New Orleans Bee.

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A Republican Theory of the Peril of Gold and the National Debt.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

Gold falls in price because the country is on its way back to or normal condition of stable nationality. The forces that have disturbed society are defeated, scattered, and spell-bound. The public faith, which for a time was in a measure overborne by the violence of rectellion, is now recovering itself. The elements of nationality, whilst foreign more than domestic enemies affected with alarm, are again strong and dominant. Therefore gold declines, and will continue to do so, *pari passu* with the advance of the Government in putting down the rebellion.

We cannot do better than keep in mind the stage of its decline, which we published ten days ago—from 200 to 276; from 270 to 250; from 250 to 240, and often Sheridan's last victory, from 240 to 220. The vanishing steps of the leather side are certain to come as the nation is to stand up united before the world. It may present some false facts fighting burned to name than intrenchment—from 200 to 300; from 300 to 1,000, from 1,000 to the par of currency. To that point it is destined, as we believe, with pantheonic speed. But a few months sooner or later is of little moment. The fact is developing itself, and the Republican is the strongest power, financially, on the face of the earth. Compared with resources, our debt, at the highest, that it might reach with five years more of war, would not then bear so heavily on the nation as does the irredeemable paper debt of England on her people at the present moment. It is beginning to dawn on capitalists in Europe that a country able to carry on war and pause at the same time, on a scale unsurpassed in history, without borrowing a dollar from abroad, must have resources far beyond those nations which can hardly build a single ship or construct a pier without the aid of foreign capitalists.

It is deemed extravagant for us to assert that gold is destined to fall to the par of currency in the face of the increased volume of government debt and bank paper. We point to the much greater relative volume of the debt and currency of England, and ask what it is that gives to that country the power of financial duration over us in the price of gold. The answer is plain—the high established prestige of stability in her civil condition, which includes all the terms that make property safe and enjoyable. All the world knows that the public debt of England is in fact as really repudiated, so far as liquidation is concerned, as were ever the bonds of Mississippi. All the world knows that an attempt to place the British debt on a level with the debt of the United States, that is, to test it by the resources and industry of the country on a scale that might contemplate its extinction at a period however remote, would revolutionize the staples in a single day, and most likely establish a republic on the ruins of the monarchy. It is precisely because the stamp of the debt is that of repudiation, in the American sense, and because that status is conversently concealed, and because it is believed that no attempt will ever be made to effect it, for this, and nothing else, are the people content to live on while they enjoy so large a share of the world's trade omnium.

What is there, then, extravagant in the supposition that gold must decline until its present premium is extinguished? It is considered by many that there is no excess of currency above the actual needs of trade, and that the volume of general credit has not been enlarged by it, but only changed in form, the former notes and bank notes being substituted for the promissory note and the bank debt. The grand total of credit is said to be less now than it was before the suppression of specie payments. If this is true, about which we do not here discuss, our present financial condition might be more accurately expressed by saying that gold is inflated, than by attributing its price to currency in excess of paper money.

Sketches from Mormondom.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, who has been traveling and sojourning in Nevada and Utah, writes the following from Salt Lake City:

THREE SISTERS MARRIED TO ONE MAN.

A few miles out from Salt Lake City, our attention was directed to a long, low house near the road, divided into three compartments, with an outside door entrance to each, making them, in fact, separate establishments. This building was the house of a Mormon farmer, who had three wives, the wives being three sisters. It may be of this practice of polygamy (save the mark), that domestic harmony can best be secured by wedding sisters, between whom there is a natural bond of affection and interest. Perhaps in some such a notion may seem incredulous. But that is one of its promises, which time and association with the Mormons might overcome.

I was informed that the Mormon farmers have very fabulous and convenient arrangements by which they satisfy domestic and conjugal gratifications whether they are at their farms or up in the city. They have a suite at the farm, or such a number of wives as they can support. They also have one or more up in the city, as the case may be, or as the notion may strike them. Thus they can still be at home in their city establishment, with family comforts around them.—Viewed from a Mormon stand point, this is a very sensible arrangement, and such a good argument for it would be that being away from their rural home, and salutary influences there, they can stun the temptations of city life by spending their evenings and night with their city spouses.

DO THEY LIKE IT?

In conversation with a Mormon of considerable intelligence, an Englishman, I was assured that under Mormon rules, no one could take a second wife without the voluntary consent of the first, and the sanction, also, of Brigham Young. I think he also mentioned a third consent that must be obtained, but I have forgotten what it was. But from other sources, equally respectable, I learned that all this is a mistake. Freedom to multiply wives is restricted by no such conditions. I could mention the name of quite a respectable and influential Mormon, whose first wife was plunged into the deepest distress by her husband marrying a second.—The two wives have never met, not under the same roof, nor is there any sort of intercourse between them. They live in separate houses or rooms, the husband dividing his attentions between them, but the first wife leads a life of daily protest against the trampling upon the vows whispered in her ears when she became a bride. I am inclined to believe that there is no sort of restriction upon this business. A man's ability to support a given number of wives is the sole condition considered. The being established, he may wed a hundred, if so inclined, and he can procure that number.

I was informed by persons of respectable authority that divorces are readily obtained, when for any reason, more or less grave, it is desirable that parties should separate. The entire system seems to be most agreeably free and easy, so far as this matter is concerned.

I was assured by both Mormons and Gentiles that nothing of immorality accompanies prevails in Salt Lake, that public prostitution is very rare, if not unknown, virtue and chastity being the rule.

MORAL REFLECTIONS.

