The New Orleans Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1855. {Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. {Vol. XXIX.—Whole No. 7891

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, November 9, 1855.

NORTHERN MAIL failed again yesterday from Mobile.

MAIL FAILURES.

[illegible] with public reprobation the [illegible] and wretched performance of mail service on the route [illegible] Montgomery and Mobile would [illegible] a waste of anger, for what avails [illegible] gross misconduct and wanton [illegible] contractors, the unnecessary delay [illegible] and stations, and the culpable [illegible] all concerned are exposed by the [illegible] Why waste it that Chambers of [illegible] remonstrances to the [illegible] General, and that committees [illegible] meetings memorialize [illegible] For all practical purposes of New Orleans might [illegible] their grievances in dogged [illegible] to complaint, and suffer Mr. [illegible] and his host of corrupt and [illegible] to treat us with the [illegible] contempt with which our [illegible] have been hitherto received. [illegible] Southern city? And [illegible] South during nearly every [illegible] and under every party rule, [illegible] overlooked, her dearest [illegible] sacrificed, and her [illegible] unheeded. It seems impossible [illegible] of the policy of the [illegible] Department, ever since the [illegible] SCOTT, the solitary [illegible] and unswerving [illegible] — lavish favors on [illegible] the South as if she [illegible] the trouble of looking [illegible] the mail were of [illegible] tolerable annoyance as [illegible] the evil were within [illegible] New Orleans might [illegible] and wait for a [illegible] more zealous [illegible] But such are [illegible] coolly and cruelly [illegible] Department does not even [illegible] country towards [illegible] have been made [illegible] addressed to [illegible] and while the North [illegible] receipt of mail complaints [illegible] parts of the country, [illegible] and deliberately [illegible] the fate of the late [illegible] M. CAMPBELL by [illegible] in behalf of the [illegible] business of our [illegible] will be filed away [illegible] in the archives of [illegible] will never be disinterested suggestions of [illegible] are of [illegible] which would [illegible] something like an [illegible] Our excellent [illegible] remuneration [illegible] same time rigidly [illegible] for every [illegible] though [illegible] disciplined community [illegible] encouraged [illegible] property compelled [illegible] to take out [illegible] and [illegible] and frequently that in [illegible] delay the mails [illegible] The gross abuse [illegible] complained of. The conveyance [illegible] still in no [illegible] indeed any [illegible] of regular service [illegible] which occasions [illegible] There are [illegible] already intimated. [illegible] justice done [illegible] administration [illegible] lack [illegible] of [illegible] which [illegible] COL. HUNT [illegible] defeat of our [illegible] Congressional [illegible] we regret the result, and [illegible] lost a fine [illegible] zealous representative [illegible] Hunt [illegible] unanimously [illegible] he has addressed a letter through the public [illegible] to the other claimants, proposing [illegible] action in the matter, and offering to represent as attorney all who are unable to attend [illegible]

LAND AND LOTS.—The Mormon Republican, of the 1st instant, warns that valuable mines of valuable metals have been found within the last few days just above Talleson, in Talapoosa county. The lead, we understand, is [illegible] and nearly pure; we are not so well informed about the gold. We hope they will turn out well.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—Reeder's vote at the mock election in Kansas Territory is stated in the *Frontier News* at 2,905. The vote given to Whitfield, at the regular election ordered by the Legislature, is set down in the same paper at 2,255. In that election Reeder received 37 votes. Whitfield goes before the House of Representatives with a certificate of his election under the seal of the territory. Reeder has nothing but the action of unauthorized and possibly spurious persons, certifying to the number of votes given to him, and which it was in their power to increase to any number whatever.

☞ An incident is related of a meeting between Marshal Pelissier and General Simpson on the morning of the 9th ult. The latter called at the French head quarters to congratulate Pelissier on his victory at the Malakoff. The Marshal, who is very stout and fat, with greasy, bilious cheeks hanging over the throat band of his coat, rushed up to small, thin, stooping Simpson, took him to his breast, kissed him on both cheeks, and said—"Malakoff we took well. It was the will of God—it was luck!" General Simpson by no means relished the *accolade* of his illustrious fat friend, and, on returning, expressed his annoyance emphatically, and with the broad Scotch accent for which he is known.

A LARGE POTATO.—We were shown yesterday by Mr. J. H. FROBUS, a mammoth potato, weighing two pounds six ounces, grown on the plantation of Mr. WILKINSON, 12 miles below the city.

