# THE DAILY EVENING TELECRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

#### Egyptian Women.

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The Egyptian women are generally supposed in Europe to be shut up in the harems like slaves, subject to all the caprices of their lords, without any society whatever. That is far from being the case. They are cunning and shrewd enough to learn, as soon as they are married, to make their lives pass away pleasantly enough. Being accustomed to confinement, and taught from their earliest days that it is their duty to study the whims and fancies of those to whom they are to be married, they seek to do so, and by that means possess great influence over their husbands, to maintain which is the sole occupation of their lives. There are more females than males in Egypt. They may be divided into two classes, irrespective of the black slaves, the native born and foreigners, among whom we class the Georgians, Circassians, and Mingrelians. The former are purchased by the grandees, and people the harems of the princes and in-

dividuals attached to the vice-regal court, and are easily distinguished by the fairness of their complexions, while the others are much darker, and have pointed features. The foreign women were born Christians, but were made to embrace the Moslem faith before being brought into Egypt. Those in Turkey, but especially at Constantinople, have been endowed with ideas and manners totally different from those of their own sex in their respective countries. As they know, as soon as they enter the harems, that they are destined to live in opulence, and that every respect will be shown themfor I have already pointed out in "Harem Life in Turkey and Egypt," the etiquette that the slaves observe to the princesses -the seeds of ambition soon begin to be developed among them, and they become bigots in their new religion. The Turks take great care of this kind of women. Those who, by reason of their rank or the post that they occupy in the Government, disdain an alliance with a true-born Egyptian woman, no matter of whatever rank she may be, generally purchase at a great price, varying from £300 to £1000, a Georgian or Circassian, whom they marry immediately afterward, and who, when she has obtained a hold on her husband's affections-assisted by the councils of the mother of her harem, a very Machiavellian Princess-enters heart and soul into political intrigues.

The women are not constrained in their tastes nor in their habits; they eat, drink coffee and liquors, and smoke to their hearts' content. Accompanied by their personal and favorite slave attendant, by the head ennuch, they quit the harem whenever they like, proceed to the hammen (bath)-the gossipping shop of the Orient-visit other harems, and go shopping into the bazaars. They are entirely free in all their actions, and there is no fear of their transgressing the bounds of decorum or etiquette, for I can safely say that such a line of conduct never enters the heads of Moslem women.

In the first place, they are too bigoted to engage in any liaisons with an infidel; and secondly, they know, from what they have heard from their own mother of the harem, and others, the fate that awaits them if they were so imprudent as to commit such a suicidal act-that death would be their punishment, as well as that of their paramour. Their habitual conversation among themselves is disgusting beyond conception to Europeau ears; but they have been trained up from childhood to converse in that manner, without having the slightest idea that by so doing they outrage the feelings of their sex; they do not think that there is any harm in so doing, and all a European woman could say to them would not convince them to the contrary.

The Egyptian women generally pass their time, inefrixalities. except on certain days, already explained in "The English Governess in Egypt," in pleasing and wheedling their husbands, studying their

tance of three miles from the scene of its earthly career it seemed to roll over on the side of the huge balloon, now and then sending out a volume of chained lightning, accompa-little or no rain.

ENGLISH COLLIERS.

A Workman Getting the Value of his Labor.

The London Dally News has the following:-"Two years ago Messrs, Briggs, of the Whitwood and Methley collieries, worn out with a long series of disputes with their workmen, and reduced to a point when the question lay only between closing their pits allogether, or intro ducing some totally new system made the proposal for an arrangement for co-operative working. They offered to the men that, after paying all other expenses, and after securing a rate of ten per cent. in:crest on the expital sunk, the surplus profits should be annually ascerfained, and divided equally between masters and men. It was also proposed that such of the men as thought ut might put their own small savings into the concern, and become share-holders. The proposal was discussed, and accepted, and it has now been acted on for two years.

