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THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1867.

ADDRESS

Of the Union Republican Congressional Excen-tive Committee to the People of the States that are to Vote in November.

Fellow Citizens :- The importance of your action to the cause of our common country, still imperiled by a perfidions Executive on the one band, and the, defant spirit of rebellion on the other, impels us to make the other of t the cause of our contined on the one hand, and the a perfolona Executive on the one hand, and the defant spirit of rebellion on the other, impels as to make this appeal before the approaching elections. The members of the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee have been so impressed by the extraordinary vaccess which has attended their efforts in the unreconstructed Sistes, and by their vital ne-cessity of strengthening these efforts by the ap-proving voice of the great party that contributed so effectively the eventhrow of the Rebellion, that they cannot believe that the American people are ready to allow the enemies of the republic to gather new courage in their opposition to the restoration of the Union on the basis of equality and justice. Since our circular letter of the 20th of July last, in which we had before you an account of our stawardship up to that date, the cause of humanity and of li-berty has so republy advanced in the South that we now look forward to an early realization of our mestromident hopes, and believe that not many days will elayse after the next session of Congress be-fore several traity Republican Commonwealths will be restored to our belowed. Union; and nothing can ar-rest this magnificent political consummation but the indifference or hostility of those great communities which have been allies the preserves and the protect-ors of the public Thereize. What motive can mislead a Republicant who believed in Abraham Lincolu, and Republican who believed in Abraham Lincoln, and the gratefully followed the victorious standards of frant and Sheridan, to refuse to act with his party in Grant and Sherinan, to relate to are the marked in a crisis as great as any that awakened the patriotan of the one or the courage of the others? Our enemies are not only unsubdued, but, from the spostate in the Presidential chair to the perjured and pardoued Re-bels, they are absolutely looking to the Republicans encourage them in new treacheries and atrocition, he effect upon them of the October reverses in Penn-ivania and Ohio should admonish and vitalize the abilcans of every other State ; and when we tell you that every mail brings us intelligence of new outrages upon the Union men of the South, while and black, and that the difficulties that have beset these patriotic multitudes ever since Congress established its recon-struction policy have been increased by the recent elections, we feel that we may implore you not to add to the exuitations of our enchies and the burdens of our friends. Every moral and material interest is deeply concerned in the trimuph of reconstruction. That measure is more than half completed, and it will be a said supplement to all their sacrifices of blood and treasure if the American people should prove indifferent to their own duty or antagonistic to their own welfare. The Rebel newspapers do not attempt to restrain their existence over the late elections. The Charleston Mercury, of a recent date, says:-

Charleston Mercury, of a recent date, says — The only guestion for the majority in Congress now to consider is this—shall they urge this policy upon the Southern States, and thus keep in action and intense exasperation an issue on which it is plain they have been and must be beaten, and which, therefore, must fall; or will they give it up at once, and leave the while which the supersed or other issues which may thic mind to be engaged on other issues, which may we them some chance of recovering lost popularity d power? If they insist upon clinging to this issue of negro sugrage, and attempt to force it into operation by revolutionary violence and the bayonet, their fall will only be deeper and more damning. It may comp bring with it personal and bloody retribution on the lutionists and tyrants who shall attempt to en-

we will be firm, patient and mistaken co-operation, it we will be firm, patient and discreet. In short, the result in Pennsylvania and Ohio, with the other like indications, are the knell of that plan of "settlement," which is such only in bitter irony, and the public mind will now turn to more rational views. The road to national tranquility is still long, it may be; but it is shorter than it was, now that we are using the front in the right discrime. The Badi going to the front in the right direction! The Radi-cals had put up false finger-boards, and turned the backs of the people upon peace, and led them away.

while professing to travel toward it! The Memphis Avalanche says:-This Radical faction is simply a band of politicat assassing and public plunderers, of whom blasphem-ing Brownlow, the beast Butler, and the devil incarnate Thad. Stevens are the genuine types and head men, the truest representatives and most acceptable leaders. We cannot even feel indifferent, but must, of necessity, hate so foul and miserable a faction with a hatred that naturally grows more intense with each new act of daily and hourly oppression. The Almighty Ruler of us all is a God of truth, of piety and of Justhere of us an is a cool of truth, of picty and of our hands, and until he shall see fit to change the oternal standards of right and wrong it will be the duty of every honest man to detest and make war upon the American Radicals, those assassing of liberty and enees of mankind.