☞ The New York *Times* in the subjoined article, takes the position that the part played by England in the war with Russia is much more important than has been generally thought. We give the article for what it is worth. By the way, since the capture of the Southern side of Sebastopol, how much the interest in the war appears to have subsided, and yet to those who examine the subject closely, its developments are more interesting than ever:

The Position of England in the War.

The capture of the Malakoff by the French, taken in conjunction with the failure of General Simpson's attack on the Redan, has tended to confirm a prevailing idea that the part played by England in the war has been only that of an auxiliary power. The brave little army that bore the brunt of the earlier battles of the campaign, and was subsequently decimated by the severities of a Crimean winter, was, it is alleged, unable to save the *prestige* of Great Britain's power; the fleet had no opportunity to measure itself with the enemy; and, since Pelissier assumed the command, the comparative efficiency of the English army has scarcely excelled that of the Turkish or Sardinian contingents. But all this is more in appearance than in reality. It was the English fleet that took possession of the Sea of Azoff, demolished the Russian fortresses, and cut off the supplies of the Russian army, which by the process of starvation, has been reduced to a state of imbecility. It was the English fleet that took possession of the Sea of Azoff, demolished the Russian fortresses, and cut off the supplies of the Russian army, which by the process of starvation, has been reduced to a state of imbecility. It was the English fleet that the peninsula is isolated and all but severed from the rest of the Russian empire. It was of the English fleet in the waters of the Black Sea. Again, if there was reason to fear the naval power of Russia menacing the independence of Turkey and the kingdoms of the Baltic, the service done by the English fleet cannot in any way suffer by comparison with the achievements of the French army before the Malakoff. The Russians who never hesitated at showing a bold front, and, for a long time, succeeded in repelling all the efforts of the military power of France, did not dare encounter the naval power of England, either in the Baltic or the Black Sea. Rather than do so, they contented an act of suicide. An acknowledgment of superiority could not be more complete. But the real position of England in this war will only become apparent when the theatre of operations shall have been transferred from the Crimea to the Continent. The further the army penetrated into the interior the more must it depend on the assistance of a fleet as its depot and *point d'appui*, especially if Austria should continue passive. It cannot be denied that the French army, without the support of England, would be without the means of retreat. But, in either case, Napoleon, unsupported by England, would dare address a war with the help of Poland, Hungary and Italy, revolutionized,—an experiment to which he, above all men, would be unwilling to resort. Let Mentschikoff supposed that the services of England in the common cause of the Allies, by perpetual thought is, it is nevertheless only an humiliation of the Russian pride, disguised by the semblance of present generosity what at a later period would have been forced upon France as an avowal of inferiority.

From Mormondom.

The Chicago Tribune contains an interesting letter from Fillmore City—one of the Mormon towns of Utah. According to the writer, there is not a single hive of bees to be found within the territory, nor any buffaloes West of the Rocky Mountains. He says also that the institution of negro slavery is unknown in the territory, as also that of Indian slavery. Quite a number of Southern men are there who have their negroes with them. The Indians sell each other as perpetual bondage, and make good, active, ready, and obedient servants. He also tells us that the new penal code, of which a list of the Latter Day Saints was occasional sermon is delivered by persons of other persuasion. He estimates the population at from sixty to one hundred thousand persons, which, if true, would entitle the territory to admission into the Union as a State. These people he says, are mostly active and industrious—his lack, the idea that their community be ever saw. They are strongly devoted to their religious faith, and many of them are persons of a high moral character, though to many others they are barely correct. Of Governor Young, he remarked that he performs more bodily and mental labor than any other man in the territory. A splendid mansion is to be built for him, said to be nearly capacious enough to hold his wives and family—trifling matter, of course. Another fine dwelling is being built for the Secretary of the Territory. Mills and factories are in operation in all parts of the territory where settlements exist, as are common schools. The capitol building, in progress of erection at Fillmore City, is spoken of as superb in design. One man, Brigham Young, is said to be in reality the Legislature, and the second Monday in December, at which time the legislature meets. It is built of a superior kind of stone, and of redbrick besides. Salt Lake City contains 15,000 inhabitants, and has four hotels, school houses, &c. A large majority of the people are of foreign birth, mostly English. The city is laid out in streets at Proclo, a beautiful place, containing factories, mills, &c., and about three thousand inhabitants. There are any three successes in various parts of the territory, which in a few years will yield a great supply of fruit. The letter concludes as follows:

An apparently miraculous crop of sugar is being made from the honey-dew which falls on the leaves of the cotton-wood exclusively.—It is made by soaking the leaves in water, and then, after taking out the leaves, pursuing the same course which is taken in the manufacture of the ordinary maple sugar.

