA I do not know, for I have not examined recently HAYDN'S Dictionary, the exact figures which represent the sum of the wonders of the world, but if Atlanta is not counted among them, it ought to be. Any one who passed through here five years ago and were to return today, would unhesitatingly admit the justice of this remark. In the Spring of 1865, the Masonic Hall, a couple of churches, and not exceeding half a dozen dwelling-houses, were the only buildings which had not been destroyed. Now the number of buildings is more than twice as great as it was before the war, and their superiority in size and in quality makes their value fully four times as great as it was before the city was burned. On every hand and in every direction solid, costly and handsome improvements are being mode, and though everywhere else the scarcity of money is apparent, here there seems to be no lack of currency, or if there is, credit must be abundant. KIMBALL's monster hotel and his works on the Fair grounds give regularldaily employment, at the highest rates of wages, to four or five hundred laborers, from the master builder to the negro hod-carrier. This hotel is to be 296 feet square and six stories high, and when completed, according to the present plans, will be one of the largest and finest hotels in the South, not excepting the Galt House in Louisville. Ky. The ground floor is to be devoted to stores, all of which are already rented, and the remaining five stories are to be the hotel, which is to contain "all the modern improvements," including the elevator for people disinclined to walk upstairs. At the present rate of construction, I think it quite safe to predict that the hotel will be completed in time to accommodate visitors to the Fair in October, and I make the announcement with pleasure, because were the visitors to have no other places to live in than the present hotels of Atlanta, they certainly would have but scant comfort. The hotel is to cost \$325,000, and from what I have seen of the work everything will be done in the best manner, and none but the best materials employed. THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

Mr. KIMBALL's energy, skill, and money are also working wonders on the rough, rooty and ragged field which f is set apart for the Fair ground. The outer fence is already nearly finished. Stump-extractors and hosts of freedmen are rapidly removing the stunted oaks, underbrush, and old stumps which covered the whole space. The trotting-track, half a mile in length, is nearly graded at a cost to the contractor of The halls and other buildings for \$20.000. the exhibition are in rapid progress of construction, and from the speed with which the work is being pushed, before the opening day arrives as perfectly arranged a fair ground as any in the United States will be furnished to the State Agricultural Society. The accommodation will be ample for "man and beast," and the means of access for passengers and freight will be abundant by the construction of a double track on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which runs by the gate of the ground.

astbmatic piano and a strident fiddle sang, danced, tumbled, yelled, and made contortions in utter disregard of docency. I am told that after midnight, when the "play" was finished, ancing was provided for a select few of both sexes, who adopted the peculiar undress of the "Black Crock" performers, as the costume best suited to so sultry a night. After 2 o'clock, one of my friends was roused by the invitation of or my monus was roused by the invitation of the floor manager across the street to " prepare for the next quadrile," "Can such things be, and overcome us like a Summer cloud, without our special wonder **4**"

THE CROPS.

T am happy to state that the crops are in a most promising condition. Cot-ton is especially luxurant, and for the most part well and cleanly cultivated. The warm days and nights which have succeeded the heavy rains of ten days ago, have given a vigor-ous start to the young plants, and in a few days the fields will abound with the pink and white blooms—the forerunners of the cotton bolls. The form crop-as far as it goes-is also in a most healthy condition. In a few days it will be "laid by." The yield of wheat has been unusually abundant, and the quality very good. The wheat harvest is finished, and farmers are now busily engaged in getting it ready for market. The oat crop, too, proves to be far larger than was supposed at one time. The rains just came was supposed at one time. in time to save it from destruction. QUONDAM.

ILLINOIS.

The Constitution and Candidates for Office-Minority Voting-Troubles of the Democracy-Theological Students -Working Women's , Home-Chicugo University, &c.

