# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X .- NO. 118.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS

# FIRST EDITION

#### INSANE POOR

How Lunatic Paupers are Treated in Wilmington-They Sleep on the Floor Without Covering or Fire in Winter.

The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial has a long article on the abuses in the Insane Department of the Almshouse of that city, from which we take the fol-

Department of the Insane Poor.

The Insane Asylum of the Almshouse appears from the old part of the city to be a handsome pressed brick building embowered amongst trees and standing in the midst of handsomely laid out grounds. It and its grounds are separated from the Aimshouse proper by a high wall, and the casual visitor to that insulation who does not visit the Asylum will probably go away with the impression that the unfortunate inputes are surrounded by all possible accessions of comfert for the amelioration

of their condition.

It is an old brick building, long and low, which forms a wing to the handsome pressed brick building aready alluded to. On the first floor are a number of sleeping-rooms, the keeper's room, and a little sitting-room, about 19 by 15 feet, unventilated, and ting-room, about 10 by 15 feet, unventilated, and heated by a large stove, around which were huddled eight or ten men and boys, and one woman, in all stages of heatity from gibbering idiocy up to a dangerous insanity, which made it necessary to keep the hands of one of the patients constantly manacled. This is the only room provided for the accommodation of these people in day time.

The sleeping apartments in this building are little dens about, by 9 feet, in some of which are narrow iron bedsteads, and in others nothing but plies of straw, such as would be thrown down for the bed of

iron bedsteads, and in others nothing but piles of straw, such as would be thrown down for the bed of an animal. These rooms have no ventilation except such as they get by chance, and are only heated by one stove-pipe running along near the ceiling, through them all. In fact they are not really heated at all, and yet in them must lie, without covering other than ordinary clothes, all those who are so violent that they cannot be furnished bedding.

In one of chese dens was a young woman of eighteen or twenty, who is subject to such fits of violence that she cannot be put in the room along with other women. She had no bed or bedding and sat crossched on her pile of straw brooding and

and saterosched on her pile of straw brooding and

One Serious Charge

against the management is that they discharge luna-ties unfit to be at large. Men and women are some-times arrested in the streets of this city who are evi-dently entirely unfit to be at large. They are brought before the Mayor, or other committing magistrate, and, it being evident that they are insanc, they are and, it being evident that they are insane, they are committed to the insane asylum. It is the only thing that can be done, as the officer has no right to send them to jail. The officers deliver them to the keepers, and they receive them in due form, but, it is alleged, discharge them almost as soon as the officer's back is turned, so that they are sometimes back in the streets again before the officers get back. We recently inquired of the Mayor if a certain crazy woman was at large, and he said she was. We re-lated to him an incident showing that she was really a dangercus character, and that she had violently hurled a large stone at the head of a lady a few weeks ago. He said he was aware of the fact that weeks ago. He said he was aware of the fact that she was a dangerous-character, until to be at large, but it was out of his power to do anything. He had no right to send her to jail, because she was insane, and when he had sent her to the asylum she had been let out so soon that she was back in the city again almost as soon as the officers. This is a state of affairs that evidently demands a remedy. But while real lunatics are thus improperly dis-charged from the asylum, we found

A Sane Woman Confined in the Asylum. She is an old Irish woman, at one time kept a dis-orderly house in this city, we believe, at a place called "Whisky Bridge." Her establishment was, in course of time, broken up, and she, being deprived of her illegal means of support, inally found her way to the almshouse. There she was kept for some time, but she refused to submit to any regulations or do anything that was required of her, and mani-fested generally such a vicious disposition that the managers of that institution declared her unmanagaand had her transferred to the asylum. She is said to be a bad, vicious woman, and being sane, she has an influence over the insane women, with whom she is associated, which it would be unreasonable to expect that she would exercise for good. The proper place for such a woman would be in a "House of Cor-rection," but she had better be in jail than in this asylum. But probably one of the greatest faults here, as in the colored department of the almshouse, is the

Fallure to Properly Separate the Sexes. and this is probably as much due to the utter unfitness of the buildings as to any carelessness on the part of the keepers. Men and women confined in can not but have opportunities for mingling together, and, as already noticed, we found one woman in the and, as already noticed, we found one woman at the mea's sitting-room. There appears to be no ground for the charge that any children have been born of meane parents in this building for many years, but those whose opportunities for observation sur-pass ours assure us that there is need for greater