Origin of "Seeing the Elephant."

Some years since, at one of the Philadelphia theatres, a pageant was produced wherein, in which it was necessary to have an elephant. No elephant was to be had. The "wild beasts" were all traveling, and the property man, stage director and managers announced his whereabouts. They thought of it. Days passed in the hopeless task of trying to secure one; but at last Yankee ingenuity triumphed, as indeed it always does, and an elephant was made to order, of wood, skins, paint and varnish. Thus far the matter was all very well; but as yet, they found no means to make all combination travel. Here again, the genius of the managers, the stage director and property man stuck out, and two "brothers" were duly installed as legs. And lo! one of the true geniuses "whole," held the station of fore legs, and for several nights he played that heavy part to the entire satisfaction of the managers, and delight of the audience.

The part, however, was a very tedious one, as the elephant was obliged to be on the stage for about an hour, and Fred was rather too fond of the bottle to remain so long without "wetting his whistle." So he set his wits to work to find a way to carry a wee drop with him. The eyes of the elephant, being made of pewter bottles, with the necks in, Ned conceived the brilliant idea of filling them with good stuff. This he fully carried out; and elated with success, he willingly undertook to play the fore legs again.

Night came on—the theatre was densely crowded with the denizens of the Quaker city—the music was played in the sweetest strains—the curtain rose and the play began. Ned and the "hind legs" marched upon the stage. The elephant was greeted with round upon round of applause. The decorations and trappings were gorgeous. The elephant and the prince stated upon his back were loudly cheered. The play proceeded; the elephant, as intended, roamed and round upon the stage. The fore legs got dry, withdrew one of the corks, and treated the hind legs, and then drank the health of the audience in a bumper of genuine *elephant eye* whiskey, a brand, by the way, till then unknown. On went the play, and on went Ned drinking. The conflagration march was to be made—the signal was given, and the fore legs staggered towards the front of the stage. The conductor pulled the ears of the elephant to the right, and the fore legs staggered to the left. The hot lights obstructed the way, and he roared his lost and stepped plump into the orchestra! Down went the fore legs on to the leader's fiddle—over, of course, turned the elephant, sending the prince and hind legs into the middle of the pit. The managers stood horror-struck—the fiddlers and the hind legs confounded—the house in consternation, the actors choking with laughter, and poor Ned—casting one look, a strange blending of drunkenness, grief and laughter at the scene, fled amidst out of the theatre, closely followed by the leader with the wreck of his fiddle, performing various cut and thrust motions in the air. The curtain dropped on a scene behind the scenes. No more pageant—no more fore legs—but everybody held their sides. Music, actors, pit, boxes, and gallery, subdued from the hilarity, shrieking between every breath—"*Here you seen the elephant?*"

SCARCITY OF HOUSES IN EUROPE.—A correspondent of the Spirit of the Times, writing from Paris, remarks on the state of the London horse market as follows:

"Lastly, middle horses are not to be had, neither are carriages hirable, which will suggest a decent job for sale or exportation. If this true market opens, the Transatlantic will be importing horses from America, and I should well worth the attention of our farmers and breeders to raise large horses, fit to draw a heavy carriage, or carry a heavy man, for a middle horses for gentlemen are still to be found by paying for them; a first-rate one stands you 600 G."

A Utica (N. Y.) paper states that a gentleman is now in that city purchasing castings and middle horses for the Paris market.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 8.—We have the following returns from the election in Mississippi:

Know Nothing majorities — Hinds county 330, Amite 76, Warren 260, Wilkinson, for Governor, 51, and for Hillyer, for Congress, 32.

Madison, Jefferson and Adams counties give Know-Nothing majorities.

Copiah county gives 212 Democratic majority.

Claiborne, Rankin, Lowndes, Monroe and Oktibbeha give Democratic majorities.

Claiborne gives Quitman 56 majority.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Cotton Declined.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The steamship Arago has arrived at this port from Havre, via Southampton, 24th ult.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool circular of Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quotes the Cotton market unsettled, and closing dull on Tuesday at a decline of ⅛ of a penny per pound.

The sales of Saturday, Monday and Tuesday were each 6,000 bales, making for the three days 18,000 bales. Of this amount 3,000 bales were taken for export.

BREADSTUFFS.