From OurgOwn Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 30, 1870. The time for voting on the new Constitution is at hand. There is no little anxiety on the part of its friends as to the result. Not but what they are confident that a large majorof the people of the State are faity vorable to its adoption, but the fear is that they will not turn out, while its enemies, being interested, will, land thus it will be defeated through default. There has been a good deal of strife for the Supreme Judgeships, created by the new Constitution, and nominations in one or two districts have been made only through much tribulation. It is really wonderful how many first-class jurists there are in almost every town of our State! We have enough to supply every State in the Union. The minority voting article is calling out more opposition than was supposed. The chances for its defeat are good. I notice that one of the leading members of the Convention-Mr. CHURCH, of McHenry-is opposing it strongly. It is an innovation of which, with all my proneness to Radicalism and reform, I have not been able to see either the beauty or utility. It sets out with the assumption that the two parties own all the people, and that there can be no minority unless it belongs to either the Democratio or Republican Party. If the principle is to be adopted at all, let us carry it out, and give all sorts of minorities-even those who do not believe in the Domocratic or Republican Party-a chance. A minority of a thousand has as good a claim to representation as a minority of fifteen hundred.

THE DEMOCRACY IN TROUBLE.

The Democracy of this city, although in a hopeless minority, except when aided by a "people's ticket," or some other outside issue. have got into a desperate quarrel. It is personal among the leaders, but it is bitter and vindictive. The Times 18 at the head of one faction, and late Recorder VAN BUREN of the other. The regular Committee resolved to hold no Judicial Convention. The other section have held one, and made their nominations. The Times pitches into this Convention and into the nominees right and left It insists that if Recorder VAN BUREN had done his duty while Recorder, his party would not number quite as many as it does, as a large portion of them would have been in Johet. The fight is an ineresting one as it stands, and to help the matter along, a new paper-the Democrat, has been established in the interest of those opposed to the rule of the Times. And, by the way, our Republican papers are quite belligerent. It it is no doubt a fact that the *Tribune* is doing the Democratic party a greater service than any of its own organs in the North-west. It opposes and denounces nearly all the leading men and measures of the Republican Party, and its utterances are damaging in the extreme to the Administration. The cause of its singular course is generally ascribed to the fact that its money interests are opposed to the prominent measures required by the good of the country.

best which he had over seen graduate from any college. And the same testimony is borne this year by a distinguished college President from New England. I say singular, because it is genorally supposed that the new colleges of the West are not very exacting of their students, and that the curriculum is not of a high standard. But such is not the fact so far as Chicago University is concerned. And the Law Depart-ment, too, is held in high estimation by our Su-prome Court. Prof. Boorn is about to be trans-found to the Burgh of the Giussit Court of the forred to the Bench of the Circuit Court, and it will not be easy to fill his place.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

After soveral weeks of hot and dry weather, this section of the State was favored, on Tues-day, with refreshing showers. But the drouth has already done irrevocable damage to the growing crops, especially hay, oats and pota-toes. Corn, we are told, is looking finely, though it has suffered some for the want of rain.

MONEY MATTERS.

Our banks have attempted to carry the grain speculators in their efforts to inflate prices beyond their normal state, but they are now re-alizing the fact that they have quite a heavy deck-load aboard, and some of them are begindeck-load aboard, and solute of indicate began ning to feel top-heavy. They are now contract-ing on the speculators as rapidly as they dare, fearing to produce a crash, which will carry grain certificates below the margin. General business is seriously affected by this condition of things.

EOATING AT HARVARD.

The Boats and the Boys-The New Boat-Mouse on the Banks of the Charles-Old and New Harvard-The Crew at Practice.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday, July 2, 1870. Having a lot of "booking up" to do at Cambridge about the old University and matters in general. I took the opportunity, the other day, to got a look at the boats and the boys who pull in them. My card and a few words to one of the Club, procured me the most friendly and obliging attention, and a short walk brought me with my conductor to the banks of the Charles. The new boat-house, for which the boys are yet somewhat in debt, though much aided by their theatricals at Horticultural Hall, is about two hundred yards further down stream than the old one which had become utterly rickety and untenable. It is large and airy, and when completed will be both convenient and comfortable-one-half is appropriated to private boats, single or double soulls, and the other half to the University boats. The upper story contains very convenient dressing and bathing-rooms, and one large and pleasant hall for a club-room; but this is not fitted up for the present, mainly, I believe, for lack of funds. A broad and lofty balcony gives a fine view up and down the winding Charles. Two or three fine young fellows were "peeling" for their morning's practice, and one noble specimen passed me as I stood there, his brown skin shining and 'the muscles all a-ripple on his back," as BROWNING hath it, and getting into his boat pulled off down the river-one of the supplementary men for the Worcester crew, my informant whispered.