mies of mankind. It requires no prophet to foretall that, if the Novem-ber elections should end in Republican defeats, the threat of Andrew Johnson on the 22d of February, Infent of Audrew Jonsson on the 220 of rebrary, 1866, and frequently repeated since, will be fulfilled at whatever hazard. Enabled from our opportunities at the national capital, and from our extensive corres-pondence with our agents and friends in the Southern buttor, the mathematical friends in the Southern

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph-

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:--Many newspapers (THE EVENING TELE-COAPH amongst them) are taking up with ap-parent interest the subject of the "Rights and Wrongs of Women," and are treating both with carneest and respectful consideration. Even thise who speer at "woman's rights" (ha they understand them), honestly allow that women dosuffer from some wrongs that need redress. Aimost all people who have given the subject but a all people who have given the subject any attention at all, are obliged to acknowledge that some women are forced into position which necessitate a battle with the world, and are quite willing that (nose who are obliged to labor for their own support should be enabled to do so with more eas- and comfort than it has been in the past, and is in the present, their lot

to know. It is true that the fogies, in whose ranks may to strue that the logics, in while tails any be found many of the reverend clergy, ignore this class altogether, and say, with Rev. Dr. Todd, that "the root of the great error of our day is that woman is to be made independent and self-supporting-precisely what she never can be, because God never designed she should be. Her support, her dignity, her beauty and inppiness lie in Ler dependence as wife, mother and daughter." To this subject of independence versus pan-parts for women I have devoted much care-

rism for women I have devoted much care ni consideration for the past fifteen or eighteen years, and, after thorough investigation, think that the cause which has produced more of that the came which has produced more of mi-ery and prostitution amongst women than any other, or all others combined, is to be found in the promulgation of such sentiments as those avowed by Dr. Todd and accepted by the community, that "God never designed woman to be made self-supporting or inde-pendent."

The best way to lift women out of the "Slough of Despond" which threatens to engulf them, and place them in positions of safety and use-fuiness, is a matter which may well and

fuinces, is a matter which may went and worthily engage the public mind. Notiong ago a writer in the New York Sun suggested that practical business men help to form co-operative associations for women, similar to those which flourish amongst work-ingmen, and also entreated the friends of suf-feature womenhood to throw open or invent fering womanhood to throw open or invent new employments for females. To the sugges-tion of co operative societies, I would say that the main obstacle to their success rests with women themselves they have, as a rule, not sufficient business tact to control such organisumment numbers that be bentrowated of fe-male intellectual development, not suffi-cient mental calibre to understand either their design or proposed results. Besides this, women have no confidence in others of their own sex, and any female who valued her contribution would heating before accepting renutation would hesitate long before accepting the position of President, Secretary or Trea-surer of any organization controlled by and designed to benefit working women. They never give credit to their sisters for purely disinte-rested motives, and, earning and handling only rested motives, and, can ing and mature out of the small sums of money, they have not faith to believe that those entrusted with large amounts can possibly resist the opportunity of appropriating a portion of it to their own uses. I therefore think it mere folly to talk of trades' unions or business combinations for women, until they are educated into broader and more intollized ways and business babyta

intelligent views and business havits, and more intelligent views and business havits. As for the inventing new trades and employ-ments for them, that is equally foolish, as the luxuries or necessities of society alone can create the demand for new branches of labor. No one can expect success in the invention of a trade not demanded by the wants of the com-munity. Indeed, there is no dearth of occupation at present for man or woman. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the prollide earth is offering abundance of healthful, remunerative, and manly occupation for men, whilst there are dozens of the lighter mechanical trades which may and will be opened to women whenever they are mentally and physically fitted to take them; and until they do qualify themselves to fill them, they will and should be kept out of them. A woman's necessities, how ever much they may appeal to the sympathies, do not entitle her to take rank with a compedo not entitle her to take rank with a compe-tent person in office or manufactory. The fact that she is starving on needlework at twenty or thirty cents per day (which would be better paid if it were better done), does not make it imperative upon the humane and just to take her into printing, telegraph, or other offices at \$2 or \$2:50 per day. When women are, by proper training, pre-pared to engage in the same business in the same shops with men—when, by an apprentice-ship of the same duration to the same trade, they are able to accomplish an equal amount of

