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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 12.

THE GLORIES OF MORMONISM.

The bigoted and bloody miscreants who inhabit Utah expect that distance will secure them immunity for their misdeeds. After being frightened into a temporary show of submission to the military authority sent amongst them, they have recently resumed their audacious practices, and in utter contempt of justice, mercy and humanity have again committed several most atrocious murders. Two cases are reported, which prove the vindictive malignity of the Mormons, and the pertinacity with which these blood-hounds pursue their destined prey.

One McNEIL, a Gentile, residing in Salt Lake City, had been arrested and imprisoned by BRIGHAM YOUNG upon some trifling charge. When the American troops arrived at Utah, McNEIL brought suit against YOUNG for false imprisonment. The case came up before Judge ST. CLAIR, and McNEIL, who, after his liberation, had taken up his residence at Camp Floyd, proceeded to Salt Lake City to give his evidence. He secreted himself as much as possible; nevertheless the myrmidons of BRIGHAM YOUNG ascertained his presence. On the night before the trial McNEIL was compelled to leave his house for a short time. Hardly had he placed his feet outside of his door, than he was assassinated by two of the Danite crew who do the butchering for their master. Soon after Sergeant RALPH PIXE, of the U. S. troops, was most foully murdered by a gang of Mormons. It appears that a few weeks previous a Mormon had intruded on the military reservation, in defiance of a prohibitory order from the commander. Sergeant PIXE required him to leave, and on his refusal, proceeded to eject him. A scuffle ensued, and the Mormon having assailed PIXE with a pitch-fork, was knocked down and injured. PIXE was tried by the civil authority and acquitted, but was subsequently recalled before the United States District Court. He went to Salt Lake City with an escort of ten men, and was allowed to go to the Court, but on returning, was attacked by a numerous band, and shot down in open day, his escort only escaping a similar fate by refraining from offering the slightest resistance.

These infamous acts are of a piece with the Meadow Mountain massacre, in which, with a coolness perfectly fiendish, the Mormons perpetrated the direst cruelties on the defenceless women and children. They recall, too, the more recent fact of the murder of a party of emigrants on their way from Iowa to California, near Salt Lake City. Although a strong and specious attempt has been made by the Mormons to throw the responsibility of this frightful deed upon Indians, the testimony of two women, who are the sole survivors of the tragedy, proves with absolute certainty that white men were the authors of the massacre.

When will the measure of Mormon iniquity be filled to the brim? How long is the United States Government to suffer these merciless wretches to revel in a saturnalia of blood, lust and horror without retribution? Is murder to go forever unpunished because the way is long and dreary to the dens of the assassins, and because they are not to be secured without an imposing display of physical force, and perhaps at the risk of a conflict? Are these impure and abominable wretches to be allowed perpetually to defy justice, to outrage law, and to scoff at and deride civil process? Is the sacred cause of humanity to be converted into a jest and by-word by placing Mormons accused of the foulest crimes before Mormon juries, who are certain to acquit them? Is our Government a sham and a farce that it suffers within its territories an organization of the vilest brood of assassins, and adopts no effective means of putting an end to lawlessness, licentiousness, rapine, oppression and murder? These are questions which the American people are asking, and to which their rulers must find a satisfactory reply, or be content to wear the heavy burden of reproach which will weigh upon them for incompetence, neglect of duty and criminal faithlessness.

NEW MUSIC.—Our thanks are due Pr. P. WEBLETE, No. 5 Camp street, for the following music:

Le Pardon de Ploermel—a brilliant Polka Mazurka, by Talexy, on a favorite theme from Meyerbeer's new and highly successful opera. It is quite a spirited composition.

Fantasia on Themes from Martha—a rich and striking arrangement, but somewhat difficult—by Favarger. It is a fine study for pupils of a certain degree of proficiency.

The Fairy Dream—a romance for the piano, by Brinley Richards. This is quite poetical and expressive, and will produce a fine effect, if carefully played.

Rêve de Bonheur—an idyll, by Archer, and, like all his productions, is admirably adapted to the piano. This "Dream" is soft, touching, fitful and varied, as most dreams are.

The Sweetest Flower—a pretty sentimental ballad, by Thomas.

