



HARBOR OF ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.—The coast of Egypt is not particularly striking as one approaches it. No hills or mountains rise above its sandy shore. The light-house at Alexandria seems in consequence unusually lofty, and recalls to us the ancient Pharos of this port, which was reckoned as one of the seven wonders of the world, and from the top of which the fire kept burning constantly at night could be seen miles away at sea. This harbor is usually filled with a multitude of ships and steamers, since this is not merely the great seaport of Egypt, but an important city in itself, through which Egyptian exports find their principal outlet. Of these the most important are cotton and cotton-seed, wheat, coffee, elephants' tusks, ostrich feathers and mother-of-pearl. Regular steamboat services and two telegraphic cables connect Alexandria with Europe, while railroads and the telegraph place it in close communication with the whole of Egypt. Something of the maritime traffic of this city has declined since the opening of the Suez Canal and the prominence given to Port Said at its junction with the Mediterranean; but Alexandria even now contains a population of 200,000, and 50,000 European residents here prove the commercial value of this portal of the country of the Nile.