The Remedies for the existing cases seem to us to be the employ ment of a careful, intelligent, and humane superin-tendent who has had years of experience in some established and reputable asylum and for the pre-sent the heating of the building by steam, and prosent the heating of the building by steam, and pro-bably the devotion of a greater portion of the build-ing to day uses. Any remedy of this kind can, how-ever, be but partial and temporary. The building chiefly used for asylum purposes is totally and radi-cally unit for the purposes to which it is put, and should be replaced by a structure in which plenty of heat, light, and air could be had. The Trustees, we are informed, will shortly appoint a new superinten-dent. This is probably wise, but the trustees must make some improvement themselves, as the best sumake some improvement themselves, as the best su-perintendent in the world cannot make the insane comfortable in such a miserable building as that now devoted to their use. A Christian humanity, rather than a close calculating, niggardly "economy," must characterize any efforts that are to result in a real

# THE SPANISH THRONE.

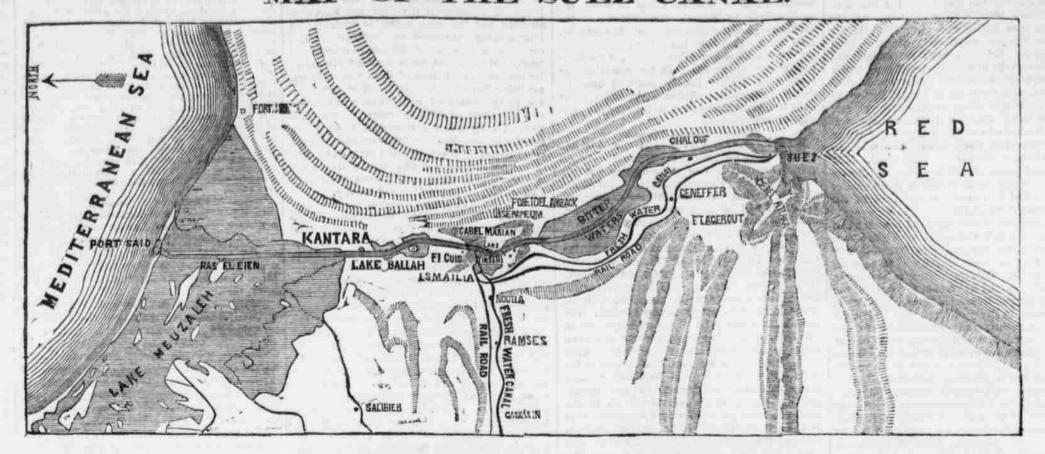
The Great King Question Prim's Position To-wards Monarchism and the Church. A correspondent of the London Times writes as

follows from Madrid, Oct. 9: -

The question which now agitates Spanish society is that of the choice of a monarch. All parties are agreed, or at least pretend to be agreed, that by some means or another the present interregnum must come to an end, and "the edifice be crowned." whom to "crown" it with is the problem for the solution of which an effort is at last to be made. I am by no means sure that these efforts will result in anything definite. The one paramount de sire, however, of General Prim (and in this I believe him to be actuated by the purest motives and a soldier's impatience to be rid of a heavy but self-imposed burden) is to bend all questions to the great duruen) is to bend an duestions to the one great question—the choice of the sovereign. With this view he has, after a world of trouble, got Minis-ter Zorrilla and the progresistas to shake hands with Minister Ardanaz and the unionistas in the Cabinet, and persuaded all parties to bury the hatchet "until after the election of the king." I cannot help thinkafter the election of the king." I cannot help thinking this course, though certainly the very best that could be adopted, is not a very kind one towards the king himself, who is thus notified beforehand that the truce is but temporary, and that by common consent the floodgates of party strife are to be opened wide as soon as he has taken his seat on the throne of San Fernando! The quarrel of the past week was about the clergy, or rather the figure for which the clergy should be put down in the esti-mates of the Finance Minister, Senor Ardanaz, and for which the clergy should be put down in the estimates of the Finance Minister, Senor Ardanaz, and of the Minister of Grace and Justice, Senor Luiz Zorriia. The latter insisted on reducing the number of archbishops and bishops, in view, first of their expense, secondly of their inutility, and thirdly of the conduct many of them adopted in respect to the accrees the Government issued bearing on the complicity of the ciergy in the Carlist insurrection. He went so far as to declare he would not remain afteen minutes in a cabinet which refused to go with him to this extent. He, however, did remain, and remains still. Minister Ardanaz and the unionistas objected to this mode of dealing with the clergy, and simply proposed the cutting down of their State pay thirty per cent., not as a meesure of reform, but as a mere measure of economy, considering the state of the Treasury, and how necessary it is to seek to reduce the claims upon it. Over this bone of contention the ministers fought long and carneatly, until at last the agitation spread to the great political bodies of whom these two ministers are representatives—the progressists and unionistas.