Oh! Gently Breathe—one of Thomas's most popular melodies, arranged with brilliant variations by Grobe. A capital piece for young performers, and very pretty withal.

THE LUXEMBURG HOSPITAL.—Our readers will perceive by the card in our column that the convenient and spacious establishment known as the Luxemburg Hospital, is now under the care and superintendence of Dr HAYES. In a situation in the midst of a healthy and airy part of the city, gives it great advantages, while the comforts secured to patients and the excellent and skillful attendance render it a particularly valuable institution for invalids. See advertisement.

HATS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We invite attention to the advertisement of DAWSON & CO., Nos. 48 and 50 Chartres street. They have extended their wholesale business, and have on hand a fine and full assortment of hats, caps, straw goods, &c. At No. 48 Chartres is their retail establishment, where the latest and most fashionable styles of hats may be obtained.

"THE ADVENTURES" is the title of a novel by that clever and versatile writer, Gustavus Sale, for which we are indebted to EXTRAM, No. 3 Exchange Place.

CARPET SALE—DAMASCO MADRAS HARDEN-BURGH SCOTCH INGRAIN CARPETS.—Attention is called to the sale of dry goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bis de a Lesumont's auction rooms, No. 57 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

The attention of city and country buyers is called to the sale of foreign and American dry goods by Vincent Arlo, at their auction rooms, 58 Customhouse street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.

NEW SUGAR.—The steamer Grosse Tete, Capt Grass, which arrived here last evening from Bayou Sara, brought down seven hogsheads new sugar from J. W. Nolan's West river plantation, in West Baton Rouge, and is consigned to Mitchenor & Barron.

The U. S. mail steamship De Soto, Capt. Bullock, sails at eight o'clock this morning for New York, via Havana, with $175,000 in specie for New York, and the following passengers:

For New York—Miss F Rody, Miss F North, B F Kane, Mrs J A Boag, Mrs I L Moore, Capt W H Smith, Rev F Ebinger and lady, Mrs S A Morris, Mrs G F Smith, Capt Beckett, Mrs Stutzelier.

For Havana—L Marsans, Mr Beckman, lady, daughter and servant, Mr W H Rose, F Marsans, Jr, W Douglas, Chas Corase, H Pallas, Miss Watson, Mr King, W Cazaet.

NEW SENATORS IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The following named gentlemen will take their seats for the first time in the United States Senate, on the first Monday in December next; on which day the first session of the thirty-sixth Congress will commence:—

Hon. Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware.
Hon. James W. Grimes, of Iowa.
Hon. Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky.
Hon. Kingsley S. Bingham, of Michigan.
Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey.
Hon. Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina.
Hon. Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island.
Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee.
Hon. J. W. Hemphill, of Texas.

RICHMOND, VA., October 6.—The House of Clerical and Lay Delegates was chiefly engaged to-day in referring various amendments to the canons and to the Committee on Canons. A motion to hold the next triennial convention at Chicago occasioned a lay debate. A motion to substitute New York was lost; no final action was had on the subject. Dr. Binney, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, was formally introduced to the convention. The Committee on New Dioceses reported, recommending the admission of the Diocese of Minnesota. They then adjourned. The House of Bishops of course sits with closed doors.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.—At the session of the American Board of Foreign Missions Rev Dr. Chaever submitted a memorial to be forwarded to the United States Senate and House of Representatives asking that strong rigorous measures be resorted to by our Government to cause the law of the land to be rigorously enforced against the foreign slave trade, the honor of the nation to be preserved, and the country saved from the disgrace of renewing a traffic held in abhorrence by the civilized world. After a debate, the memorial was referred to the Business Committee.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE INDIAN.

The British Japan Treaty—Interesting from China—Riot at Shanghae—News from Africa—Coolie Ship Burned at Sea—Domestic Intelligence—No Tidings of Steamer Quaker City—Arrival of the Ovarland Mail—Steamboats Passing.

LONDON, September 8.—Intelligence has been received from Japan to the effect that the British treaty with that country was ratified on the 11th of July.

Subsequently the Japanese attempted to evade it, by confining foreigners to a small island ten miles from Jeddo. The British Consul entered his protest against it, and trade for the present has been stopped.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong newspapers of the latest dates say that the American Minister, Mr. Ward, is still aboard of his ship, and will be little likely to obtain a ratification of his treaty.

