

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Four lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines or more than four, constitute a square.

Per line per day	50
One week	3.50
One month	10.00
Three months	25.00
Six months	45.00
One year	80.00

Business Cards.
ROBERT SNODGRASS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office North Third street, third door above Market, Harrisburg, Pa.

W. H. MILLER,
and
R. E. FERGUSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE IN
SHORMAKER'S BUILDINGS
BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE,
opposite the Washburn House.

THOS. G. MACDOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT,
Office in the Exchange, Walnut st., (Up Stairs).
Having formed a connection with parties in Washington City, who are reliable business men, any business connected with any of the Departments will meet with immediate attention.

DR. C. W. WIECHEL,
SURGEON AND DENTIST,
RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET.
He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of a profession in all his branches.

MILITARY CLAIMS AND PENSIONS.
The undersigned have entered into an association for the collection of Military Claims and the securing of Pensions for wounded soldiers and sailors.

SILAS WARD,
NO. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS,
MELODIONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS,
Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Accordions,
Saxophones, and other Musical Instruments.

JOHN W. GLOVER,
MERCHANT TAILOR!
Has just received from New York, an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,
which he offers to his customers at the public sale MODERATE PRICES.

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor,
27 CHESTNUT ST., between Second and Front,
Has just returned from the city with an assortment of CLOTHES, CASIMERES AND VESTINGS,
which will be sold at moderate prices and made up to order.

DENTISTRY.
B. M. GILDER, D. D. S.,
No. 110 MARKET STREET,
Opposite the Washburn Building, up stairs.

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE,
FRONT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY,
E. S. GERMAN,
27 SOUTH BROAD STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT,
HARRISBURG, PA.

JOHN G. W. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE
CARD WRITER,
All manner of VISITING, WEDDING AND BUSINESS CARDS executed in the most artistic style and most reasonable terms.

UNION HOTEL,
Edge Avenue, corner of Broad street,
HARRISBURG, PA.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BALTIMORE, MD.
This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished.

THEO. F. SCHEFFER,
BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER,
30 S. MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

TAILORING.
GEO. A. HUGH,
The subscriber is ready at No. 54, MARKET ST.,
four doors below Fourth street, to make
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

CHARLES F. VOLLMER,
UPHOLSTERER,
Chestnut street, four doors above Second,
(OPPOSITE WASHINGTON HOUSE).

SKY-LIGHT GALLERY.—The rooms
on the corner of Market square and Market street,
opposite the Washburn House, occupied as a Gallery for
the display of Paintings and other works of Art.

**WEBSTER'S ARMY AND NAVY
POCKET DICTIONARY.**
Just received and for sale by
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR!—FIRST IN
the market.—For sale by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

Medical.

**DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT**

**GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA,
LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS,
SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS,
PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEU-
MATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.**

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy,
and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the
recipie of Dr. Sweet of Connecticut, the famous
bone setter, and has been used in his practice for
more than twenty years with the most astonishing suc-
cess.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled
by any preparation before the public, of which the most
skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEU-
MATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands
of cases where it has been used it has never been known
to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief
in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the most severe cases of HEADACHE in
three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE will be cured instantly.

**FOR RHEUMATISM, DEBRILITY AND GENERAL
LASSITUDE,** arising from impudence or excess, this
Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Act-
ing directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and
revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and
vigor.

FOR PILES,—As an external remedy, we claim that
it is the best that can be used, and it is the only one
that produces an equal. Every victim of this distressing
complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford
immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect
a radical cure.

QUINCY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes ex-
tremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely applica-
tion of this Liniment will sever all to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlarge-
ment of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The
wound caused by this Liniment is cured in two
or three days.