The quarrel prevented Prim from grappling with the question of the monarch, which he thought of

MAP OF THE SUEZ CANAL.



more importance. So strong a position did 'he unionistas assume on the point that on Sunday nig t last Prim invited the unionista deputies to a triend y conference. He expressed the reasons which, in his judgment, called for the maintenance of the 'con-ciliation," at least until after the election of the king, and he pictured the consequences of its rup-ture. "The dangers which will arise," said he, "can only be favorable to the enemies of liberty and of the country," He reminded them of the many concessions the might have said eringings) the prothe country." He reminded them of the many concessions (he might have said cringings) the pro-gresistas and Democrats had made to the unionistas since the revolution. In his blunt way he appealed

Gentlemen:-It is necessary we hould be frank Gentlemen:—It is necessary we hould be frank with each other. Tell me, what mean you by these daily difficulties? Is it that you wish to fatigue and destroy us in skirmishes? But this must not be. You are those who, with the most earnestness, cry out for the conclusion of the interistidad. The Government recognize its importance, and have discussed and formed their opinion accordingly. The majority of the Ministry count on the almost unaming to of the progressists and demogratic denuites. nimity of the progresista and democratic deputies, is the union liberal disposed to vote the candidate who receives most votes in a meeting of the majority of the Cortes? If so, the live Ministers who have a common opinion will accept your proposition as regards the clergy, thus giving one more proof of their desire to maintain the conciliation, which is so essential, until the election of the monarch. If not, the responsibility is not ours, and God help us. (Dios

nos ayade.)
Prim's appeal, however, was listened to, but met no response, their course.

#### RIOT IN CHICAGO.

A Pitched Battle at a Dance House. From the Chicago Tribune, 12th.

The "German House," corner of North Wells and Indiana streets, was the scene of a bloody riot between 11 and 12 o'cook last night. A regular pitched battle look place between about a score of rowdies and a squad of police, during which there was some promiscuous stabbing, divers broken heads, and numerous bloody noses. The difficulty arose under the following circumstances:—

Mr. J. C. Donlan, a boss carpenter, whose shop is at the corner of Illinois and La Salie streets, cele-brated the anniversary of his birthday yesterday, a.d., in order that others might rejoice with him over the event, he gave a ball to his numerous emover the event, he gave a oan to his humerous em-ployes at the German House, last evening. Every-thing passed off very pleasantly until 11 o'clock, when a gang of rowdies, about twenty in number, accompanied by half a dozen young women, pre-sented themselves at the door. As the bal was of a private character, Mr. Goetz, the janitor, who was acting as doorkeeper, denied them admittance. This did not abash the intruders, however, and, determined to effect an entrance, a couple of stalwart owdies took him by the nape of his neck and threw him down stairs. Mr. Goetz sustained some severe injuries by the fall. The crowd then took pos-session of the floor, and ordered the music to proceed. The legitimate party to the dance re-sented the intrusion, and a general fight was soon in progress. Meanwhile word had been sent to the Huron Street Station, and Sergeant Gerbing, with a squad of a dozen policemen, was soon upon the scene. When the blue coats entered the hall, the rowdies presented a solid front and gave deter-mined battle. Chairs, clubs, bottles, and all manner of weapons were brought into requisition, and for nearly half an hour the hall was turned into a perfect pandemonium. The police being the better armed and disciplined party, finally gained the mas-tery and placed the rioters under handcuffs. One of the rowdies, named Joseph Morgan, was stabbed in the leg, probably by one of his own friends, in the course of the fight, and half a dozen others presented faces that their own mothers would fail to recognize. Eighteen men and three women were taken into custody and transferred to the Huron

CUBA. An Appeal to the Blacks and Coolies to Strike for Freedom.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—In Havana and throughout the whole island there has been scattered the following artful appeal to the blacks, wherein they are invited artin appeal to the blacks, wherein they are invited to revolt and incendiarism, but are enjoined to spare the property of those who treat them well:—

The negroes are as good as the whites. The whites are not the shaves of, nor do they work for, the blacks. The Cubans desire that the negroes should be free. The Spaniards wish that the negroes should centing to be shaves. The Cubans are battling continue to be shaves.