Another paper says that the British Minister had gone to Pekin, and a Russian dispatch says that he had arrived at Pekin, but had been placed in confinement.

The Russian account of the affair at Peiho states that the Chinese had 1000 men killed, the number of wounded not ascertained, and that the Englishmen who fell into the hands of the Chinese were well treated.

RIOT AT SHANGHAE.

A riot had occurred at Shanghae, during which several foreigners were killed and others wounded; among the latter was the interpreter Fay, whose wounds are said to be dangerous.

The riot is said to have originated on account of kidnapping Coolies for a French vessel. The captain of the French vessel, however, states that the Coolies were coming on board to rob the vessel, and that he was compelled to fire upon them in self defence.

The French Minister has ordered the French ship into port for a strict investigation of the matter.

At Shanghae black Teas were ranging thirty per cent higher than last season, while the quality is inferior.

INDIA.

The disarming of Oude has been completed. There has been no official requisition for troops for China yet made, but the Government has given orders to two regiments to hold themselves in readiness. The crop of indigo is shorter than was anticipated.

AFRICA.

Dates from South Africa of the 20th August state that satisfactory accounts have been received from Mr. Livingston, the renowned explorer.

From the same source the intelligence of the burning of the ship Sheaghaven, loaded with Coolies, bound for the West Indies, has been received.

The captain and crew, sixty four in all, were rescued; all the Coolies, three hundred and thirty in number, perished.

Advices from Tunis state that the Bey of Tunis died September 22.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NORFOLK, October 11.—There are still no tidings of the crippled steamer Quaker City; fears are entertained for her safety, in consequence of the heavy gale yesterday.

St. Louis, October 11.—The overland mail from California, with dates of the 17th, has arrived.

The Mississippi river at this point is receding.

SEARCH FOR THE QUAKER CITY.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Anxiety for the safety of the steamship Quaker City is increasing.

The revenue cutter Harriet Lane has received orders from the Government to go in search of her; and pursuant to these orders the Harriet Lane sailed from this port to-day.

A BULLY CHALLENGE.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The Benicia Boy Heenan publishes a card challenging Morrissey to fight him for ten thousand dollars.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The Flour market is buoyant, and prices have advanced from 5 to 10c. since the last day. Ohio brands, mostly at $4 60 to $4 65 for superfine.

Corn closed firm. Mixed Corn is held at 90c to 91.

Eastern Mess Pork is quoted at $15 62½.

Whisky closed steady at 24½c.

Mess Pork closed quiet at $4 75.

FAILURE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Messrs. Sewall, Perrin & Co. suspended payment to-day, on account of the heavy advances they were obliged to make to the Western Banks.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, October 11.—The H. R. W. Hill and Vicksburg passed down at 9, and the Autocrat at 11 P. M.; the Knickerbocker and the Newsboy at 5 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, October 11.—The steamers Indiana and Natchez passed down at noon to-day. The steamer Starlight passed down at one o'clock this afternoon.

The San Juan Island Difficulty.

The London newspapers to the 21st ult., received by the Hungarian, treat the San Juan Island difficulty in a rather *sang froid* manner. No notice whatever is taken of it in the London *Times*. Lord Palmerston's own organ, the *Morning Post*, rates General Harney very roundly, declaring that his conduct has been totally opposed to the first principles of public law, that it may lead to complications in comparison with which the Maine and former Oregon questions will appear trifling and contemptible; but concludes by hoping that diplomacy will consider and be left to adjust the question. The *Standard*, the high Tory organ, also censures General Harney, but hopes that England and America have too much sense to quarrel about trifles, and asks of the two Governments caution and a satisfactory understanding, then why, instead of allowing bad blood to be generated, should they not refer the question in dispute to the arbitration of a friendly power? The *Daily News*, organ of the advanced Liberal or Progress party, states the facts, as known in England, and quietly sneering at the New York *Herald's* blatant speculations, says: "We may confidently put aside these extravagances. Both Governor Douglas and General Harney had referred the matter respectively to London and Washington; and the question will now be treated quietly and with reason, as becomes the Governments of the two great divisions of the race which speaks the English language."