In the Liverpool market Wheat and Flour were steady at unchanged prices, with a limited business doing. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio Flour were each quoted at 43s 2d@43 6d per bbl; red Wheat 11s 6d a 12s, and white at 12s 3d a 12s 9d per bushel of 70 pounds. Indian Corn was in active demand at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS.

The Liverpool provision market was generally unchanged.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

GAINESVILLE, Nov. 8.—This district gives 99 majority for Hillyer, the American candidate for Congress, and elects Know Nothing district officers.

THE ALABAMA RIVER.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 7.—Copious rains have fallen here and above, and at this point the Alabama river has risen six feet.

The Turkish Harem.

A Mr. Ocsanyan, of Constantinople, is delivering a series of lectures in New York on the Harem and Oriental domestic institutions. In his second lecture last week, he made the following interesting statements:

The word harem, he began, was a word familiar to most, and yet, despite the familiarity of the word, a misrepresentation of its significancy of the word as applied among the Turks was almost universal. Most considered it a word that it was not proper to mention or to polite. The word was only suggestive to them of a grand conclave of beautiful women held imprisoned as mistresses to the sensuality of the high magnates of the Oriental countries. But he proceeded to show, was a great mistake. Harem means nothing more than the private apartments of the women of Turkey. With them it had no such meaning as that supposed to belong to it among Christian people. It was an arcana of the Turkish household, where more often the retired women passed the time in her Koran and praying than to degrading and promiscuous and vile sensuality. The seclusion of women in Turkey was a custom of antiquity. It was a custom that prevailed long anterior to the time of Mahomet. The Koran, indeed, was only a barrier of the Islamic. It advocated the careful exclusion of women from the rude gaze of men. For this reason the houses of the Orientals were divided into two apartments, one for the relatives and the other for the females, the female apartment bearing the general designation harem. Its rear, therefore, it was shown, corresponded very nearly to the English word home. When a Pacha was mentioned as traveling, and having his harem with him, his family was only women, and it did not follow that more than one female was numbered in his family. In no country was woman more respected than in Turkey. No one would dare address a lady in public. The husband even, should he meet his wife, passes her without showing the slightest recognizance. Should he be forced himself to approach a Turkish lady unsolicited, he would find himself attacked with that woman's weapon—her tongue—which would be found in Turkey to possess all the volubility and disorderliness of the female sex in Christian countries. As showing further the respect universally shown to the sex, he stated that spitting on women was declared a mark of respect. The men alone were excepted. The harem, or the private female apartment, was to all intents and purposes under the exclusive control of the women. The Sultan himself never entered within its sacred precincts without consent of its occupants. Ten children, however, have free ingress and egress to the two apartments of a Turkish household.

When the female offspring reaches the age of 10 years she is considered a child, and ceases a portion of the harem. The lecturer, meanwhile, gave an account of the harem of the present reigning Sultan. Connected with his harem were two thousand females, of this number only seven held the rank of wives. The luxuries which they enjoyed were graphically described, as also their mode of living. Although the women belonging to the Sultan's harem were so many in number, they were not all mistresses. Many of the harem were the mother and sisters of the Sultan. In the royal palace, it might be supposed, the lecturer adds, there would be numerous representatives of the image of perversion, but this was a mistake. On the one hand, it was a provision, he said, of state policy, to keep diminished the number of heirs to the throne, and therefore nine either out of ten were put to death, or blinded for life, or were killed upon birth. Two sisters of the reigning Sultan, he related, had, not long since, died of grief, because their offspring were destroyed. Again, most of the ladies desired the premature destruction of their children, to avoid marring their beauty by maternity. This latter was declared as being the case with most of the Turkish women. The lecturer, after concluding his remarks upon the subject of the harem, described, at length, the interior of the Turks. In every apartment were several sofas, upon which the respective occupants were accustomed to sit, or recline, or to take *chibouk* and coffee. The ladies did not cross legged, as generally represented, but gathered their limbs underneath their robes, it seemed a great breach of etiquette to show any portion of their neither limbs. The window curtains were very sumptuous and rich, containing every variety of the twelve colors. It was rare to find a bed in the house. The habits of the Turks were next spoken of. They were described otherwise than the morose people they are generally accredited as being. They were indolent, and enjoyed ease and the pipe, and coffee and *chat*. The veil of the women, supposed to impenetrable to the human gaze, was stated as being made of the lightest Indian muslin. Through its gossamer transparency, instead of the beauty being hid, it was heightened—the arched eyebrow appeared more richly arched, the delicate hue of the cheek more soft and luxuriant, and the eye more languishingly lovely. The lecturer closed with a few observations as to the innovations gradually working themselves into the domestic institutions of the Turks. He announced his second lecture for next Thursday evening.