"The second general meeting of the new firm -Messrs, Henry Briggs, Son & Company (United)-was held on Monday last, and the balance sheet for the year was submitted. It was highly satisfactory. After paving the ten per cent, on capital there was a surplus of seven per cent, to be divised between capital and inhor. Every workman shared in this bonus in proportion to the amount of wages he had treasived during the year. There were about received during the year. There were about twelve hundred hands employed, and there was more than £3000 to be thus distributed; there-fore there would have been an average of £2 10. per head, supposing all had equal qualifications and all had worked regularly. As it is we may presume that the superior skilled workmen received considerably larger sums, and that inds or new hands may have made only a few shillings. But in every case it was pure gain. Those who were shareholders reaped thirteen and a half per cent, interest basides. Those who were not atready shareholders were offered a new opportunity of taking shares, and so participating still more largely in future profits, Every one has naturally been satisfied, and rikes have disappeared. "This is an emmently encouraging result.

experiment was tried under the gravest difficulties. Not merely had there been long-standing disputes, but there grow up a per-manent bad feeling between men and masters. The men were carcless, if not worse, even when they did work, and destroyed more coal than proper working would have required. The masters were upon the point of withdrawing the capital from so losing a concerp. Yet in two years not only is harmony restored, but the capital makes thirteen and a half per cent., net, while the men are paid several pounds a year beyond their wages. This result shows of itself how it was brought to pass. Not only did the men work harder, and so better earn their wages, but they worked more carefully, and so saved their muster's property and their own.'

### Napoleon's Correspondence.

#### THE RUSSIAN CAMPATON.

The twenty-fourth volume of Napoleon's Cor-respondence has just been issued. It contains the letters of the Moscow period, half of them adoress d to General Berthier, Adjutant General of the Grand Army. There is not a single letter in the volume addressed to the Empress, though we find that M. de Montesquieu, who died the other day Duc de Fezensac, was ordered to carry a despatch to her Majesty revealing the terrible result of the Russian campaign. Though it must have been a heavy business direct-ing the march of more than 600,000 men through a strange country, yet a few days before the battle of Smolensko Meneval was directed to write to M. Burbier: - The Emperor desires to have some amusing books. If you have any good new novels, or old ones which he has not read, or agreeable memoirs, you will do well to send them, as we have leisure moments difficult to employ." Before many months all his books to apologize to the King of Saxony for not being able to return certain works borrowed at Dresden. One of the first things which the I-mperor did when he reached Leipsic on his return from Moscow was to send his Mameluke Roustam to buy some frivolous books wherewith to begaile the road to Paris. Napoleon expresses his ideas on finance in a etter to Count Mollier, 10th of August, 1812. writes:-"I have received the treasury balance for the first six mouths of the year, but have not had time to give it much attention. As f r the 40,000,-000 francs extraordinary they will be covered by 40,000,000 from the Roman States, or by 40,000, 000 produced by the country. For, as the Treasury finds budgets for the army, the receipts of the army go to the Treasury. I have levied 2,000,000 roubles on Courtland, etc. etc. "NAPOLEON." After Smolensko, Napoleon writes to his brother and dear tather in-law, the Emperor of Austria, praising the conduct of Prince Schwartzenberg, and asking for him the grade of deldmarshal. He also takes the opportunity to thank his Majesty for his kindness to the Empress in Bohemias: "She is now at St. Cloud and every one finds her fat and well." He afterwards announced to his father-in-law the result of the battle of Borohno, and asks for reinforcements. By a piece of unpardonable negligence the famous regulations which Napoleon drew up at Moscow for reinforcements. for the guidance of the Theatre Francais do not appear in this volume, but in revenge we find a decision and a letter concerning press legislation, both dated Moscow, which are important. Count Montalivet having proposed the suppression of a historical work, in which the reputation of a number of the royal family of England was outraged, the Emperor decides that the censorship has taken a wrong direction, in wishing to make itself responsible for all printed matter. My intention is that everything be printed, absolutely everything, except obscene works, and works tending to disturb the tranquility of the State. The censorship should pay no attention to snyth ug else." And on the day following the Euperor wrote a letter to the same effect to the Minister of the Faterior. After a short stay in Moscow came the ratreat, and the ürst fetter in which Napoleon betrayed his feelings was dated from the right bank of the Beresina, and addressed to his foreign Minister at Wilna. He wrote:-"I have received your letter of November 25, in which you make no mention of France, and give me no tidings of Spain. Yet I have been without news for filten days-no courier; in total obscurity. \* \* \* The army is name rous (there remained about 50,000 men), but disbanded in a leartal manner. It would require filteen days to reorganize; but how obtain if-teen days? Cold and privation have disbanded this army. We shall march on Wilca; but shall we ba able to hold that place? Yes, if we are numbered for a week; but if attacked at once we shall not be able to resist. Provisions ! provisions! provisions! without which there is no saving to what horrors the town will not be subjected by this undisciplined mass. In the present state of attairs I think my pre-ence necessary in Paris. Lot me have your advice. "NAPOLEON." On the 3d of December appeared the last bulletin, in which the mats of La Grande Armee is faithfully given; it to rainated thus:-"Our cavalry is so cat up that we have been obliged to unite such officers as had a horse left to form four squad ous of 150 men each. Gere-rais serve as captain , colonels as sous-officers. This sacred squadron, commanded by General Grouchy, never loses sight of the Emperor. His Majesty's health and never better." Two days later Napaleon handed over the command of the array to Marat, and set out for Paris where hearth and set out for Paris, where he arrived on the 18th of December. On his way back be told Kellerman that he had committed a great (ault in exposing his poor soldiers to such a climate, but that he would scon have \$00 000 men under arms. On the 23d of December he wrote to the Minister of Marine: "M. le Com'e Decres, I desire that you will cause all the land forces now in garrison on board your ships to be disembarked, in order to serve in the active army;" and this order was afterwards extended to sallors.