Our own opinion is that England would rather give up the Island of San Juan, which geographically belongs to the United States, than so to war about it.—*Pennsylvania Free.*

The Battle of the Peiho—No Russians Present.

Captain Vansittart, who was in the Peiho affair, writes that the forts were manned chiefly by the Mongols of the Amoor region.

A writer in the *Times* confirms this supposition, and gives some account of the warlike skill of those tribes. He says:

Like yourself, I am disposed to believe that the supposition of Russian soldiers serving the enemy's guns is erroneous. That the Chinese may have had Europeans among them is certainly not impossible; but it would be far easier to distinguish them than a genuine Muscovite, the whole of which population in northeast of Russia in Asia have as much Mongolian features as the Chinese or Mongols themselves; indeed, 200 miles to the eastward of Moscow and St. Petersburg, you will find them the predominant caste among the genuine Muscovite race throughout the whole empire.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* gives the following particulars from a private letter.

The Mongol troops who defended the works of Takou form part of the Imperial Guard, the effective strength of which is about 50,000 men. These troops are superior to all the others of the army, and have in their ranks the best gunners and the best bowmen in the whole empire. In the hands of the Mongols the bow becomes a wondrous instrument, and several English marines were killed under the walls of the fort by the mere impact with bows and arrows. The crews of Takou were executed in a remarkable manner, the old forts being flanked by raking batteries, well constructed, and armed with pivot guns, the fire of which was well directed, and the range changed according to the movement of the vessels. The Mongols served the guns like well drilled artillerymen. It also appears that they made use of grape, and that they fired some hollow shot, which proves that they possess howitzers. These details are curious, as showing how much the Chinese, who are remarkable for their talent of imitation, have improved since the visit of the allied forces about a year ago.

A SHAKE FOR A BEDFELLOW.—With the above caption the *Virginia Herald*, printed at Fredericksburg, tells the following strange tale:

About two weeks ago, Mr. John Elder, of this town, had an under sack for a bed filled with straw at Kenmore, by a negro man. It was brought home and placed under a feather bed, which was slept on by a daughter of Mr. E's. The young lady complained on a number of occasions of having her slumbers disturbed by distinct thumps from underneath, but examinations revealed nothing. On Thursday morning, whilst Miss E. was sitting down stairs, facing the steps which led to her room, she was startled by a curious noise, and looking up, discovered a moccasin-snake descending, blowing and hissing in a style peculiar to the reptile. An examination of the up stairs premises was made at once, when a small hole was discovered in the under sacking, and on ripping the bed open, the full-length skin of a snake was found at the hole, which his snakeship had shed, before he resolved on the strike for his freedom. The lady had occupied rather uneviable quarters for the last fortnight.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of his Honor the Mayor to the Common Council at their first meeting the present season, which was last night, will be found published in full in some of our cotemporaries. As it would fill over six columns of our paper in the smallest type, we cannot afford space but for a mere synopsis:

The message says: "Successful public and private enterprise marks the history of the past year. The gathered harvests begin to replenish the springs of our commerce, and health crowns our manifold blessings. Seldom has the Council, after the ordinary summer recess, assembled under circumstances so favorable, or with a future of larger promise. To insure the continued progress of our city, it is only necessary to adhere to the judicious system of legislation commenced, encouraging every project that promises improvement, yet avoiding all unnecessary expenditure, and holding each department of the government to a rigid accountability."

The financial condition of the city is reported favorable, and the following particulars respecting it are given:

Total receipts of the city from all sources, from 1st July, 1858, to 1st July, 1859	$1,819,983 64
To which add balance remaining in Treasury on the 1st July, 1858	421,816 26
Total receipts	$2,231,549 64
Deduct disbursements for all purposes, from 1st July, 1858, to 1st July, 1859	2,019,615 66
Balance in Treasury on 1st July, 1859	213,634 38
From which deduct amount due for outstanding warrants	9,060 74
Clear balance on 1st July, 1859	$204,573 64

Liabilities of the city, to wit:

Amount due for bonds issued for subscription to railroad stock	$3,071,000 00
Amount due for bonds issued for consolidated debt	7,986,136 38
Total	$11,057,136 38

On the 1st July, 1859, the city had bills receivable of 995,903 82, payable from that date to 1861.