they are able to accomplish an equal amount of work as well as skilled artisans—then, and not until then, should they expect or wish to receive the same pay. There should be no sex in labor, and no matter how strong a feeling of chivairy exist among men towards women in socia relations, in matters of business equal and exact justice is all that should be desired and all that is really desirable. It is simply prepos-terous for women togo as learners for three or six months into a printing or telegraph office, and at the end of that time expect to receive the same pay as the mechanic who understands every detail of a business which he has spent every detail of a business which he has spent five or seven years to acquire. The gist of the matter is just this:--Parents (no matter how hard they may have worked themselves), accepting as gospel the teachings of their pastors, who proclaim all efforts to render women independent as opposed to the "honor, beauty, and dignity" of the sex, as well as to the design of God, bring up their female children to be useless and dependent; and when these unfortunates, by the death or and when these unfortunates, by the death or marriage of male relatives, are cast upon the troubled waters of life, they find themselves without chart or rudder, sail or compass, and too often drift helplessly and hopelessly to destruction. The only way to elevate them above the The only way to elevate them above the chance of such a disaster is to educate them for the possibilities of life rather than its probabi-lities; to bring them up not alone for the "com-ing man," but for the coming reverses, trials, and temptations that may be their lot-to in-struct them that God intended them to be co-laborers with and helps-meet for man, not mere parasites to weaken and destroy-that a woman who has no obligations as wife, mother, or daughter, to confine her to home duties (than which none can be higher or more imperative), is as much a true womanly woman in office or workshop as in drawing-room or kitchen, and more to be honored when she takes and more to be honored when she takes her place as a helpful and intelligent worker beside her brother man, than when she con-sents to remain a burthen upon him, to cripple and retard his upward progress. M. A. C.

A YANKEE IN THE ORIENT. Poetical Humbuggery.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31, 1867 .- When I think how I have been swindled by books of Oriental travel, I want a tourist for breakfast. For years and years I have dreamed of the wonders of the Turkish bath; for years and years I have promised myself that I would yet enjoy one. Many and many a time, in fancy, I have lain in the marble bath, and breathed the slumbrous fragrance of Eastern spices that filled the air; then passed through a weird and complicated system of pulling and hauling, and drenching and scrubbing, by a gang of naked envages, who loomed vast and vaguely through the steaming mists, like demonst then rested for a while on a divan fit for a king; then passed through another complex ordeal, and one more fearful than the first; and finally, swathed in soft fabrics, was conveyed to a princely saloon and laid upon a bed of eider own, where cunuchs, gorgeons of costame fanned me while I drowsed and dreamed, or contenleal, gazed at the rich hangings of the apartment, the soft carpets, the sumptuous forniture, the pictures; and drank delicious coffee, smoked the southing narghili, and drapped, a the last, into tranquil repose, lulled by sensuous odors from unscen censers, by the gentle influ ence of the narghilits Persian tobacco, and by the music of fountains that counteriened the pattering of summer rain.

That was the picture, just as I got it from in-cendiary books of travel. It was a poor, misera-ble traud. The reality is no more like it than the Five Points are like the Garden of Eden. They received me in a great court, paved with marble slabs; around it were broad galleries, one above another, carpeted with seedy matting, ralled with unpainted balustrades, and furnished with huge, rickcty chairs, cushioned with rasty old mattresses indented with impressions left by the forms of nine successive generations of men who had reposed upon them. The place was vast, naked, dreary-its court a barn, its galleries stalls for human horses. The cadava-rous, half-nude variets that served in the establishment had nothing of poetry in their appearance, nothing of romance, nothing of Oriental splendor. They shed no entrancing odors-just the contrary. Their hungry eyes and their lank forms continually suggested one glaring, unsentimental fact-they wanted a "square meal."

I went up into one of the racks and un-ressed. An unclean starveling wrapped a dressed. gaudy table-cloth about my loins, and hung a white is over my shoulders. If I had had a tub then, it would have come natural with me to take in washing. I was then conducted down stairs into the wet, slippery court, and the first things that attracted my attention were my heels. My fall excited no comment. They expected if, no doubt. It belonged in the list softening, sensuous influences peculiar to this home of Eastern luxury. It was soften-ing enough, certainly; but its application was not happy. They now gave me a pair of wooden clogs, benches in miniature, with leather straps over them to confine my feet (which they would have done, only I do not wear No. 13s). These things dangled uncomfortably by the straps when I lifted up my feet, and came down in awkward and unexpected places when I put them on the floor again, and sometimes turned sideways and wrenched my ankles out of joint. However, it was all Oriental luxury, and I did what I could to enjoy it.