The Camese Treaty with America. rom'the Saturday Review.

as languid regard of readers may have been drawn for a moment to the articles of a new treaty between China and the United States, which, as far as we have observed, the Times alone has communicated to the world, and which neither the Times nor any other daily journal has deigned to honor with a comment. Indeed, it would be difficult to deane the par-ticular value which ought to be affired to a document which on the first blash discloses nothing to arrest attention. Did not the ma-neuvres of political parties and the intentions of redition domonstrations in the Functed States of political demonstrations in the United States balls the ordinary intelligence of Europe, we might jump to the conclusion that Mr. Burlin Pause had achieved a great diplomatic triumph. Certainly the trumpeting of American journals and the language of the President succeeded in inspiring, it they were not intended to inspire, the belief that he had done something very great and useful on behalf of his country in her relations to the Flowery Empire. As Americans are not generallyaccused either of not understanding or of not appreciating their own interests, European stupicity may be pardoned if it rashly infers that so much tail talk was not expended for nothing. Additional curiosity is challenged both for the treaty and its author, when it is remembered that the latter person is on his way to England as the Minister, not of his own country, but of the Court at which he had represented the interests of the United States. It is not an un-precedented thing for the subject of one power to represent another power at a friendly Coart, though it is of rare occurrence. But this is the first time that a great Oriental power has dele gated diplomatic functions to an alien and a barbarian. It augurs either very little for Mr. Burlingame's knowledge of Cains, or very much for his philo. ophy, that he has undertaken functions which the Mandarin class regard with unaffected and unconcealed coutempt. The results of two wars and two humiliations have not cured them of their belief that all foreigners are beyond the pale of recognition. They still look upon Europeans as a servile rate, with whom communication should be held only through the medium of cards. Of course Chinese op nion may be safely divregarded, both Americans and by Earopeans; or perhaps Mr. Burlingame may, after some years' residence in China, still be completely un equainted with if. Otherwise, he may not unreasonably be sus-pected of having undertaken an office which is without bonor, because it may be attended with profit. It is bis twofold mission which gives interest to the treaty between his country and China. We cannot be far wrong in surmising that the concocter of two treaties has a common opject in both; and American patriotism would sporn the suggestion that an American would not use his opportunities for coasing or extorting some advantage for his country, A rapid perusal of the new treaty reveals