The amount of the consolidated debt the 31st December, 1858, was $7,986,136 38.

Since that date the following payments have been made:

Bonds of the old city corporation, $3800.

Bonds of the city redeemed by virtue of resolution of the Common Council, approved March 16, 1859, $200,000—$203,800.

Leaving a total outstanding debt 1st October, 1859, $7,785,136 38.

All the indebtedness maturing in 1859 has been paid. In 1860 a debt of $92,600 will mature.

At the end of this year, after meeting all interest on the debt, and paying all expenses for the management of this fund, there will be an excess in the Treasury sufficient to authorize the Board of Commissioners to advertise for sealed proposals for the sale to the city of some 150 to 200 bonds of $1000 each.

As the city is compelled to pay for the pavements of all street intersections where new pavements are laid, there will be large demands on the Treasury to be met, but this will be balanced by the increased value of property. Every year the revenue of the city increases, notwithstanding the reduction of taxation and increase of untaxable property. This is a striking proof of its progress. Considerable real estate has changed hands during the year at prices not obtained since 1852. The city owns property worth $3,601,000, and if the value of its wharves be added to this, it makes a total of $5,000,000. Untaxable property during the year has increased $2,368,700, and is now valued at $33,036,90.

The Charity Hospital, Free Dispensary and other charitable institutions are favorably noticed. In regard to the Tout Ensemble, a plan has been adopted, and the contract for its erection made. In regard to the bequest of John D. Fink for the erection of a Protestant widows' and orphans' home, this will be being constructed by the Supreme Court by heirs at law. The Girod fund for an asylum for indigent descendants of French, under the exclusive control of the Mayor, now amounts to $60,000, and is invested in city and railroad bonds.

A considerable portion of the message refers to the railroads in which the New Orleans is interested. The Opelousas and Jackson roads are spoken of as in a very promising condition, and their present situation and prospects generally and distinctly, given in a detailed manner. As these facts have before been published in the reports of the directors of these roads, we will omit a repetition of them here.

The police has been subjected to a careful supervision, and efforts have been made to obtain as active officers those who by their unexceptionable conduct give some pledge of fidelity to the public. The increase granted by the Council last January has added to its efficiency, and though in some cases it has fallen short of what was expected, it has rendered effective service. It is not deemed that the force is mainly constituted of men favorable to the principles of the American party, but many officers are adopted citizens. Under its present organization it is impossible to ignore the friends of the party in power. As the term of office with the police ends with the administration of each Mayor, he has to select the corps mainly from among his political friends in order to secure a unity in the force which alone can give it strength. But the effort has been made to create a partisan police. It has been an especial object to entrust with responsible duties only such as were good and true men, friends of order and justice, and possessed of bodily vigor, sound discretion and temperate habits.

During the fifteen months the police has been under Mayor Stith's control 269 dismissals from office have been made for violations of police regulations, but none on political grounds. Cases of public hate of the misconduct of a policeman, for the press seize upon such instances to point an argument or sharpen an assault, but the careful examination of endeavoring officers for on the body of the police never reaches its ear. The entire police organization of the city is radically wrong. It should be composed of men whose position is independent of the shifting phases of political power. The police should be deprived of all personal interest in the conflict of parties. Legislation would require a complete change in the organization under authority of the Legislature. The difficulty in effecting such a reform lies in selecting an appointing and controlling power which shall be free from political influence. During the fifteen months up to last 31st of September, 34,341 arrests have been made, which reflects creditably upon the vigilance and activity of the police, and the moral condition of New Orleans. The Rogues' Gallery is a great aid to the police, and the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph will be an essential benefit.

The public schools are treated of at length, and the Council is urged to a liberal legislation in their favor. School-houses should be built as rapidly as possible, until every classroom in use should be the property of the city. The high schools of the First and Second Districts, securing a better system of study, and at the same time enabling the creation of a Normal School, a prize for the Tulane University. The high schools should have an English and a classical course; the former to prepare our youth for business, the latter to lead them forward in a liberal education.

The Commissioners appointed to effect the reclamation of the swamps lying between the populous part of the city and the lake have made some progress. Their delay in entering upon active operations resulted from the want of funds and the inability to negotiate their bonds. Finally and otherwise