They put me in another part of the barn and laid me on a stuffy sort of pallet, which was not made of cloth of gold or Persian shawis, but was merely the unpretending sort of thing I have seen in the negro quarters of Arkansas. There was nothing whatever in this dim marble prison but five more of these biers. It was a very solemn place. I expected that the spiced odors of Araby were going to steal over my senses now, but they didn't. A copper-colored skeleton, with a rag around him, brought me a glass decanter of water, with a lighted tobacco pipe in the top of it, and a pliant stem a yard long, with a brass mouth-piece to it. It was the famous "barghtil" of the East-the thing the Grand Turk smokes in the pictures. This began to look like luxury. I took one blast at it, and it was sufficient. The smoke all went down my throat. It came back in convulsive snor

your boots off when you enter their menagerie —their mosque, if you like it better. There are 300 visitors, 600 bare feet, and no two of them emit a similar fragrance. Here you have 600 different smells to start with. There are 30 Der-visitors, they are an and the terms of the terms of the terms with the terms of the terms terms of the terms of the terms of the terms of the terms terms of terms of terms of the terms of terms of terms of terms terms of terms terms of t vishes; they spin around a large, close room nine times, and exhale a different odor every time, and a meaner one. Bo there you have 870 separate and distinct smells, and any one of them worse than a burning rag factory. Truly it is very impressive. The Dancing Dervishes are the dreariest, silliest humbugs in all the Orient. They know it as well as anybody. every ass that comes here from a distant land rushes there to see them, just as I did, and then rushes to the photographer's and buys their pictures—which I did not do. I wish I were Sultan for one day. I would hang all the Der-vishes for forty minutes, and if they did not behave there are the set of the set behave themselves after that, I would be severe with them. The books of travel have shamefully deceived

me all these years; but they can never do it more. The narghili, the dervishes, the aroma-tic coffee, the Turkish bath-these are the things I have accepted and believed in, with simple, unquestioning faith, from boybood; and, behold, they are the poorest, sickest, wretchedest humbugs the world can fornish, Wonders, forsooth ! What is the Turkish coffee to the collee at home? What is a narghili to a meerschaum? What is a Turkish bath in Constantinople to a Russian one in New York What are the dancing dervishes to the negro minstrels ?- and Heaven help us, what is Oriental splendor to the Black Grook? New York has fifty wonders where Constantinople has one!-N. Y. Tribune.

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States, to weigh the encarity of these threats, we de-clare to you, our countrymen, that nothing more is re-States, to weigh the information of states there more is re-clare to you, our countrymen, that nothing more is re-quired by these violent, revolutionary and desperate men but the belief that they are enstained by the pub-lic opinion of the conquering States to adventure an-other conspiracy, and to demand. If necessary by force, their restoration to the power they wielded at so terrible a cost to the public peace. What patriot will not shrink from contributing to such a catastrophe? That the American people are equal to any new trial, however terrible—that the apostate's appeal to force, though backed by the whole Rebel arm, would end in his own overthrow, and their perpetual disfranchise-ment, may be confidently anticipated; but when, by the cordial and united performance of a plain and peaceful duty at the ballot-box in November, you can avoid further bloodshed, assist the great work of repencerni only at the ballot-box in November, you can avoid further bloodshed, assist the great work of re-construction, and perpetuate Republican ascendancy, few words of ours should be required to aronee you to an instant apprehension of your country's peril and your own solumn obligations. When we can secure everything by an intelligent and discriminating exer-cise of the ballot, why shall we encourage the men who possess the confidence of no party and have a everything by an intelligent and discriminating exer-cise of the ballot, why shall we encourage the men-who possess the confidence of no party, and have a thousand times confessed that they deserved the se-verest punishment for their crimes? There is not one commanding interest that is not decay concerned in the triumph of the Republican party in the coming elections. Every owner of public securities, national or State, every railload corporation, every bank, every savings institution, every manufacturer, every mechanic and laborer with a greenback in his pocket, would in-stantified the defeat of that party in the depreciation of their property, and in the decline of their business. Bear in mind that all who are interested in the defeat of reconstruction and the Republican party are also interested in the overthrow of the national credit. The recent speech of Jesse D. Bright is a startling proof of their malagrant and dangerous purposes. That daring sympathizer, as if to confirm the fustice of his expulsion for treason from the Senate, in 1891, recently declared at a public meeting in Kentucky, where he now resides, "that the war was unconstitu-tional; Congress was an uncenstitutional body; its acts are ruli and paid; the automan abd is to includely, its ac-ter state and belished; slaves must be raterned to their masters. Southern men must be paid for all losses sus-foring during the war, and they must be over-rul by the principle of State rights." And he closes by advising the people "not to pay another dollar of taxes to the na-torial governament." These are the ideas cherished by leaders of the com-