OLD AND NEW HARVARDS.

There is a certain tremor of religious awe, a certain glow of manly enthusiasm, which thrills the bosom the first time one in European museums is shown the blood-stained shirt of Gus-TAVDS ADOLPHUS, or the accoutrements of NA-POLEON OF FREDERICK. Somewhat such were my sensations on stepping into the lower room and beholding those noble craft, the Old Harvards, stretched out on their trestles, their smooth cedar and mahogany bottoms gleaming in the morning sun, and their long,

needle-like beaks looking even wickeder and more eager in the air than when "spurting" through the placid waters of Quinsigamond. adioin Stretched out on a row of tressles in the

fire if they refused to halt at the third challenge. understanding will serve the cause of progress SPEARE was in the act of stepping into his room, the sentinel stepped quickly forward, and with- WILLIAMS, he says : with the second state of t texas, and Mr. Jos. LA BARGE, the pilot, testified that they heard no challenge. But Gen. SOL. MEREDITH, of Indiana, who, with Gov. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Montana, was a passenger on the boat, and who was in the main cabin below, testified that he heard a challenge.

Naturally, the friends of the deceased were dissatisfied with the result of the trial, and they have, through the British Minister at Washingington, obtained a new trial, which is to be this time before the civil Court. On the 27th day of September, 1869, the soldier, private WILLIAM BARRY, of Company E, Thirteenth Infantry, was delivered at Fort Buford, where his company was serving at the time, to the United States Marshal, and he has been in confinement at Yankton, Dakota Territory, ever since. His trial will shortly take place at Verminon, Dakota Ter-ritory, in the United States District Court. The British Government, actuated by the zealous re-gard for the personal rights of its citizens which has always characterised it, has assigned counsel Yankton, Dakota Territory, ever since. His trial in aid of the prosecution. Gen. MEREDITH, Capt. LA BARGE and others cognizant of the facts have been summoned.

Dark as this mysterious affair appears even at a superficial view, there are circumstances conneeted with it which lend to it a tragic interest, and make it appear still more dark. It is confidently expected by many that the approaching trial will be the occasion of the unraveling of a great mystery. It is asserted that it will be then proved that BARRY, in firing as he did, without challenge, was acting under orders of the officer commanding the detachment, who is stated to have been of strong Fenian proclivities. This latter statement is made on authority of persons in position to know, with the highest degree of certainty, the facts in the case. The officer is borne upon the Army Register as born in Ireland, and appointed from the army-that 18, promoted from the ranks. It is said that he was in a state of intoxication during the major part of the trip.

Private BARRY was a raw recruit at the time of this horrible transaction, having enlisted late igsqcupiu April, 1867. While it might be said that in his zeal to carry out instructions, and thus prove. his worth as a soldier, he was led into this terrible mistake, or that he was so ignorant of the duties of a sentinel, that he was unable to per-form the duties of one properly, there is evi-dence to show that he must have known whom dence to show that he must have known whom he was shooting. His very rawness and igno-rance of military duties and discipline, may have led him to consider himself bound to obey any order of his commander, even to commit murder; and he may thus have been made a tool to wreak the small, cowardly vengcance of

a superior. Private BARRY became subsequently a good soldier, and is highly spoken of by officers under whom he has served. It is curious to note that these officers express the opinion that he can not be security and because he when acting under be convicted, because he was acting under orders. It is to be heped that this dark affair may be probed to the bottom, and that the punishment may reach the really guilty party, be his position high or low. M.

This man; post was near the toxis of the boat- or that of reaction is much debated. And on that is a smaller cabin above the main cabin. the view taken of this question depends the es-Several officers of the boat had passed into their timate which is set on the value of the Empassy. state-rooms in the texas, and had retired for the For my own part, while admitting that a system night. Capt. SPEARE and Mr. JOSEPH LA BARGE, of internal improvements might be initiated unone of the pilots of the boat, came up last, der pressure, I do not believe that they would Capt. SPEARE was passing to his state-room, develop with such a healthy growth as if left to while Mr. LA BARGE, who remained a moment the tardier action of the native mind. to close the hatch over the stairs leading to the Mr. BURLINGAME had to the last a strong contexas, noticed the sentinel away from his post, viction that he was serving the cause of progress. leaning against a corner of the texas. As Capt. In a letter, written but a few days before his death, to his friend and former Secretary, Dr.