**BURNS, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS,
ERUPTIONS AND SCALDS,** yield readily to the healing
properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE
LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also,
**CHELSEA, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT
BITES AND STINGS.**

EVERY HORSE OWNER
should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at
the first appearance of lameness will effectually pre-
vent those formidable diseases to which all horses are
liable, and which cost so many otherwise valuable
horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the won-
derful curative properties of this Liniment have been
received within the last two years and many of them
from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.
To avoid impostors, observe the Signature and Like-
ness of Dr. Sweet on every label, and also
"Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the
glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.
Sole Proprietors, HARRISBURG, PA.
For sale by all dealers. ap10w-d&w

Pheng.
ALL WORK PROMISED IN
ONE WEEK!

**104.
PENNSYLVANIA
STREAM DYING ESTABLISHMENT,**
104 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND FIFTH,
HARRISBURG, PA.

**T. F. WATSON,
MASTIC WORKER
AND
PRACTICAL CEMENTER.**

Water-Proof Mastic Cement.
This material is superior to all other cements.
It forms a solid and durable adhesion to any surface,
impermeable by the action of water or frost. Every
good building should be coated with this Cement; it is
especially proper for the walls and ceilings of bath-
rooms, and also for the walls of cellars and other
damp places.

**LADIES! YOU KNOW WERE YOU
can get the Note Paper, Envelopes, Visiting and
Wedding Cards! AT SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.**

SUPERIOR STOCK OF LIQUORS.
WM. DOCK, JR. & CO. are now able to offer to
their customers and the public at large, a stock of the
purest liquors ever imported into this market, compris-
ing in part the following varieties:

**WHISKY—IRISH, SCOTCH, OLD BOURBON,
WINE—PORT, SHERRY, OLD MADEIRA,
OTARD, DUPEY & CO. PALE BRANDY.**

**PRIME NEW ENGLAND YAMICA SEBITTS.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS**

NOTICE!
THE DRAFT IN THE 16TH AND ADJOIN-
ING DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL SUBSTITUTE AGENCY.
A. K. SWISHER & CO., having opened an office in
Carlisle, at the Government Assessor's office in Rinehart
Hall, are now prepared to furnish substitutes at fair
prices.

WAR! WAR!—BRADY, No. 62
Market street, below Third, has received a large
assortment of Swords, Sabres and Daggers, which he
will sell very low.

**EXCELLENT!!!—SUGAR CURED
HAMS—A Delicious Home, cured expressly for
this use. For sale by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.**

Bank Notices.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that
application will be made at the next annual
session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a renewal
of the charter of the West Branch Bank, of Williams-
port, Pa. on the 1st of January, 1864, for a term of
years, and capital of \$100,000.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. JONES, Cashier.

LEGISLATIVE BANK NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that application will
be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a
renewal of the charter of the West Branch Bank, of Williams-
port, Pa. on the 1st of January, 1864, for a term of
years, and capital of \$100,000.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that
the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, intend
to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their
next session, for a renewal of their charter. Said bank is lo-
cated in the city of Philadelphia, with an authorized
capital of one million of dollars, a reserve of
three hundred thousand dollars, and a surplus of
one hundred thousand dollars.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. PALMER, Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1863-6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that
the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County,
located in Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, with
an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars,
and with the usual banking privileges.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. W. OAKE, Cashier.
June 16, 1863.—7m

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby
given that the undersigned have formed an associa-
tion and prepared a certificate for the purpose of estab-
lishing a Bank in Luzerne, and Deposits, under
the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of Penn-
sylvania, passed on the 24th of May, Anno Domini
one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. The said Bank to be
called "THE FARMERS' BANK OF MOUNT JOY," to be
located in the borough of Mount Joy, in the county of
Luzerne, with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand
dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same
to any amount not exceeding Three Hundred
Thousand Dollars.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. Hoffman Hershey, John M. Hershey,
Martin B. Peffer, Jacob M. Stauffer,
Charles B. Peffer, John M. Bear.
June 20, 1863-6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given of an
intention to establish a Bank of Discount, Deposit
and Circulation, under the provisions of an Act of the
Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 24th of
May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and
sixty-one. The said Bank to be called "THE
FARMERS' BANK OF MOUNT JOY," to be located in the
borough of Mount Joy, in the county of Luzerne,
with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand
dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same
to any amount not exceeding Three Hundred
Thousand Dollars.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. Hoffman Hershey, John M. Hershey,
Martin B. Peffer, Jacob M. Stauffer,
Charles B. Peffer, John M. Bear.
June 20, 1863-6m