nothing new or startling. It is only when one looks narrowly into it that a purpose is dis-covered. It is quite po-sible that the Chinese have conceded, and meant to concede, nothing to the insinuations or the demands of Mr. Burlineame. The shrewdness of their race may have satisfied them that a bustling and ambitious politician, hungry after New York popularity, might be put off with diplomatic wares of the stalest and trashiest kind. The articles of the new treaty arc, many of them, the articles of the old treaty. The document is one-half plaii tudes, and the other half surplusage. The first articlegravely enunciates the proposition that the Emperor of China is of opinion that, in conced ing to strangers the privilege of residence in his dominions, he has not parted with his own jurisdiction. The eighth article is the head and scope of the whole treaty. For this alone, after minute examination, we are convinced, the treaty has been made; and a consideration of this clause will give the best idea of the craftiness of the American negotiator. It seems to us to exhibit that curious in-felicity of language which betrays a conscious attempt at cajolery. It begins by a saper-fluous but suspicious disclaimer on the fluous but suspicious disclaimer on the part of the American Government of any desire to interfere with that of China in regard to the construction of railways and telegraphs. Such a disclaimer reads very much like Parliament-ary disavowals of the same kind. After this it proceeds:-"But if at any time his Imperial that character, and shan'magestruct works of the United States, the United States will designate and authorize suitable engineers to b employed by the Chinese Government, and with recommend to other nations an equal com-pliance with such application." There never perhaps in the whole history of diplomacy, was penned or read such a clause as this in a freaty between two great nation ... It is redolent of the smartness of the provincial attorney and the buckstering of the provincial shopkeeper. It in effect says:--'We don't wish to dictate to your Chinese Majesty any policy about rail ways and telegraphs-certainly Lot; we know what's manners too well for that; but telegraphs and railways are the outward signs of a civilized and exlightened age, and your enlightened Imperial Majesty would not like to see the Celestial Empire deprived of such privileges. And should your Majesty decide on their construction, we will undertake to have the work done for you in the tidiest manner and at the cheapest rate. Don't send to thuse Euro-pean nations-no, don't. The great American people invented rail ways and telegraphs and all the appliances of modern civilization, and they will fix these things for you in the cleverest and cheapest way possible." That is the gist of the article. Mr. Burlingame wants to get a footing for his countrymen in China, similar to the foot-ing we have for some time held there. As the trade which the United States carry on with China is to the trade of England with China only in the proportion of 2 to 19, it is tolerably clear that a considerable period must clapse before the ordinary progress of commerce places England and the States on an equality. But the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. The influence which srises out of commercial wealth, may not easily be attained; but another influence, that which arrises from Court favor, may be rapidly acquired. Of the treaty between the two countries, as it s published, it is not for this country to complain. There is in it little, save the last clause, which has not been sanctioned in previous treaties. America and China have a right to make any compact with each other. We do not know, however, if there be not another and secret treaty which has recently been con-cluded between the Empire and the Republic; and it there be, it may possibly become a cause of future trouble. But there is one subject to which we may and must attend. The author of this treaty comes here in the character of a Chinese Minister, secredited for the express purpose of recommending changes in our existing treaty with China. Of the proposed changes we have formerly spoken. They are on their face needless, insidious, and damaging to our interests. They would destroy all the fruits of our wars and our negotiations. The purport of this American treaty reveals the purpose of its author; aud if our own relations with the Empire are to be modified in a spirit of unworthy concession to an arrogant rival, we shall afford another sad and humiliating instance of the weakness which a lows a baid diplomacy to flich from us advantages which we have gained by a lavish outlay of men, money, and labor, Will Lord Statley venture to dicard a cosmopolitan liberality, and decar it the outy of an English Minister to guard English interests even at a barbarian Court?