The negroes who have any sense of shame should go out and fight side by side with the Cubans. The Spaniards desire to kill the Cubans in order to pre-vent the negroes from ever becoming free. The negroes are not fools; they have great courage, and they will fight with the Cubans.

When the Cubans are at any point fighting or skir-

to be slaves. The Cubans are battling

mishing, then let the negroes go there to assist them. Should the Cubans be afar off, the negroes should hasten to overtake them, but first they should burn the estates.

If on any estate there should be no slaves, but on

the contrary the negroes are paid for their labor, that is to be considered a good establishment, because it gives free support to the poor and needy.

If on any estate the negroes should have nothing more than dry hides (tasago is referred to) to eat, all the money there made by the master is used to help ould the estates be not burned, the crop will be

gathered, the money for which it may be sold will fall into the hands of the Spaniards. With it many soldiers can be gathered together and sent out to the island, with many guns and cannon, by which the Cubans may be sinin, and the negroes will in such

event forever remain slaves.

The time for battle has arrived. It is better to be by the side of the Cubans, to the end that all men here, both white and black, may be made free, who are now working and toiling as slaves.

Huzza for Liberty. Put fire to the sugar estates, and in the face of the world let us struggle against

THE JUNTA LIBERTADORA OF CUBA OF COLON.

# THE TRAPEZE.

A Fearful Fall—Exciting Scene in a St. Louis
Theatre.
The "Varieties" Theatre of St. Louis was the
scene of an accident on Thursday evening last,
which is thus described in the Democrat of that

which is thus described in the bounds which is thus described in the bounds as Mad'lle Cagrino, who is only about fourteen years of age, have for some time excited the wonder and admiration of the habitus of the Varioties Theatre. That a girl so youthful, handsome, and seemingly artiess should attempt and successfully perform feats on the fying trapeze which older performers were afraid to undertake, inspired the spectators with enthusiasm that often broke forth in the wildest appliance. Mounted upon a bar hanging twenty-five

feet above the floor, this beautiful child would balance herself, with arms outstretched and a s of upon her face, and then swinging in long o cill-tions, stand upon one foot, looking more like a creature of the air than a being of the earth. So danger Last night the prediction came very near being verified. Mad'lle Zagrino was going through her usual trapeze performances, and had come to that part where she stands on one foot, with the bar in rapid motion, when she lost her balance. She attempted to grasp the bar with her hands, but missed it, and fell headlong upon the floor inside of the orchestra railing, striking on her right hand and breaking her wrist. A deep gash was also cut in her forchead and her shoulder was severely braised.

A cry of horror arose from the sudience as the girl fell, and men started up in the wildest excitement. Every cheek turned as pale as ashes, and men and women became as tremulous as though stricken

women became as tremulous as though stricken with palsy.

On striking the floor near the bass viol, the girl lay still, and it was supposed that she was dead. Her father, who had been watching the performance from the stage, at once came forward, and leaping in the orchestra, lifted up the lifeless form of his daughter, and placed her upon the stage. She was then carried behind the scenes, and three physicians were sent for. The show went on—two comic songs being next on the programme. being next on the programme.

#### POLITICAL.

The Situation in Texas.

Concerning the political situation in Texas, the Galveston Civilian of a recent date says:

As matters now stand the negroes have majorities in fourteen out of thirty Senatorial and Representative districts in Texas, although there are three times as many white as colored people in the State. The districts are so arranged as to give the blacks the majority in as many as possible. This is one of the pieces of liberality and fairness on the part of the late radical Reconstruction Convention, which the people are asked to accept with gratitude. the people are asked to accept with grafitude. Under the census of 1860 there were 421,649 whites and 159,679 slaves in Texas. The whites have since increased much more rapidly than the colored population, yet by the arbitrary course of the Boards of Registration, in rejecting the whites, and admitting Registration, in rejecting the whites, and admitting negroes under age to register, only a little over twelve thousand more white than colored voters were registered. But, as though this were not enough, the convention so arranged the districts that, if but a single one more could have been given to the blacks they would have had as many as the whites if the State. The Situation in North Carolina.