These are the ideas cherished by leaders of the combined opposition, which your indifference in the com-ing election will organize into a new, and possibly into a triumphant rabellion

Had Andrew Johnson been allowed to restore the traitors to their old possessions the ten States that secended from the Union, with Tennessee, Delaware, Traitors to their old possessions the ten States that secsed from the Union, with Tennessee, Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, would now be solidly united in favor of the repudiation of the national debt, un-less the Robel debt were added to it, and this load would soon have been increased by other demands not less ruinous and revolutionary. The declaration of Mr. Bright is hardly necessary to prove a purpose therished and faily avowed by the Riebel leaders in all the Southern States. But the great indeasure of reconstruction folied and forever definated this com-pound wickedness; and now, in the example of Ten-nessee, we anticipate the speedy redomption of all the States that were led into Rebellion, and the com-plete salvation of the national credit and revenue. But you should be controlled by even highermotives, You should remember that six millions of Union men in all the South, white and black, look to you for an cor and for encouragement. Shall these, your friends during all the drark hours of the war, koyal when the intelligent and wealthy of their section were proving their dialoyalty in deadly battle—shall these, the sa-viors and sentinels of Union soldiers, the guardians and defenders of the original traitors, and be re-mined in the mides of their sufferings that the Iso publicane of the North contributed to their second betravalf. Bo you give no thought to the thousands efficient and we note to the traitering. All housands efficient is the Worth Contributed to the foursands by the publicane of the North Contributed to the the same betravalf. Bo you give no thought to the thousands efficient and the North contributed to the thousands betravalf. Bo you give no thought to the thousands

publicane of the North Contributed to their second betrayai? Do you give no thought to the thousands of white Unionists in North Carolina, Alabama Virginia, and the other unreconstructed States You must decide between the men who supported and finally saved the Republic, and those who tonies through a protracted and bloody war to accomplise its destruction. From the moment the accidenta Inrough a protracted and construct the accidental its desirration. From the moment the accidental President described the former and joined the latter, the hope of giving to treason the control of the go-vernment was revived, and mothing will be left un-done to effect that consummation.

	C. Sonmore, Chairman.
JOHN CONNESS, ZACHABIAH CHANDLER, WHLIAM D. BELLEY, JOHN A. LOBAN, JOHN M. BEOMALIA	Executive Committee.
OAKES AMES, THOMAS Washington, D. C., Oct. 1	a L. TULLOGE, Secretary. 26, 1867.

The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation. By the President of the United States :--

A PROCLAMATION.

In conformity with a recent custom, that may now be regarded as established by national consent and approval, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to my fellow citizens that Thursday, the 28th day of November next, be set apart and observed throughout the Republic as a day of national thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with Whom are dominion and power, and who maketh peace in His high places. Resting and refraining from secular labors on that day Resting and refraining from securar labors on that day let us reverently and devoully give thanks to our Hea-venly Father for the mercles and blessings with which He has crowned the now closing year. Especially let us remember that He has favored our land with greatly needed and very abundant harvests, that He has caused industry to prosper noi only in our fields, but also in our workshops, in our mines and in our forests. He has permitted us to multiply sbips inpon our lakes and rivers, and upon the high seas, and at the same time to extend our iron roads so far into the secluded places of the continent, and to guarantee speedy overland inferceorse between the two occans. He has inclined our hearts to turn away from domestic contentions and commotions conse-quent appen a distracting and desolating civil war, and to walk more and more in the ancient ways of logality, to walk more and more in the ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation and brotherly love. He has blessed the peaceful efforts with which we have established new and important commercial treaties with foreign na-lions, while we have at the same time strengthened ur national defenses and greatly enlarged our na

tional borders. While thus rendering the unanimous and hearifelt while thus rendering the unanimous and hearifelt rebute of national praise and thanksgiving, which is so instity due to Aimighty God, let us not fail to im-plore Him that the same Divine protection and cara-which we have hitherto so undeservedly and yet so constantly enjoyed, may be continued to our country and ar people throughout all their generations forever. In wincess whereof I have hereante set my hand, and canned the seal of the Uniled States to be af-fixed.

fixed. Dono at the city of Washington, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord ison, and of the inde-pendence of the United States the absety-second. By the President: Anonew Jourson, Wm, IL Suwand, Secretary of State,

-A robe of point d'Alancon lace in the Paris Exposition represents 10,500 days' labor in its manufacture.