> ng progress in China possible, by refraining from a system of perpetual menace," "Sometimes," he adds, "my heart though stout "Sometimes," he adds, "my heart though stout and brave, has almost failed me. Not I recall the cowardly words, I have been merry, but never faint-hearted. I have felt sustained by more than human power; and, thank God, my faith has had a rich fruition. I have, I hope, done something to awaken an en-lightened interest iL China—something which will react upon the Chinese heart and mind; to make them at hast accessible to truth—some-thing to make them feel that there is Christiani-ty in the world."

ty in the world." Such were the high aims and convictions by which he was actuated. Many have charged him with sordid motives in accepting the Chinese Embassy. Let his own words-his dying testimony—in the letter now before me, furnish their refutation :

lfty men-of-war."

When recording Prince Kung's allusions to he death of Mr. BURLINGAME, I had no thought of entering on a discussion of his policy or a deense of his character. As to his character, exibiting the rare combination of high enthusiasm vith indefatigable patience, it breathes in every ine of those confidential heart-utterances above quoted. And as to his policy, while passing vents may seem to be against it, it is probable that its wiscom would be fully vindicated by the test of time.

A CHINESE POEM.

May I add, without fear of worrying your eaders, a translation of a few verses from the Chinese 1 They were written by an eminent tatesman and scholar, TUNGSENN, Minister of inance, and given to Mr. BURLINGAME on his leparture from Pekin. Presented publicly, they expressed the sentiments of all Mr. BUR-INGAME's friends in the Chinese Government. This gives them an interest beyond their poetic nerit; and they may, therefore, be regarded as wreath from China to decorate his grave :

May the breath of the Autumn flowers Wait your retreating sail 1 Yet with festive entertainment We would a while detain you; Long have we tolled together in the Flowery Land; May we never forget the intercourse of days of yore.

As the bright moon shines in the midst of Heaven, You and me can abare its because You and me can share its beams. Though sundred far as the East and West, We can look on it, remem And in spirit meet again. remember these parting words,

On the sea the ships go and come again, In the sky the clouds pass over and return, So when you have traveled myriads of miles, Even to the utmost bounds of earth, The best thing will still be to yisit us once more." PERRY PLUS.

OTHER ENTERPRISES.

A few months ago Mr. KIMBALL was by no means popular in this community. His connection with the Opera-house, the attempted sale of that building to the State for a Capitol, and his name being mixed up with the alleged unauthorized drafts of Mr. BULLOCK, made many people suppose that he was a "carpet-bagger' of a very voracious appetite for the public money; but popular sentiment has undergone a revolution, and H. J. KIMBALL, "Yankee" and supposed Radical though he be, is now very widely esteemed; praised for his enterprise and public spirit, and justly regarded as a most useful and valuable citizen. A third "gigantic enterprise is the new railroad depot, which is to be erected and completed by the 10th of October for the accommodation of the five railroads which center here, namely, the Georgia, the Western and Atlantic, the Atlanta and West Point, Macon and Western, and the Air-line Railroads. Hithorto there has been nothing but a leaky, tumble-down little shed made of sheeting and a few rough planks, which would be a disgrace to a way-station in the Rocky Mountains. The new depot will be a very handsome structure of iron, which is to cost \$135,000, the contract for which has been awarded to a Philadelphia firm. Its completion before the Fair will be an incalculable advantage to exhibitors and visitors, as well as a lasting gratification-"a joy forever "-to the people of the State, who have a lively recollection of the "old car-shed" on a cold Winter's morning at 4 or 5 o'clock.

ATLANTA A FAST PLACE.