THE RESULT OF AGITATION AND DIVISION.—Referring to the present condition of Mexico, the National Intelligencer very pertinently and truthfully remarks that the agitation of our own country might find a useful lesson in the unhappy state of affairs in Mexico. There seems to be so common affinity, we chord to build the structure of a perfect union, by which strength is acquired and the respect of the world secured. What opposition could such a country as Mexico now present to an invader? It is true, a sense of dignity might hand for a time the disunvered provinces, but all national rule would be set aside, and a military despotism would reason prevail.

In what better condition would our now prosperous States be found if the madmen who talk about a dissolution of the Union could realize their wicked dreams? Can the mind of the patriot contemplate the picture for a moment without a feeling of horror? What evil now existing, under any supposed circumstances and diversity of interests, would not be magnified and increased a thousand-fold if we were split up into separate "sovereignties!"

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT IN GERMANY.—A correspondent of the New York Sun gives an interesting account of the manner railroads are managed in Germany:

"Every railroad company is bound by law to have a double track on their lines, and no person is allowed to walk on a railroad track at any time, by day or night, under penalty of the law. A barrier, consisting of two strong planks, is placed along the side of the tracks to keep off animals. Every fifteen or twenty miles along the track there is a station for a guard or a watchman, who lives in a little box beside the road. The conductors of the train are to be at her post, with a red flag in her hand, at the approach of every train, and before the train is due to patrol his beat to see that all is safe, and to remove all obstacles which are sometimes placed upon the track by miscreants. In the case of danger, the guard hoists on a telegraph, so called, which stands near each guard-house, a red-painted 'cosset,' which can be seen by the engineer a great distance; but if everything is right, the two wooden arms of the telegraph are stretched in the air. During the night there is, instead of the *cosset*, a lantern, with a deep red light, placed in the air as a warning of danger, and a common one if all is in a safe condition. At every crossing there is a gate, which is locked up as soon as a train is due, and any one, either on horseback or in a carriage, who desires to cross, must wait until the train has passed."

A KISS IN FEE.—A young German girl was sequested on a charge of larceny, lately, in the Court of Quarter Sessions. Upon the verdict of acquittal being rendered by the jury, she manifested her joy and her gratitude in a manner which very much astonished her counsel, the Court and the bar. With tears of joyful thankfulness beaming from her sparkling eyes, she embraced her counsel, and imprinted upon his glowing cheek a kiss which resounded throughout the Court-room, like the melody of sweet music. Her counsel, a young gentleman of fine personal appearance, though taken by surprise, received her tender acknowledgment of his valuable services from the hands of her fair tender. The girl left the scene of her trial and her triumph, unconscious of the gaze and the smile of a crowded Court room, and only grieved to her counsel that he was not a young clergyman which had dismissed, but a moment before, like a dark cloud, so heavy upon her head and her fathers had fastened her with the perpetual blackness of despair and degradation.

Philadelphia Ledger.

THE PHRENOLOGIST POSER.—An itinerant phrenologist stopped at a rustic farm house, the proprietor of which was hastily engaged.

'Sir, I am a phrenologist. Would you like to have me examine the heads of your children? I will do it cheap.'

'Well,' said the farmer, passing between two strokes, 'I rather guess they don't need it. The old woman *combs 'em with a fine tooth comb once a week!*'

"SOME APPLE."—We were presented yesterday with a mammoth apple, kindly brought to us from Upper Georgia by a Mobile friend, who has been recruiting the past summer in that mountain region. It measured 16 inches longitudinally and fourteen inches round the other way, and our friend informed us that six of them weighed 8½ pounds. It was very mellow and had a pleasant flavor. Really Pomona is prodigal of her favors to the Georgia mountaineers, if this is a fair specimen of her bounty to them. If Gilmer has not much else to boast of, she certainly can claim the premium for big apples.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

City Intelligence.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. J. B. Cotten.*—A writ of mandamus was issued in this Court on Wednesday, at the instance of John M. Bell, Democratic candidate for Sheriff against the Commissioners of the Twelfth Precinct to show cause why they should not recount the votes of that precinct, and have the eleven ballots for Ficklin and Parish officers, which were accidentally placed in the box for Justice of the Peace and Constable, deposited in the box intended for their reception.