-Mr. Henry O'Niel, of the Royal Academy, has in press what, from his specialty, we take to be an art-work, called "Two Thousand Years Hence."

through my nose. It had a vile taste, and th taste of a thousand infidel tongues that remaine on that brass mouth-piece was viler still, was getting discouraged. Whenever hereafte I see the cross-legged Grand Turk smoking h narghili, in pretended bliss, on the outside of paper of Connecticut tobacco, I shall know hit

for the shameless humbug he is. This prison was filed with hot air. When had got warmed up sufficiently to prepare m for a still warmer temperature, they took i where it was-into a marble room, wet, slipped and steamy, and laid me out on a raised pla lorm in the centre. It was very warm. Pre-sently my man sat me down by a tank of he water, drenched me well, gloved his hand wit a coarse mitten, and began to polish me all ove with it. I began to smell disagreeable. Th more he polished, the worse I smelt. It wa alsrming. I said to him, "I perceive that I an pretty far gone. It is plain that I ought to b burled without any unnecessary delay. Pe haps you had better go after my iriends at once because the weather is warm, and I cannot 'keep' long," He went on scrubbing, and pa no attention. I soon saw that he was reducin my size. He bore hard on his mitten, and from under it rolled little cylinders, like maccaron It could not be dirt, for it was too white. H pared me down in this way for a long time Finally I said:—"It is a tedious process; it will take hours to trim me to the size you want me I will wait; go and borrow a jack-plane." H

After a while he brought a basin, some son and something that seemed to be the tail of horse. He made up a prodigious quantity soapsuds, deluged mo with them from head to fool, without warning me to shut my eyes, ar then swabbed me viciously with the horse-ta Then he left me there, a statue of snowy lathe and went away. When I got tired of waiting, went and hunted him up. He was proppi against the wall, in another room, asleep. woke him. He was not disconcerted. He too me back and flooded me with exhausting he water, then turbaned my head, swathed n with dry table-cloths, and conducted me to latticed chicken-coop in one of the gallerie and pointed to one of those Arkansas beds. mounted it, and yaguely expected the odors. mounted it, and varuely expected the odors of Araby again. They did not come. The blank, un ornamented coop had nothing about it of the Oriental voluptuousness one reads of so much it was more suggestive of the county hospital than anything clee. The skinny servito brought a narghill, and I got him to take it ou again without wasting any time about it. The he brought the world-renowned Turkish coffe that norts have sung so ranturously for man again without washing any time about a farm be brought the world-renowned Tarkish coffee that poets have song so rapturously for many generations, and I select upon it as the hay hope that was left of my old dreams of Eastern luxury. It was another swindle. Of all the un-christian beverages that ever passed my has Turkish collee is the worst. The cup is small it is smeared with grounds; the coffee is black thick, unsavory of smell, and execrable in taste. The bottom of the cup has a muddy sediment in it half an inch deep. This coes down your throat, and portions of it lodge by the way and produce a techning argravation that keeps you barking and coughing for an hour. Here endeth my experience of the celebrated Turkish bath, and here also endeth my dream of the blies the mortal revels in who passes through it. It is a maliment swindle. The man who enjoys it is qualified to enjoy anything that is repulsive to sight or sense, and he that can invest it with the charm of poetry is able

can invest it with the charm of poetry is ab to do the same with anything else in the work that is tedious, and wretched, and dismal, an nusty.

As for the Dancing Dervishes, they are a del Af for the Dancing Dervishes, they are a deli-sion and a folly. They are a pack of miserab-luratics in long robes, who spin round an round and round, with closed eyes and arn elevated and extended, and look as ridiculou as it is possible for any creature to look. The keep time to a caterwauting of barbarous insir ments and more barbarous human voices, an travellers call the stupid performance and i bafanous accompaniments "impressive!" it would be a carrival of idiots and tom-cats. The Dervishes are so holy that you must tal

a at very moderate prices, a large and weil-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNI- TURE AND BEDDING, Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country. BECHMOND & FOREPAUGIR, 9 21 11 NO. 40 N. SECOND STREET.	DIRECTORS. DIRECTORS. Charles N. Bancker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Imaso Les, CHARLES N. BANCKER, Prestoent, GEORGE FALES, Vice-President, J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protem, [311231]	NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
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