The Richmond Whiq gives the following account of the political situation in North Carolina, from the

Copperhead standpoint:—
"Things do not appear to be improving in North
Carolina. The negro militia, which was quartered
in Wake county, not far from Raleigh, is still there, and its depredations and outrages upon the surrounding country are of an atrocious character. The Governor said the militia was sent there by an ignorant magisne would disperse talent. But he has, as yet, done nothing, and the number is daily increasing. The cause of the trouble appears to be that the Union League, mainly composed of blacks, has become an organized band of rogues, who plunder far and wide, under assurance from the carpet-bag judges that stealing is no offense in a negro. This sort of law naturally induced all who had any property to take its preservation thto their own hands, and, who they could, to punish those who invaled their rights. This natural result was probably expected and desired by the carpet-baggers, as affording a plausible pretext for calling out the militia. Be this as it may, a very sad state of things exists: violence on one side has provoked violence on the other, and both parties disregard the law. From what we hear of lovernor Holden, we think he is disposed to do all he can to bring about peace by quiet means and to revive a better state of feeling. But he is mastered by circumstances. The novel administration of justice by carpet-bag judges, by which thieving is

Mr. Aubin, editor of Le Paus, the radical grench Canadian organ of Montreal, who dame to Washing. ton as the representative of the annexationists, will remain for several weeks. He represents the annexationists as strongly opposed to reciprocity, declaring that such a policy indefinitely prolongs Brish rule and colonial dependence on this continent. Want of reciprocity is commercial ruin to the canadas. Even the most bigoted loyalist in the provinces who is not in office will, under the pressure come over to those who demand independence of annexation. Mr. Aubin represents the independence policy as growing continually all over the New Dominion, while the annexationists are strongest in Upper Canada and the maritime provinces. In intreal there is a growing organization in its fav the active men in which are British-Canadians. The agitation for independence is regarded as the half way house to annexation. The past few days added materially to the number of Senators and Re-presentatives now in Washington, and the current week will increase the list still more.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer - Judges Petree and Paxson.

This morning the session of Oyer and Terminer for the November term was commenced, a panel of one hundred jurors having been summoned to at-

THE DOLAN HOMICIDE. The case fixed for to-day and called for trial was that of the young man Robert Collins, who is charged with the murder of Denuis Dolan on the 5th of July last. It is charged that on the night of July 5th, about 9% o'clock, the prisoner was in the neighborhood of Seventeenth and Heimuth streets, neighborhood of Seventeenth and Heimith streets, in company with two young women, and a crowd of boys were taunting him until he was so angered that he kicked one of them. Afterwards he went into an ice-cream saloon with the women, and some of the boys stationed themselves about the door to catch a gluppse of his face, and when he came out, some of them followed him. The women lett him, and he standing alone, took a pistol and fired twice at the crowd of boys, the second shot taking effect in the body of Dennis Dolan, and causing his death. ing his death.

William D. Wetherill, Richard Ludlow, and Joseph
A. Bonham, Esqs., appeared as counsel for the pri-

At the time of our going to press, counsel were en-

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader. This morning the term for jury trials was commenced, the Court appointing Caleb Cope foreman of the Grand Jury. The Judge charged the Grand Jurors briefly as to their duties, and dismissed them to business, saying that in all probability there would be but little for them to do.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evenine Telegraph, Monday, Nov. 15, 1869.

The week opens with a moderate degree of activity in the discount market, and a small demand for brokers' loans, but the latter are decided favorites with the banks, as heretofore so often noted. Appearances favor the impression that the banks have made some improvement in their supply of funds during the past week, and if their weekly statement, to be published this evening, sustains it, there can be no doubt that the market for discounts will be forced down despite of present bull influences to buoy it up. The rates demanded for time loans have only been obtained by reason of the temporary pressure up. The rates demanded for time loans have only been obtained by reason of the temporary pressure induced by backward collections West and South, and are not the result of any fgreat discrepancy be-

tween the supply and demand.

Call loans are first favorites with all classes of lenders, and may be quoted at 6@7 per cent, on Government and mixed collaterals. First-class business paper, well secured and endorsed, is current at 9@10 per cent, chiedy the latter.