Another writ of mandamus was also issued at the request of the same party, calling on the Commissioners of election at the Seventh Precinct, to give an account of the number of votes for State and Parish officers which were counted on Monday night, previous to the breaking up of the ballot-box by rowdies at that precinct. Messrs. Benjamin, Bradford and Finney appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Randell Hunt and Boulard, counsel for the defendants, requiring filed answers, which were made returnable this morning at 10 o'clock.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The contribution box of the Ninth Precinct has, we are glad to learn, been returned to the Mayor's office; and the men who broke the ballot box have added to their infamous offence, as we at first supposed, the sacrilegious act of stealing money meant for the monument to Washington.—The box contained $58 20. At Carrollton, $41 75 was collected, and this has been added to the New Orleans fund,—making a sum altogether of $1,241 50. The money will be at once sent by Mayor Crary to the office of the Monument Association at Washington City.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. M. M. Reynolds.* Suit was yesterday entered in this Court by Wm. Ho d Smith, against James Beggs and Erastus Wells, commissioners of the late election in the 2d Precinct, for damages of $3,000, alleged to have been sustained by him in being deprived the right of voting after he had exhibited his qualification papers and taken the requisite oaths. Smith is a Scotchman and was naturalized in the Fourth District Court in September of 1854. C. C. Labadie, Esq., is the attorney for the prosecution.

OBNOXIOUS JUSTICES MUSICK.—This gentleman arrested yesterday that the aspirants of our at the St. Louis Hotel. He took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court yesterday morning.

VAUXHOUSE'S MUSEUM.—Vauxhall, the great wax work statuary, has at length surmounted the difficulties which have so long prevented his opening the Charles street last May, and is once more himself again. He opened his museum to the public yesterday afternoon, and we have seen nothing yet but what we are justified in by truth, when we say that no exhibition of this character, of so much excellency as this, has ever been offered to the people of a grand conclave of beautiful women held imprisoned as mistresses to the sensuality of the high magnates of the Oriental countries. But he proceeded to show, was a great mistake. Harem means nothing more than the private apartments of the women of Turkey. With them it had no such meaning as that supposed to belong to it among Christian people. It was an arcana of the Turkish household, where more often the retired women passed the time in her Koran and praying than to degrading and promiscuous and vile sensuality. The seclusion of women in Turkey was a custom of antiquity. It was a custom that prevailed long anterior to the time of Mahomet. The Koran, indeed, was only a barrier of the Islamic. It advocated the careful exclusion of women from the rude gaze of men. For this reason the houses of the Orientals were divided into two apartments, one for the relatives and the other for the females, the female apartment bearing the general designation harem. Its rear, therefore, it was shown, corresponded very nearly to the English word home. When a Pacha was mentioned as traveling, and having his harem with him, his family was only women, and it did not follow that more than one female was numbered in his family. In no country was woman more respected than in Turkey. No one would dare address a lady in public. The husband even, should he meet his wife, passes her without showing the slightest recognizance. Should he be forced himself to approach a Turkish lady unsolicited, he would find himself attacked with that woman's weapon—her tongue—which would be found in Turkey to possess all the volubility and disorderliness of the female sex in Christian countries. As showing further the respect universally shown to the sex, he stated that spitting on women was declared a mark of respect. The men alone were excepted. The harem, or the private female apartment, was to all intents and purposes under the exclusive control of the women. The Sultan himself never entered within its sacred precincts without consent of its occupants. Ten children, however, have free ingress and egress to the two apartments of a Turkish household.

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THE RESULT OF AGITATION AND DIVISION.—Referring to the present condition of Mexico, the National Intelligencer very pertinently and truthfully remarks that the agitation of our own country might find a useful lesson in the unhappy state of affairs in Mexico. There seems to be so common affinity, we chord to build the structure of a perfect union, by which strength is acquired and the respect of the world secured. What opposition could such a country as Mexico now present to an invader? It is true, a sense of dignity might hand for a time the disunvered provinces, but all national rule would be set aside, and a military despotism would reason prevail.

In what better condition would our now prosperous States be found if the madmen who talk about a dissolution of the Union could realize their wicked dreams? Can the mind of the patriot contemplate the picture for a moment without a feeling of horror? What evil now existing, under any supposed circumstances and diversity of interests, would not be magnified and increased a thousand-fold if we were split up into separate "sovereignties!"