ALLEN TOWN BANK.
ALLEN TOWN BANK, June 20, 1863.
Notice is hereby given, that application will be made
to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session,
for an increase of the capital of said Bank to the amount
of \$200,000 in addition to the amount of \$100,000
authorized by the Charter of said Bank, and also for an extension of the
Charter of said Bank for twenty years from the expiration of
the present Charter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES W. COOPER, Cashier.
June 20, 1863-6m

BANK NOTICE.—The Stockholders
of THE FARMERS' AND DRUGGERS' BANK OF
WAYNESBURG, in Green county, Pa., will apply to
the next Legislature of the State, for an extension of
their Charter for a term of years, and for an increase
of their present term. The location, corporate name
and privileges, and amount of capital stock, to wit:
one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be the same
as under the present Charter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. LAZARUS, Cashier.
Waynesburg, Green co., Pa., June 15, 1863-je20-dml

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, in
conformity with the act of Assembly, that the
stockholders of the Bank of Montgomery County
will make application to the next Legislature of Pen-
sylvania for a renewal of the Charter of said Bank, with
the same amount of capital (Five Hundred Thousand
Dollars) as under the present Charter, to continue its
present term and privileges.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. BLINGLUFF, Cashier.
Norristown, Pa., June 20, 1863-je20-dm

NOTICE.—The Miners' Bank of Pot-
tsville, in the county of Schuylkill, hereby gives
notice that they intend to apply to the Legislature of
Pennsylvania for a renewal of their Charter for a term
of years, and for an increase of their present term.
Said Bank is located in the borough of Pottsville,
in the county of Schuylkill, with an authorized
capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and with
the usual banking and discounting privileges.
By order of the Board of Directors.
G. A. LORNER, Cashier.
Pottsville, June 20, 1863. —6m

NOTICE is hereby given, that applica-
tion will be made at the next annual session of the
Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a renewal of the
charter of the HARRISBURG BANK, with the present term
and style, location, privileges, and capital of Three Hundred
Thousand Dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. W. WEAVER, Cashier.
je20-dml

TRADESMEN'S BANK.
Notice is hereby given, in conformity with the laws
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that the Trade-
smen's Bank, of Philadelphia, located in the city of
Philadelphia, created by the act of the Legislature of
Pennsylvania, passed on the 24th of May, Anno Domini
one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, with a
capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars,
shall apply to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania,
for a renewal of their Charter, and for an increase of
their capital One Hundred and Fifty Thousand
Dollars.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN CARSTER, Cashier.
je20-dml

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND.
Messrs. BECKER & FALK, Proprietors, announce to
the citizens of Harrisburg that the cool and delightful
Summer retreat is now open for visitors. Accommoda-
tions will be furnished to parties and pic-nicers at
reasonable rates, a dancing platform having been erected for
their special use. Season tickets for families, good for
one year, \$1.00
No improper characters admitted, and no intoxicating
drinks or other deleterious liquors for sale on the Island.
A Ferry Boat plies constantly between the Island and
the foot of Broad street, West Harrisburg. je20-2m

**A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
LITHOGRAPHS.**
Formerly retailed at \$3 to \$5, are now offered at
50 and 75 cents, and \$1 and \$1.50—published by the
Union, and formerly retailed by them.
Splendid Lithographic Pictures—A renewal of
distinguished men and Generals of the army, at only 10
cents each.
For sale at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
15 Market street, Harrisburg.