Atlanta is not only an enterprising place, but it may be truthfully called a fast place, not "cribbed, cabined and confined" by those scruples or dread of the law which are found to exist in less progressive communities. A few evenings ago, as I was walking home with a few friends, we heard, at the corner of one of the most public streets and most frequented thoroughfares, a loud noise proceeding from the second floor of a house, calling out all sorts of numerical combinations. We looked up, and found that the voice came from a room brilliantly lighted and occupied by a large number of people. Curiosity made us mount the stairs to see what was going on, and, entering without hindrance or inquiry of any sort, we found ourselves in a spacious saloon, filled by a motley crowd sitting at various tables, playing keno, listening attentively to the voice of an individual in his shirt-sleeves at the end of the room, who was busily engaged in jerking wooden balls out of a vibrating urn, and calling out the numbers on these balls, ceas ing only for a minute or two, when some one of the players called out "keno." Nor was keno the only amusement provided for the patrons of this establishment. They had other means of relaxation. In a corner was a roulette table in full operation. At the end of the room was a most polito individual dealing faro, surrounded by piles of "chips," and a little to one side was a table covered with a cloth, on which were painted a very rampaginous horse and various cabilistic devices, at which the game of "horsehead" was being deftly exhibited. Nothing could be more open and above board than this establishment. The law prohibiting these amusements is as clear and definite as that against highway robbery, but it seemed that inter keno, faro, roulette et horschead, silent legs. Beating a rapid retreat from this place of entertainment, we proceeded immediately to our hotel-a new hotel, just opéned-where, at the trifling cost of \$4 per diem, we severally enjoyed a fraction of a bed-room and meals which extravagant courtesy would call breakfast, dinner and supper. This hotel is situated on the most fashionable street in the city.Immediately opposite to it is a house devoted to the drama, and called the "Varieties;" and as the warmth of the night obliged us to keep our windows open, and as, for the same reason, the windows of the "Varieties" were also raised, we were enabled, "à la distance." to assist at the pecu-liar representation, and hear and see all that took place. It was not the "legitimate drama." The entertainment was considerably mixed. The audience or spectators sat promisenously round the room drinking and smoking, while a number of men and women, accompanied by an

THEOLOGICAL.

Chicago ought to become a pious city. We have now no less than six institutions where ministers and priests are prepared for their work. The oldest is the Congregationalist, with about forty students; the Methodist comes next, with thirty-five; then the Presbyterian, formerly belonging to the Old School, with twenty-five; the Baptist, with about fifty; the Unitarian, just getting into operation here, and the Roman Catholic. Chicago is thus becoming a "center" of theological education unsurpassed in the country. There is a prospect of two others being located here within the next year, as the question of removal has been agitated for some time past. There will be something like fifty graduates this year from all.

A GOOD INSTITUTION.

They have an institution in Chicago which is really a practical benevolence. This is the Working Women's Home. It is not a charity, as is usually understood by that term. Working girls in this city have been troubled to obtain decent and respectable quarters, even at the high charge which was imposed upon them. Five or six years ago several gentlemen conceived the idea of erecting a home, where comfortable quarters, at living rates, could be furnished them. The result was the erection or a large brick building in the West Division, where the girls can obtain good board, pleasant rooms, &c., and at the moderate cost of \$3 25 per week; and less where four occupy one room. The usual charge for board, at boarding-houses, is from \$5 to \$8, with poor accommodations at that. The Home is full, and it is in contemplation to start others.

A CHICAGO MILLIONAIRE.

Many of our old citizens, who have held on to their original purchases, now find themselves men of large property. Dr. GEORGE H. FOSTER is one of them, and of the oldest, who is now reported to be worth three millions. Getting tired of the trouble of taking care of so large an estate, he, a short time ago, made a partition giving to each of his four children, daughters, \$250,000 each. One of them is the wife of PER-KINS BASS, Esq., recently United States District-Attorney for Northern Illinois, and who, a few years since, graduated from among the teachers of our Public Schools. Mr. FOSTER has also recently given quite largely to the Unitarian Theological Seminary, now of this city.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement exercises of Chicago University have been going forward this week, and closed this evening with a splendid levee at the residence of the President, Rev. J. C. BURROUGHS, D. D. This institution is gradually growing in popular favor, as evidenced by the large registry of students the past year, there having been over three hundred in all the departments. The exercises commenced on Monday evening, with prize declamations by the Freshman Class. On Tuesday evening, Hon. W. B. OGDEN, of railroad fame, delivered a massive address before the literary societies, on the Causes of the Development of the Northwest. On Wednesday occurred the "Class Exercises" on the University grounds. This, as every graduate knows, is an occasion on which the Senior Class, about to leave their "Alma Mater," of which we hear so much, are privileged to do and say all sorts of silly, witty, extravagant and ridiculous things. On Thursday, commencing at 10½ o'clock, Commencement exercises, and fifteen young men received their sheepskins as gradibus-if that means graduates, of which I have my doubts-of the Universatatis Ohicagoensis. The examinations of the Law and Divinity Schools have been in progress during the same time. The result of the graduation is: fifteen Collegiates, twelve Theological, and thirtythree Law, or sixty graduates altogether. It is a little singular that the graduating classes from the collegiate department of the University should stand so high in the opinion of Eastern men as they do. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, complimented a former class as being one of the men approaching the boat on the ghore and to