Gold is steady this morning at 1963/@1962/ Gov.

per cent, chiefy the latter.
Gold is steady this morning at 126% @126%. Government bonds were dull, but prices continue steady at Saturday's closing quotations.
The Stock market was moderately active, and prices, with but few exceptions, were steady. State loans were without improvement. City sixes were unchanged, selling at 101% for the new issues.

Lehigh Navigation was taken at 33%, with 14 bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred. Reading Railroad was in fair request, and sold at

Reading Railroad was in fair request, and sold at 48 3-16, cash, and 48 3-6048 36. b. c.\* Camden and Amboy Railroad changed hands at 119 3, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53 36. 70 36 was bid for Norristown, 52 36 for Minehill, 34 for Catawissa preferred, and 28 36 for Philadelphia and Erie, Coal stocks were quiet. St. Nicholas sold at 3 36. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reperted by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 8. Third street. FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 City 68, New. c. 101 36 \$1000 Leh gold 1... 96 \$1000 Cety 68, New. c. 101 36 \$1000 Leh gold 1... 96 \$1000 do... 18c. 101 36 35 80 do... 18c. 101 36 36 do... 85 53 36 \$2000 do... 18c. 101 36 25 h Read R. tyf. 48 \$2000 Cety 68 89. 83 \$500 N Penna 68... 87 36 100 do... c. 48 3-16 \$2000 Leh V R n bs. 100 do... c. 48 3-16 \$2000 Leh V R n bs. 100 do... c. 48 3-16 \$2000 do... 24 95 \$2000 do... 25 50 40 sh Minehill. 24 52 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 40 sh Minehill. 24 52 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 40 sh Minehill. 24 52 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 50 \$2000 do... 26 \$300 \$100 sh St Nich C... 3 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 \$100 sh St Nich C... 3 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 \$100 sh St Nich C... 3 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 \$100 sh St Nich C... 3 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 \$100 sh St Nich C... 3 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 \$100 sh St Nich C... 3 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 \$100 sh St Nich C... 3 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 \$100 sh St Nich C... 3 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 \$100 sh St Nich C... 3 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 \$100 sh St Nich C... 3 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 \$100 sh St Nich C... 3 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 \$100 sh St Nich C... 3 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 \$100 sh St Nich C... 3 36 \$2000 do... 25 50 \$100 sh St Nich C... 3 36 \$2000 do... 25 \$2000 do... 25

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, Nov. 15.—The Flour market is quiet here being a total absence of any demand for snipment and only a limited inquiry from the home con superfine at \$5@5.25; extras at \$5.37½@5.62½; spring wheat extra family at \$5.75@6.25; Pennsylvanta do do. at \$5.75@6.00; Ohlo and Indiana do. do. at \$6.00 6.75; and fancy brands at \$7.07.50, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$6. Corn Meal 1, neglected.

The Wheat market is quotably unchanged; sales of Western red at \$1 33:30126; and Pennsylvania and Delaware do at \$1 37:30128; Rye may be quoted at \$1 34:4195. Corn is firm, and the offerings are light; sales of yellow at \$1 65; new do. at \$7:300c; and Western minked at 98c,@\$1 93. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 50 adde.

Barley is unchanged; 1500 bushels two-rowed New York sold at \$1, and 1500 bushels four-rowed do. at

iron-bound Western at \$1.05.

# Philadelphia Cattle Marget.

Monday, Nov. 15.—The market for beef cattle to-day exhibited little or no change from last week, and ing are the particulars of the sales:-85 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7(98)

60 Daengier & McCleese, Ches 75 P. McFillen, Western, 768. 10 H. John, Western, 460-26.
22 Saunders, Chester county, 868-4.
25 John Chain, Western, 5267.
19 Thupt, Western, 546.
Cows and Calves sell readily at full figures; 200 head sold at \$456-75. Springers may be quoted at

sheep were extremely inactive, and a decline of Sheep were extremely inactive, and a decline of %@%c. % lb. on the better descriptions had no effect towards stimulating the demand. 10,000 head were received at the Park Drove Yard, and sold at from 4 to 6%c. % lb., gross, the latter figure for choice. 6000 head changed hands at the Avenue Drove Yard, at prices ranging from 4 to 5%c. % lb.

Hogs are held firmly at the late decline. 3302 head sold at Henry Glass. Union Drove Yard at prices varying from \$14 to \$14-50 % 100 lbs, for core-fed.