BASKETS!
LADIES TRAVELING,
MADE BY THE
SCHOOL
PAPER
KNIVES
CLOTHES
ROUND
CHILDREN'S, GAKS,
For sale low,
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
je20

**WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERV-
ING FRUIT!!!—Superior article, strictly
pure!!! just received and for sale by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.**

**MESSRS. CHICKERING & CO.
HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE
GOLD MEDAL!
AT THE
MECHANICS' FAIR, BOSTON,
HELD THE PREVIOUS WEEK,
OVER SIXTY COMPETITORS!**

Waterproof for the OBERLINER PIANOS, at Harris-
burg, at 92 Market street.
W. KNOX'S MUSIC STORE.
je20-2t

WINDOW SHADES of lines, gilt-
bordered, and PAPER BLINDS, of
various colors, and all the latest
FURNITURE and TABLES at very low prices. Call at
Scheffer's Bookstore.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1863.

THE MEXICAN PROBLEM.

From the Boston Post.

Napoleon has declared a monarchy for the
Mexican people, and nominated Maximilian,
the brother of the Emperor of Austria, and
son-in-law of the King of Belgium, as Em-
peror in the halls of the Montezumas. Gen.
Forey selected a superior committee of thirty-five,
and this committee selected two hundred and
fifteen, to form a council of notables, and this
council proclaimed the Empire. To make this
beautiful little romantic comedy—or tragedy—
short, Napoleon III. has appointed Maximilian,
of the House of Hapsburg, to be Emperor
of Mexico. The Mexican people, notwithstanding
the select committee, and the council of
notables, had nothing to do with the play.

Have we any indications that the Mexican
people have consented, and will consent to
this? Let us see. Forey has had to fight his
way to Mexico. Therefore there was certainly
the element of opposition which had to be
overcome by the sword before the city of Mexico
could be reached. In a direct line to that city
from Vera Cruz, the people are conquered, and
they now make a show of acquiescence; where
they had no opportunity to show their
fear, or policy dictated, under the immediate
mouths of French cannon, they make a show
of rejoicing at the news of the New Empire.
But we do not learn that this was the case in
the other portions of that great Republic. The
select committee and the council of notables
acted as prisoners of war, and not as free men.
The Mexicans made a noble resistance with
arms; and it is a wrong to human nature to
suppose that, so soon, they have been recon-
ciled to the will of their conqueror. France
may claim that the Mexicans are enthusiastic
in accepting an alien Emperor, but they should
remember that, forty years since, when the
last Empire was proclaimed, "long live the
queen!" it was said to be the "universal cry
of the army and the people." But this Emperor
of the people was beheaded after a reign of a
few months, as a traitor to his country. They
know in Mexico as well as in Paris how to de-
focate kings. Juarez made a determined re-
sistance to Forey; but he was single-handed?—
By no means; he had soldiers gathered up
from several of the different States, and these
men fought well and died; and have the
friends of this army consented to be ruled by
an alien Emperor? Mr. Corwin once said
wrote to Mr. Seward, and stated that "never
were the Mexicans better united in any scheme
whatever than now in opposition to foreign in-
tervention." He also expressed his regret that
he had not been present to see the recovery of
government and establish in its stead, a mon-
archy more or less absolute, having for its
representative some European prince. The
idea of a foreign potentate is rejected by a vast
majority of all parties." It was the business
of Mr. Corwin to study the opinions of the
Mexican people; and he undoubtedly studied
and reported them correctly. Even two were
found in this Council of Nobles, created by
and dependent on the breath of Forey, who
dared to vote against this usurpation. A greater
part of the country is now under and acknowl-
edge the authority of Juarez, and Forey has
succeeded in his attempt to subvert the govern-
ment of the new Empire. If it is maintained,
it will be maintained by force of arms. France
must fight the Mexican people if she would
secure the integrity of the new throne to Maxi-
milian—who doubts, also, but that they would
have to fight the United States?