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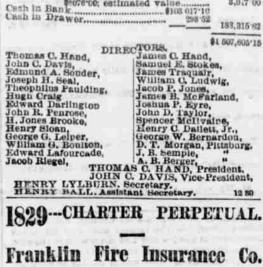
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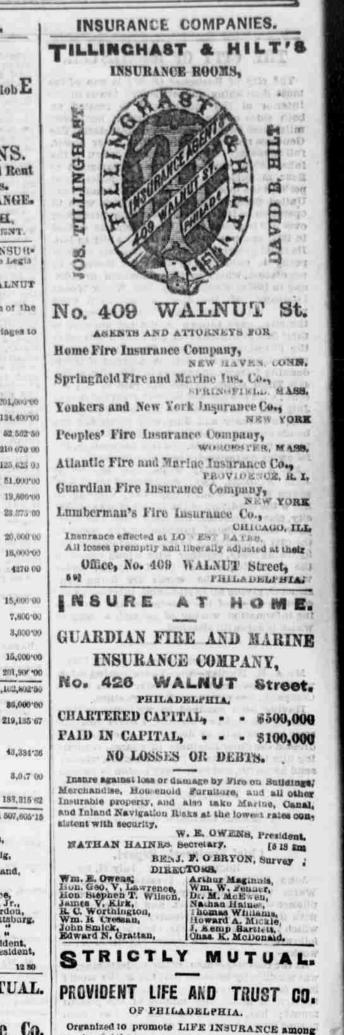
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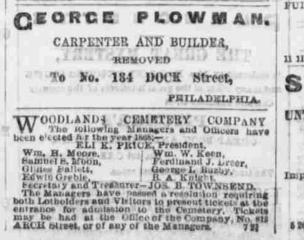
and satisfying their whims and caprices. They delight in relating stories themselves to their ladies of the harem, slaves, and ennuchs, congregated of an evening en famille, a kind of conversazione, or in listening to the songs of the almehs and their own slaves, having their horoscopes cast, and asking their mothers of the harem to interpret the dreams they have had during their kef, as Joseph did those of Pharach of old.

The splendid halls of "the mansions of bliss" of the great resound also with complaints. One woman murmurs at her barrenness, another at the favor bestowed by her lord upon her ikbal for the time, which raises her jealous feelings to fever pitch. A question of engrossing interest is how they can obtain heirs. Most of the Tarks adopt a rigid system of economy as regards the pin money which they allow their wives, and the baksheesh they bestow upon their ikbals, slaves, ennuchs, and other attendants. Many limit their toilet expenses to a fixed sum per mensem, and do not allow them to give too expensive fantasias.

The Memlook women, on the contrary, who possessed large landed property, were very wealthy, and disbursed large sums most generously-expended their paras with no sparing hand for fantasias, and lived in such a state of independence that they had quite the upper hand over their husbands. A Memlook bey's wife was like a queen in her harem, and hundreds of the commonwealth flocked to them for protection, for appointments for their husbands, fathers, or brothers, and sought their influence to shield them from the oppression of the beys; but that state of things is a record of the past.-Emmeline Lott.

#### A Cyclone in Wisconsin.

At Janesville, early on Saturday evening, a light cloud was observed coming from the Southeast moving at a very rapid rate. At the same time a large black cloud passed over the orchard of Mr. Jaceb Schencks. As these two clouds approached each other they settled down to the earth, and a low, heavy noise was heard, resembling the moving of a heavy train of cars, accompanied by terrific peals of thunder. The cyclone formed in shape like a large balloon, with a large trunk extending to the ground. At this time it had reached the farm of Mr. Holmes. The first damage done was the tearing down of a few rods of fence; then to a small granary, lifting it 20 feet in the air, landing on the opposite side of a fence. Next came a barn, 12 by 25, which was taken up and torn to pieces. Just before the tornado struck the barn, Mrs. Ellen Monahan, 78 years of age, went out to take care of a little boy, who was in the barn with his sister, about nine years of age. Mrs. Monahan was taken up in the whirlwind and instantly killed. The girl was taken up also (incredible as it may seem) to a height of fifty feet (some who witnessed it say one hundred feet), her clothes were torn off and carried a distance, doing her no bodily injury. When asked how high she was blown, she answered, "O, sir! I was almost up to the sky." The storm then took an easterly direction, dropping down to the earth so low that men stacking a short distance away could see over the whole of it, and in its progress lifted eighteen stacks of grain, carrying some of it a distance of forty rods, undoing the bundles and com-pletely threshing the greater part as it went. The cloud was about the size of a large circus tent. At no place in its path did it cover more than three rods in width, and when at a dis-



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In Gold and Sliver Cases. A variety of Independent 3 Second, for horse	John Mason, APTE IIP C. COSPIN Deseldent	COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
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UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,	on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture	PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. PHYLADELPHIA, JANUARY 23, 1899.
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