S ALL STREET

ing compartment was a queer-looking saurian or pleiosaurian, for all the world like some skeleton lizard or other fossil from the Howard Museum-along, tapering creature with countiess diaphragms of white pine, which, on examination, turned out to be the new Harvard, while the quiet, pleasant-looking Englishman, carving at a delicate rib of cedar, near it, was Mr. BLAKIE, the new boat-builder. She was materially shorter, he said, than the old boat. (forty-nine feet instead of fifty-two,) and rather rounder and less elliptical in the floor, but in other regards much the same. Of course she is merely experimental, as Capt. REED, the modest but determined-looking "bow" of the crew, remarked: "If we don't like her, then we take the old boat," said he, affectionately tapping the smooth side of the veteran of '68, which lay near. This boat, by the way, made the champion time in that year in 17:48, unless I am misinformed. We talked of the training, and the Captain mentioned, as had been hinted once before, that the old severity is much giving way, the main point now being, without slavish rules of any kind, to secure the simply nutritive at any rate.

THE SIX AT PRACTICE.

Just here the noble six began to saunter down the raft, in trowsers, and little or nothing else; and my kind informant with a smiling apology, stepped aside to doff his shoe toggery and take his seat at the bow. Fine fellows! and the old graduates heart swelled with excusable pride as the young athletes one by one stepped into their places, LYMAN at the stroke-oar, his lean muscular figure reminding one of the struggle at Putney, where he pulled; then JONES, WILLIS, (son of the poet,) then one of the "probable" crew, then RUSSELL, and lastly, my plucky, but modest young friend, Capt. REED. The crew, as he said, could hardly be called in all respects their best, as Commencement came this year before the race, which is not till July 22. Thoughts of home and pleasant Summer scenes have proved too strong in several manly proved too strong in several many bosons, and two or three of their best oarsmen threaten to stray off after Commence-ment beyond recall, while Yale "commencing" just before the race, keeps her men in hand and puts her best foot foremost. The men were in place, a friendly foot braced the shining star-board oars on the raft. At the low word of com-mand the six flashing spoon-blades bit the water or at the good old practice, the shin off down mand the six hashing spool-blattes bit the water and the good old practice tub shot off down stream at the rate of forty-four to the minute. "Spurting a little, Sir, because there are look-ers-on," said my friend, smiling, as we lounged up the raft and went slowly homeward thinking somewhat sadly how fair are youth and courage, and monity right and we might all value and manly vigor, and wishing we might all value and guard them sacredly enough in our salad days-"Juvenes dum Sumus," as the kneip song hath it.

IOWA.

An Approaching Curious Trial-The Murder of a British Officer on the Missouri in 1867-Fenianism Said to be at the Root of it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Wednesday, June 29, 1870. In the early part of the Summer of 1867. the steamer Octavia was making a trip from St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Benton, Montana Territory. under charge of her owner, Capt. JOHN LA BARGE, now of the steamer Emilie La Barge. Capt. SPEARE, an officer of the British Army, was a passenger on the boat, destined for Fort Benton, from which place he contemplated making an extensive tour through the mountain regions. Capt. SPEARE had seen hard service in India and in the Crimean war, and was on leave of absence, taking the tour for the benefit af his health. He was suffering from wounds received in active service, and the journey had had a marked effect upon his general health. The pure air and the novel scenes of the wild country in the northern portions of the United States through which the Missouri River runs had tended to exhilarate him, and health and vigor were fast returning. He is spoken of as having been a very courteous, affable gentleman, and was apparently very much liked by all of his fellow-passengers. betoven hed ad green along to here large sum of money to meet the expenses of the projected tour. On the boat was a detachment of recruits for the United States army in command of an officer. One night, after the boat had passed Fort Buford and was nearing Camp Cooke, the boat was tied up at a place where there was' reason to apprehend an Indian attack. (She was tied up to the bank because it is impossible for boats to run by night on the Missouri.) In consequence of the apprehensions of an assault, a sentinel was stationed at the stern of the boat, with instructions to halt any body of

CHINA AND ANSON BURLINGAME.