Has Napoleon acted absolutely alone in this
movement? Let us see as to the probability.
The Archduke Maximilian is the oldest brother
of the Emperor of Austria; is a son-in-law of
Leopold, of Belgium; Queen Victoria is niece
of the King of Belgium, and cousin to the wife
of Maximilian; and his wife is grand-daugh-
ter to the ex-Queen of the French. It is cer-
tainly unreasonable to suppose that the Em-
pire of Austria was not consulted before Na-
poleon would nominate Maximilian to the
important position; it is improbable to sup-
pose that Leopold did not know of this new
elevation of his son-in-law; and equally out-
rageous to believe that Victoria did not know of
this elevation of her cousins. Napoleon, by this
nomination, gains the consent, if not the ad-
herence of England, Austria, and Belgium.
This is certainly a formidable array of power,
but the selfishness of human nature in general,
of monarchs in particular, is such, that no
great reliance can be placed upon the alliance
of these confederates in crime. What support
Napoleon may get here in his scheme, is not
yet absolutely evident. England, at least the
Protestant people, will not care to build up
a Catholic Empire for their natural enemy,
France, in Mexico. The only reason that
Spain could give for adherence, would be the
sustenance of the church party; and this
would be the reason why England would not
co-operate. England does not love the ultra-
montane church, and there is no reason why
she should throw a slice to Austria and the
Pope and gain nothing in return.

The only thing that will cause England to
co-operate, is the hope of the destruction of
the Great American Republic. Napoleon has
been very anxious to hold a party with
Maximilian and Napoleon in Mexico, France, Aus-
tria, and Spain, but England will adhere, if at
all, to punish the American people for pre-
sumption to achieve a national success rivaling her
own. This policy may, and to-day it seems
probable will, cause England to play into the
hands of Napoleon, that she may destroy the
new sea kings of the West from off the face
of the waters. The love of power is the ruling
thought, the spring of action, the *primum mobile*
of this man of national power. The im-
perial houses of Hapsburg, Napoleon and Guelph
look upon us of the West as their natural and

inevitable enemies, as the perpetual source of
a disturbing influence against which they must
fight to retain their thrones, hence they must
naturally desire to achieve our downfall as a
consummation most devoutly to be wished. To
do this, they must have a foothold; they dream
to find it in Mexico. They dream and hope
more than this also, that they may avail them-
selves of faction in the United States to over-
turn them. Their plans are not yet matured,
yet they are sufficiently developed to indicate
the direction of future operations. Davis and
Napoleon may soon strike hands together;
Davis will be driven to this as the last hope
of his daring Confederacy; he will guarantee
no disturbance to Napoleon and Maximilian in
Mexico from the ambitious empire-makers of
the South; and Napoleon will recognize, and
therefore necessarily fight for the Confederacy.
There is only one hope for monarchy in America,
and that is the division of the Union. Mon-
archs seize upon our civil war as the only
gleam of hope for them in their ambition here,
and they are now slow but cautious about availing
themselves of it. Mr. Seward relied upon
the statements of the Allies and upon the
circular letters to our diplomatic agents, and
said that "the President rested on the assur-
ance given by the Allies that they were in pur-
suit of a political object, but simply the redress
of their grievances." But the MASK was thrown
off when Napoleon wrote his letter to Forey,
which letter was officially communicated to the
French Chamber. He, before this, professed
allegiance; that he intended no harm; in the
address of grievances; but in this letter he
said:

"The time had come when he could speak
plainly about his designs in Mexico. The
United States are in trouble and are not likely
just now to resent my conduct, and when I
get possession of Mexico the world will be-
come accustomed to the matter, and it will not
be easy for the United States to undo what I
have done. My only view is next the recovery of
the debt Mexico owes to France, but to check
the growth and cramp the power of the United
States, and to do this I will conquer Mexico,
make her a monarchy or French province, and
who knows but that in time I may be able to
seize the whole gulf coast and dominate the
Antilles and South America as the United
States may do if I do not."