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT IN GERMANY.—A correspondent of the New York Sun gives an interesting account of the manner railroads are managed in Germany:

"Every railroad company is bound by law to have a double track on their lines, and no person is allowed to walk on a railroad track at any time, by day or night, under penalty of the law. A barrier, consisting of two strong planks, is placed along the side of the tracks to keep off animals. Every fifteen or twenty miles along the track there is a station for a guard or a watchman, who lives in a little box beside the road. The conductors of the train are to be at her post, with a red flag in her hand, at the approach of every train, and before the train is due to patrol his beat to see that all is safe, and to remove all obstacles which are sometimes placed upon the track by miscreants. In the case of danger, the guard hoists on a telegraph, so called, which stands near each guard-house, a red-painted 'cosset,' which can be seen by the engineer a great distance; but if everything is right, the two wooden arms of the telegraph are stretched in the air. During the night there is, instead of the *cosset*, a lantern, with a deep red light, placed in the air as a warning of danger, and a common one if all is in a safe condition. At every crossing there is a gate, which is locked up as soon as a train is due, and any one, either on horseback or in a carriage, who desires to cross, must wait until the train has passed."

A KISS IN FEE.—A young German girl was sequested on a charge of larceny, lately, in the Court of Quarter Sessions. Upon the verdict of acquittal being rendered by the jury, she manifested her joy and her gratitude in a manner which very much astonished her counsel, the Court and the bar. With tears of joyful thankfulness beaming from her sparkling eyes, she embraced her counsel, and imprinted upon his glowing cheek a kiss which resounded throughout the Court-room, like the melody of sweet music. Her counsel, a young gentleman of fine personal appearance, though taken by surprise, received her tender acknowledgment of his valuable services from the hands of her fair tender. The girl left the scene of her trial and her triumph, unconscious of the gaze and the smile of a crowded Court room, and only grieved to her counsel that he was not a young clergyman which had dismissed, but a moment before, like a dark cloud, so heavy upon her head and her fathers had fastened her with the perpetual blackness of despair and degradation.

Philadelphia Ledger,

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1855.

The demand for Cotton has been very limited to-day, and the sales amount to only about 1500 bales, at unchanged prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5½@6½	Fair	8— @—
Ordinary	6¾@7½	Fully Fair	—@8½
Middling	7¾@8	Good Fair	—@9½
Good Middling	8¼@8½	Good and Fine	—@—
Middling Fair	8¾@9½		

Of Sugar, we notice a sale of 25 hhds fully fair at 8½c cash, very lots.

Yesterday, 300 half bbls prime Molasses were sold at 31c, and to-day 200 at 31c@32c, and 150 at 32c.

In Flour, we notice sales of only 700 bbls St. Louis superfine at $6 75.

Sales of 5000 sacks Corn at 75c for prime old white and yellow, and 77 for white mixed.

Of Wheat, 1200 sacks inferior sold at $1 20@1 25.

Mess Pork was retailed at $21, and dull.

In Beans, we hear of only small sales.

Sales of 50 barrels prime Lard at 11½c, and 100 kegs at 12c.

Of Coffee, 150 bags Rio sold at 10½c.

Whiskey is retailing at 24@26c for rectified, and 28c for common.

In Freights, we notice a ship taken for Havre at 1½c for Cotton.

Exchanges are very dull at our quotations:

Sterling, 109 a 110 and 109½. France, 5f. 30½ cash on New York on par, 1½@2c per cent. discount. New York Sight ¼@¾ @ cent. discount.

Water Works Company.
Nov. 8, 1855.

ALL those having Ranges and renting their supply of Water from the Hydrants, are requested to open the hot water faucet for a few days, until the engine is repaired. S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

Succession of M. Valle.

ALL persons indebted to the above estate are requested to call on the undersigned and settle their accounts. All having claims against the estate are requested to present their accounts to

H. MAURIN, 91 Dauphine st.
or to
J. VALLE, 75 Magazine street.

SILK! SILK!

ROBES—8200 robes, brocaded and plain Grosde Napier, worth $12, $1 50, and $1 75 the yard, will be closed out immediately at 75 cents.

M. R. HAGGERTY & BRO.
49 St. Ann st. 198 Canal and 2 Royal sts.

WHISKEY—50 bbls Pike's Monongah, in store and for sale by

QUEYROUZE & LANGHDORFF,
13 and 15 St. Louis st.

ALE AND PORTER—75 bbls Bass' Ale and Barclay's Porter quarts and pints, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGHDORFF,
13 and 15 St. Louis st.