# SUEZ.

# GREAT CANAL.

Completion of the Monster Undertaking, and Preparations For Its Opening.

The History and Character of the Work-Its Different Divisions and the Prospect of Its Success.

The completion of the Suez Canal is one of the grandest accomplishments of modern times. Despite discouragements and obstacles, its bold projector, Ferdinand de Lesseps has never faltered in his determination to succeed; and by his indomitable will the difficulties of nature, of finance, and of insidious opposition have been at length entirely overcome. Europe and Asia have now become near neighbors, and the products of the Indies are to be exchanged for the manufactures of the European factories at a transit charge across the Egyptian peninsula of only oe-fourth the former rates.

The chief interest of Americans in this work centres in the fact that it is another gigantic triimph of human skill in advancing international intercourse, and affords an additional argument for the speedy construction of the canal across the Isthmus of Darien. Commercially, the Suez Canal is a rival to our Pacific Railroad, and by its advantages of time and expense will tend to etain the bulk of the trade of Asia in the old ports. Even with the opening of the Darien route, the rich carrying trade of the East will not necessarily fall into the hands of our own merchants.

London to Canton via Suez it is . . . . 10,000 miles. From New York to Canton via From New York to Canton via Paeific Railroad..... London to Canton via Pacific Rail-

Or, taking time as the test for the transit from London, it will compare as follows by their

By Marseilles By New York and and Bombay, San Francisco, London to Hong Kong. .39 days. London to Shanghal....43 London to Yokohama...48 "

The Ancient Canal.

route and ours:-

The idea of cutting through the Isthmus of Suez does not originally belong to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. Long before his day, the sovereigns of Egypt had thought about making the isthmus the route of exchange between the East and West; and it is even possible that this route, in the time of her greatness and prosperity, was the real source of those immense riches which enabled the pride of her kings to satisfy their stupendous fancles. It would otherwise be difficult to explain the construction of the wonderful tombs which those despots raised to shelter their skeletons against the waste and ruin of centuries. Herodotus informs us that the labor spent in the erection of the Pyramid of Cheops represented the work of one hundred thousand men during the long period of twentynine years. By calculating the daily wages of the laborer at fifteen cents, we find that this monument cost the fabulous amount of ninety millions of dollars, which we may regard as lost to the country, no alterior advantage having ever accrued to it therefrom. The cutting through of the isthmus, the utility of which is incontestable, will not necessitate the sacrifice of so much life and treasure. All the ancient kings of Egypt had not, however, the rulnous vanity of Cheops-some, happily for the people, having studied the useful side of sovereignty. Among others, Necos was one of the first who undertook to establish communications between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The labor spent upon this project exceeded the long term of one hundred years, and, after the lapse of two thousand five hundred years, vestiges of the works are still visible in the neighborhood of Suez, where the geological consistency of the soil resisted more successfully the destructive fury of the Caliph Abasside Abou-Glafar-el-Manzour, who destroyed the canal about the middle of the eighth century of our era. The canal of Necos, which connected the Nile with the Dead Sea, and was in active operation during fifteen hundred years, was constructed, of course, upon a much smaller scale than than the one about to be opened by M. Lesseps. At that remote period, maritime exchanges were less exacting, and intercourse between the nations less frequent; their largest galleys, or triremes, did not measure more than sixteen yards in length, drawing consequently much less water than ships of

modern size and construction. The Pharaohs were satisfied in appropriating one of the Nile branches, and supplying with its waters a canal thirty yards in breadth, two to three yards in depth, and ninety miles in length, amply sufficient, however, for the wants of the period. Although of small and incilicient dimensions, as compared with the modern caual, it nevertheless necessitated the excavation of sixteen millions of cubic yards of solid matter, during the long space of a hundred years. It is certain that the canal of Necos, which was long maintained in an efficient state by the Roman and Mussulman conquerors, served also for the irrigation of adjoining lands. in common with the other fresh-water canals constructed by the ancient Egyptians.