Let us keep this before all the people of the
United States. Let them read, and ponder;
let the proper sentiment be educated, which
will rise up and resent with a terrible power
this insult to a nation in misfortune. We must
be united. The personal liberty, the political
glory, the peculiar liberty, character and
glory of every American citizen is attacked by
this French usurper, he has thrown down the
gauntlet of defiance, and the cause must be
tried. It may be commenced soon, it may be
delayed in the commencement, but come it
will, so let each man look to his implements
of power, and have them ready and burnished
for the coming day. Above all, let not the
hammer of the shipbuilder be stayed, for on
these iron ribs of the sea, no more "oak," shall
we vindicate our destiny.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

In an article on the Suez Canal, which we
copied from the London Times, the statement
was made that this work was "the undertaking
of Egypt; hence had never dreamed of its
low sleep of ages." If the meaning of the
remark being confined to a few centuries,
or to the strict line of the canal from the Med-
iterranean to the Red sea, this may be left to
stand as correct. But the expression is liable
to misinterpretation, since it may lead some
readers to the idea that Egypt never imagined
a connection of the waters of the Red sea with
those of the Mediterranean by canal. The
ancient Egyptians actually accomplished that
fact, and the modern Egyptians, within the
period of the Mohammedan government, have
navigated in the same line, the waters of the
Mediterranean, the Nile and the Red sea.
The origin of the canal which connected the
Nile with the Red sea is somewhat obscure.
Ancient writers ascribe it to different mon-
archs.—Herodotus, in the Uterpe (civili), tells
us that Sesostris, the son of Psammetichus, com-
menced it, and that Darinus, the Persian, con-
tinued it. He describes its magnitude and
length. It would take in two tides abreast,
and its length was a four days' voyage. Dio-
dorus gives the same account, adding that
Ptolemy II finished the canal, and that it was
called the Ptolemaean river from this fact.
Herodotus says that in the prosecution of this
work under Neco no less than 120,000 Egyptian
soldiers perished, and that canal digging in
ancient times in Egypt was conducted in much
the same way as now, with not dissimilar
results. Other writers ascribe the canal to
Sesostris instead of Pharaoh Neco. But Seso-
stris was to a certain extent a mythical char-
acter to foreigners, and they were in the habit
of ascribing all great works in Egypt to his
genius, and all ancient conquests by Egyptians
to his arms.

The canal was kept in use for many centu-
ries, and though from time to time closed by
the sand, was again re-opened and used. The
Romans kept it flowing for some time. It
again ceased to be navigable, and then was
opened by Omar the Caliph, who heard that
Arabia, the Moslem's holy land, had been
saved from famine by supplies of grain brought
from Egypt through this canal, and who ac-
cordingly as a pious work, re-opened the canal,
and from that fact received the title of the
"Prince of the Faithful," which became the
title of all the caliphs, his successors. A lit-
tle more than a century later, El Munsour, the
caliph who founded Bagdad, closed the canal
to prevent its use for the supply of All, who
was in revolt in Arabia. It has been said that
the crazy caliph El Hakim opened it again
about A. D. 1000; but this is doubtful, and it
may be said to have remained closed since the
days of El Munsour. When the modern Suez
canal was projected, the subject of supplying
canal to the workmen in the desert presented
itself as of paramount importance, and the re-
opening of the ancient Ptolemaean canal for
that purpose was manifestly the only feasible
method. This is a small work, for the old canal
is filled up nearly to the level of the desert in
most places. The design of M. Lesseps in-
cludes, we believe, little more than the open-
ing of a trench through which a secure flow of
water may be expected, both for the use of the
laborers and the encouragement of agriculture
on the Isthmus. The Nile canal will probably
not be navigable except for small boats, and
not for them to any great extent.