Mr. Low's First Interview with Prince Kung-Sentiments on the Death of Mr. Burlingame-The Value of the Embassy-A Chinese Pocm.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Wednesday, April 27, 1870. The event of the day-that is to say, of this day-is the interview of our new Minister, Mr. Low, with Prince KUNG, and the presentation of his credentials. It took place without much ceremony, this P. M., at the Tsungle Zomen, or Foreign Office. Mr. Low, though new to China, as to personal experience, is no stranger to the affairs of this country. He knows that it contradicts all our ideas of Oriental grandeur, and presents us in general with the very reverse of what we should expect to find. But for this he would have been sorely disappointed on being introduced, instead of to a palace, to a cluster of one story offices, built mainly of wood, dingy, dismal, and resembling more a temporary barrack for troops than a rendezvous for the highest officials in the greatest empires of the world. The receptionroom 18 in the style of a Chinese Summer-house, such as we see occasionally in parks and gardens in western countries. It stands in an open space which once was a garden, and looks out on huge masses of artificial rock-work, intended to be picturesque, and is surrounded by excavations originally designed for reservoirs of water, but now converted into receptacles for rubbish. It morits no further description, and the only apology for its shabby appearance is one which I first heard suggested by Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, viz.: that no official is supposed to be anything in such proximity to the Emperor, nor is any public building expected to be grand when in view of the palaces. Of those palaces we see only the glittering roofs at a remote dis tance. The style of architecture is certainly unique and even imposing. But they are unlike every other part of China if they would not present, on a nearer inspection, a general appearance of decay and dilapidation.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The personnel of the Zomen contrasts most favorably with the aspect of its buildings. The high mandarins connected with it are mostly fine-looking men, with features expressive of decided intellect. The Prince, though not imposing in appearance, has agreeable features and an air of intelligence. Of the eight Ministers who, together with the Prince, compose the Council for Foreign Affairs, six were present, dressed in a kind of uniform-long robes of figured satin, and conical caps, trimmed with coral buttons and peacocks' feathers. The Prince wore neither buttons nor feathers, being above the distinctions of rank.

THE DEATH OF MR. BURLINGAME.

After the usual compliments, in the course of which the Prince took a lesson in English, in order that he might be able to wish Mr. LOW "happiness and long life," His Highness adverted to the recent death of Mr. BURLINGAME. He and all the mandarins seemed to have been much affected byithat event, and he assured Mr. Low that the Emperor would signify his sense of the loss by the bestowal of posthumous honors. For this he was only waiting fuller advices from the Chinese Ministers now in Europe. Eight years ago the American Gen. WARD lost his life in the service of China-fighting against the Taeping rebels, on whose prestige he was the first to inflict a fatal blow. The Emperor, grateful for his timely aid, conferred on him a kind of apotheosis, and ordered that temples should be erected to his memory, in which his spirit should be regaled with oblations of daily incense. This sounds rather heathenish, but in China it takes the place of a tomb and a statue in Westminister Abbey. Whether Mr. BURLINGAME be honored with a statue, a tablet, or merely with a public acknowledgment through the official organs, certain it is that he made a profound impression on those officials with whom he came in contact: and that they regard him as having performed signal services for their country. The first of these was his aiding them by his influence with Sir FREDERICK BRUCE in disposing of the Loz-Osborne Flotilla, not only saving them the expense of a "white elephant," but delivering them from the presence of a naval force which might have imperiled their independence. His mission to the Occidental Powers they regard as giving them a source of security better than that of arsenals and forts.

VALUE OF THE EMBASSY.

Whether the sense of security which they derive team unnergyed relations of smith and good

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