When sent by the Directory to Egypt, in 1798 Napoleon was the first to discover and bring to notice the traces of the old canal near Suez, and immediately named a commission to examine and report on cutting a new one across the Isth mus. The report was made by M. la Pere, who was at its head, and is an able though atterly incorrect one. He theorizes largely on the peculiar formation of the Isthmus, and insists it was formerly a part of the bed of the sea, which had gradually been reclaimed from it by natural causes; eiting many curious facts in support of

his theory.
But when it came to the practical engineerin details, he is all wrong: for he declared the leve of the Red Sea to be thirty feet above the liev : of the Mediterranean. Subsequent research ha proved the real difference to be not so many inches actually. Yet the blunder of M. la Pere was accepted by all the leading engineers of Europe until 1846. Bonaparte was dissatisfied with this report, and not deterred by it from prosecuting the matter; but he was summoned to another sphere, to commence his great career in Europe, before the full report of the commission could be given, or further researches

Lesseps' Project. The first step towards the construction of the present canal was made nearly a quarter of a

century ago. In 1846 a commission was issued to Robert Stephenson, son of the famous inventor of the locomotive, on the part of Great Britain: to Talabot, the great French contractor, on the part of France, and to Signor Nigretti, the scientific chemist and engineer, on the part of Austria. During that year the isthmus was surveyed by them and the scheme pronounced feasible. The only serious impediment to the success of the undertaking which then presented itself was the continual danger to which the canal would be exposed by reason of the sand storms on the desert. To meet this difficulty various mechanical remedies were proposed and the enterprise pronounced practicable. Yet nothing further was then attempted. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who had been French Consul at Alexandria in 1831, returned to Egypt early in 1854 to receive this project, and was received with enthusiastic affection by his former companion, Said Pacha, who had ascended the throne on the murder of his nephew, Abbas Pacha, a few months before. He was treated as the guest of the Viceroy-a palace assigned to his use, as well as a retinue of servants; in all respects he was entertained more like a prince of the blood than a private individual. He sounded carefully those representatives of the foreign powers in Egypt who had diplomatic functions, but met with no encouragement, except from two of their number, M. Ruyssenaers, the Dutch, and Mr. De Leon, the American, Consuls-General. These two were much struck by the boldness and apparent feasibility of the plan, and the great advantages which would accrue to the commerce of the world, in breaking up the English monopoly M. de Lesseps also enlisted the aid of the two leading engineers of the Viceroy, who were Frenchmen also-M. Mongel Bey and Linant Bey-and obtained from them accurate estimates and plans, as far as such were procurable, and interested them in the scheme, both on personal and national grounds. Having thus prepared the ground, and secured the influence of the two foreign agents who approved of his enterprise-both of whom were favorites also of the Viceroy-he boldly proposed to Said Pacha to patronize the undertaking, and obtained from him the concession required, empowering him to form an international company for piercing the canal to connect the two seas. This was in November, 1854.

The first exploration of the isthmus under his supervision was made in December, 1854, and January, 1855, and the present line of survey, which was ascertained to be twenty-nine French leagues (about ninety English miles) in length, decided on. In November, 1855, another international commission visited the isthmus, but beyond the publication of their report, June, 1856, little of consequence was accomplished until 1858, when La Compagnie Universelle Maritime de Suez, or, as it was familiarly known to English readers, the Suez Ship Canal was organized, with a capital of \$10,0000,000.

Its Execution.

For many of the earlier years of this international enterprise English diplomacy threw all the obstacles its ingenuity could devise in the way of the execution of this work, fearing to allow France to construct a short cut to her East Indian possessions. The ingenuity of this nation of merchantmen detected a weak spot in the concession, viz.: that which provided that "in all cases at least four-fifths of the workmen should be Egyptians:" a clause inserted through the jealousy of the Egyptian Government to prevent too large an introduction of European laborers into the country. This labor was to be procured, as all Egyptian labor ever was, and is to this day, both for private agriculture and public works, by the system of "corvee," that is, conscription for compulsory labor for a limited period (one month), at a fixed rate of recompense. No sooner, therefore, had the new company, under the active superintendence of seps, collected twenty thousand Fellahs as laborers, giving them much higher pay than ever was promised by the Egyptian Government -lodging, food, and medical attendance, and half-pay when sick-then a howl went up from England and Exeter Hall, whose echoes reached the East, that the horrors of the slave trade were being revived by the French in Egypt! Lord stratford, the English Ambassador to Turkey, therefore, demanded of the Sultan to stop this scandal; and a peremptory order from him. backed by the voice of England, came to Said Pacha to step the work at once, and dismiss the Fellahs. The combination was too strong and the pressure too heavy for Said, bold as he was, to disobey. [Centinued on the Second Page.]