When we consider the peculiar experience
of Egypt in canal excavation, we need not be
surprised at the accomplishment of this grand
work. The modern world has indeed little to
boast of in the magnitude of works of art over
the ancient Egyptians. Canals were their spe-
cialty. They had a country perfectly level,
which required irrigation. To accomplish this
they needed to dig canals, which should con-
vey the water of the Nile from the bed of the
river to the edges of the plain under the desert
hills. The river being given up to floods and se-
cessions, the canals could be very deep, so as
to allow of the flow of the water at low Nile.
Hence they were accustomed to the work of
digging broad canals, not less than eighteen
or twenty feet in depth. Besides this neces-
sary for irrigation, we have abundant evidence
that they dug canals for the transportation of
stones, obelisks and columns. These canals
must have been of great breadth and depth.
The curious speculator may calculate the
weight of the great monolithic statue of
Memnon, or of his companion statue, sitting
in solemn grandeur on the plain of Thebes,
and estimate the floating required to bring it
from then through a canal to its place of long
rest. The granite statue of Memnon, brought
to Thebes from Es-Span is estimated to weigh
800 tons. Certainly the ancient Egyptians
knew how to dig their canals, and hence we
may well cease to be surprised that they con-
structed a canal from the Nile, to the Red Sea.
There must have been many hundreds of miles
of deep canals in Egypt, kept open and free to
navigation and the flow of water, during all
the period of Egyptian power.

It is interesting to notice that Diodorus gives
the history of what was perhaps the first canal
lock. Ptolemy II, when he determined to re-
open the canal is said to have invented a sluice
circumlocutory to our diplomatic agents, and
opened, but which, when closed, prevented the
flow of the water. Doubtless this was the
simple lock still in use on the canals, and thus
the Egyptian canal may have given us this in-
vention.

In the same connection may be mentioned
the possibility that the vessels which Solomon
built at Ezion Geber to go to Tarshish, navigated
this canal. Tarshish was probably on the
Mediterranean. There is nothing strange
in the idea of building vessels on the Red Sea
to go there, if the canal were navigable at that
time; and this supposition may relieve a great
difficulty which has been found on the subject
of Solomon and the Tarshish of other writers.
We have heretofore referred to Mr. Davis' notion
that Tarshish was Carthage, an idea not
without plausibility, but hardly to be accepted
as yet.

We are often but reproducing the past when
we imagine ourselves far in advance of all our
predecessors. The completion of the Suez
canal, on the grand scale designed by the
French engineers, will surely add to the
wonders of Egypt, and will certainly be no
more marvellous a work than they were famil-
iar with. If a munificent individual of Pha-
raonic times could open his eyes on modern
Egypt when this work is done, it would not
attract his notice as specially striking or re-
markable. The railway might appear to him
an improvement on the granite or limestone
causeways from the Pyramids to the valley,
but the steam engine would probably excite
the intensest admiration. It is not in the
magnitude of works of art that modern nations
would surpass an old Egyptian. It is only in
those works of inventive genius, which are
substitutes for the brute force by which alone
he was accustomed to see mountains brought
low and valleys exalted. A railway tunnel
would be of small interest to one who lived in
the days when he excavated the miles of
royal tombs in the Theban hillsides. But the
engine thundering through it would doubtless
seem to him a monster from the infernal re-
gions, captured and harnessed by magic.

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sent, for which the patronage of the public is
noted.

RECORDED THE POTOMAC.—The gang of
rebels who crossed the Potomac at Edwards's
Ferry, on Thursday night last, consisting of
White and Williams' bands, numbering over
four hundred, recrossed the river on Friday,
taking with them about nine prisoners of
Scott's 900, who were captured at Edwards's
Ferry. They came over undoubtedly to gob-
ble the detachment all up, but only succeeded
in taking nine prisoners and getting a few
equipment which had been left in a camp.
They made a foray into the country, plunder-
ing farms, &c., but succeeded in carrying off
little. The boatmen on the canal seem to
have suffered the most severely, several teams
having been taken from them. All is now
quiet in that section, and no apprehension of
another raid is felt,