FOR SALE—Landing from brig Union, from Genoa—9000 slabs marble; 900 pieces marble, of different sizes; 1000 cubic measure and veneering; 2000 bannister pickets; 10 boxes Italian sausages; 60 kegs anchovies; 10 Parmesan cheeses; 15 bale shaved almonds; 15 sundries orange flower water; 6 boxes sweetbids.

LANATA BROS.,
19 Jefferson st

FOR SALE—Landing from brig Union, from Havre—60 boxes Holland cheese; 8 tons Gruyere cheese.

LANATA BROS.,
19 Jefferson st

IN CUSTOMHOUSE STORES—10 qr pipes Cognac; 10 Batons, old, proof; 80 qr and 4 bl pipes Cognac, Hy. Martin, 1st proof; 25 qr do do, 1840, 1st proof; 30 qr do Rochet Cognac, 4th proof; for sale by

S. TALAMON,
181 Royal st.

OLIVE OIL—Flagon's for sale, 400 baskets of 12 bottles, 1 to 2 lb bottles; 100 baskets and 300 bottles of 12 lb, in Custom house. For sale by

S. TALAMON,
181 Royal street.

WINES—150 casks ordinary Wines, various qualities; 8 do do Claretas; 1828; 8 do do St Julien, 1834; 10 do do Pauillac, 1834; 10 do Margaux, 1834; 10 barrels do do; 40 do Red Wine; St Julien and Pauillac, 1834; 10 do do Margaux, 1834; 10 do do Red Wine, 1836; 300 do of 12 bottles St Estephe and Pauillac Medoc; 2,5 do of 12 bottles St Julien, Medoc, 1834; 110 do of 12 bottles Pauillac, 1834; 40 do of 12 bottles, and 30 do of 24 lb bottles, White Wine Haut Sauterne; for sale by

S. TALAMON,
181 Royal st.

DISPENSARY, NO. 86 CUSTOMHOUSE ST.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Without Mercury, hindrance from business or confinement. Consultation free. Advice to those who within the power of Remedies. The unprecedented success of the proprietor, Dr. ARNOLD, in all parts of the United States and Europe—the many recent cures in this city, which have been pronounced incurable by the most eminent physicians, prompt him to offering them to the confidence of the afflicted. Dr. A. has prepared a work, which he calls the Medical Adviser, or Private Friend, and of which these Remedies performed, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Venereal Diseases, Gravel, Fistula, Fistula, Fissure, Piles, Pain in the Back, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Nervous Debility, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Blisters, Ulcers, Tumors and all Diseases of the Skin.

Dr. Arnold's Medical Adviser treats especially of those which have prevented and improperly injured them, and of those which have resisted all other treatment, and which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in the Medical Profession, and which have proved incurable by the most eminent physicians, prompt him to offering them to the confidence of the afflicted. Dr. A. has prepared a work, which he calls the Medical Adviser, or Private Friend, and of which these Remedies performed, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Venereal Diseases, Gravel, Fistula, Fissure, Piles, Pain in the Back, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Nervous Debility, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Blisters, Ulcers, Tumors and all Diseases of the Skin.

The following are some of the sick and melancholy effects produced by Secret Habits, viz: Pain in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Consumption, etc. Mentally, the fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, etc., are some of the evils produced.

Any persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should consult the Doctor immediately, and be restored to perfect health. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately to the Doctor, and save yourself from the awful and dreadful consequences of the terrible malady, which, if not cured, will inevitably carry off a fellow-creature.

Dr. A. has in these Remedies invented that, I will make a fortune of $500 if they do not cure the above diseases in either sex, cheaper, quicker, safer and more permanent than any other Medical Man in the United States.

Remember, 86 Customhouse street, is my number. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 4 P. M. (except Sundays). Persons do not mistake my name and number, 86 Customhouse st. Private rooms and separate rooms reserved.

Communications strictly private and confidential.

ARNOLD, M. D.
86 Customhouse st.

DR. JAMES, 87 Customhouse st.

HAVANA CIGARS—149,000 Regalias, Conchas, Lonsdales, Regalias, Havanas, Cabinets, Principes, Cazadores, Regalias, Havanas, Havana Rosarios, and Monte Cristos, landing from brig Mary Elizabeth, from Havana, and for sale by Jonathan Bee, Wm. Wood and Knowlton, nothing, per schooner Montezuma, for sale by

L. ABLIGE & X. QUEZ.
30 New Levee st, opposite