I know nothing about the morals of the people except from information. I am told they are a moral people. But there is something degrading and demoralizing in the very idea of a system of plurality in marriage. Sanctified by such view it with complacence, and no social system but its enemies can tolerate it for one generation and not go down in remediless and hopeless decay. It may live—as Mahomedanism has lived for a thousand years — but it cannot but eventually destroy a people, making them in the end a fifth rate power in the world. At present it is a power in appearance, which time and observation will reveal to be a mere shell, behind which the leaders of the organization are shrewd men of much administrative talent, who have had a New England training, and who know the conditions of national prosperity well. They will secure industry and thrift, while they constitute at the head of affairs here, and Mormonism will prosper. But such a system cannot produce successors like them. It has never yet produced any men of ability and force. All who are now coming to the fortunes of Mormonism were born outside of it, and had their training outside of it, and while I can much to commend here now, a people diligent, enterprising, prosperous, orderly and moral, and I remember that they are not a generation old, and that they have made an integral part of their order—polygamy—a system which christendom has repudiated, which barbarism only retains.

The Legislature.

TUESDAY, October 25th, 1864.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour.

The report of the Register of the Land-Office was received and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted allowing the President pro tem of the Senate $4 per day.

Messrs. Hills and Wright were added to the Committee on City Charter.

The Bill relative to exhibits and depositions in the Courts was reported back, with the request that it be recommitted to the Committee on Parochial Affairs. The report was adopted and the request complied with.

The Bill relative to the fees of the Constables of the Sixth Justice's Court of the Parish of Orleans was adopted on the third reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

The House was called to order at the usual hour.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to enquire whether or not the Carrollton and the City Railroad Companies had forfeited their charters.

The memorial of H. W. Murphy asking indemnity for damages to his house by a mob in 1854 was referred to the Mayor.

A Committee of three was appointed to ascertain the distances of the seats of Justice in the several Parishes.

A petition was given of intention to introduce a Bill authorizing the City to make local improvements and to levy a tax for the same.

On a suspension of the rules, the act to provide for the temporary relief of the State Treasury passed its second reading. This act authorized the Governor to borrow $300,000 from any solvent institution, and provides $125,000 to be appropriated from the revenues of 1863 and 1864 to refund the amount.

The Senate resolution appointing a committee to examine the books of the State Treasurer and Auditor of the Public Accounts was adopted on its third reading.

Also, the joint resolution requiring an annual report from the Commissioners of 1st, 2d and 3d Drainage Districts.

The Gambling Bill was taken up on its second reading, and after a number of amendments were offered, the bill, together with all the amendments, was laid upon the table.

The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court — Judge R. T. Howard, Presiding.—Recorder Vandavender examined the charge against John O'Brien and Mr. Ford, charged by multitudinous witnesses to have killed a horse they found upon Mr. Ramos'. They drove to the lake, unhitched the animal and abandoned it. O'Brien then took charge and by the application of the stick caused the dumb brute to drag him with the vehicle to the lake where it died in short time. O'Brien was sent before the Grand Distrtict Court.

Barney Lolley was placed under peace bonds for taunting the family of Mr. J. Her No. 201 Constantine street.

Mrs. Donahue paid a fine of $5 for fisting certain corpus in her possession.

The colored man Rest and his mistress white wife, Mrs. Chureau were up for obscenity. They lived together four years and had a child. Yesterday they quarrelled. Fine $10.

A Fight Ended.—A colored man named Andre died yesterday at the corner of Toulouse and Burbon streets. The rumor spread that he had been poisoned. The result of the coroner was "the hand of providence."

Prompt Chief — Judge O. H. Lacher.—L. J. Folse, a soldier was sentenced to one month imprisonment. He had lynched against a gensdarmie with Major Harris was walking towards Bayou St. Jean from Annunciation square. He broke the bench he kicked at the Major's female for which impudence he was promptly knocked down. Two of his companions were sent to the asylum placed in the same fate, which Folse drew his knife and was then arrested.

Kennel Rioples, another soldier who kicked up a row with the same neighbors to midnight, was sent to his regiment under guard.

To be Tried by Court Martial.—Richard Lamb, charged with instituting deserters, Joe Million, accomplice organizing and supplying the enemy and D. R. Morgan, who had been in a former trial acquitted by a court martial, and certain negroes, and with the same offence were brought before the Provost Court yesterday. Judge Labbe declined jurisdiction in these cases which were sent back to headquarters for trial by court martial.

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The Purpose to Collapse Rome, a negro, a few nights ago, attempted to pick the pockets of Mr C Gomez, at the entrance of the Academy of Music. He was examined yesterday before Recorder Vennard and sent before the First District Court for trial.

Brutality.—Another darkey who styles himself Jim Bitchi was sent before the First District Court for trial. He had thrown a brickbat at Miss Isabella Webb, 240 Calliope street, when the lady was passing home. He hit her on the right shoulder and threatened to kill her should she call for the police.

Robbery.—The residence of Jos Squires at the corner of Magnanime and Prytania streets was entered on Monday night by felons who carried off sundry valuable rings, a watch, clasp and two forks. A couple of confederates is suspected of harboring the rogues.

Second District Recorder's Court — A. E. Hingle, Presiding.—Chas. Sullivan, charged Mathew Nugent with an assault and battery. The Recorder heard the case and sent both to prison for a term of ten days. Mary Fuzzen, drunk again, was fined $5, and Miss. Conner got off at half price.

Fire Arrest.—No 83 Commerce street is said to smoke mad. Yesterday it is said the dripping of the grease came in contact with the fire, kept to raise the temperature of the room. The fire at 3 o'clock yesterday is attributed to that circumstance. Fortunately the timely assistance of the fire department saved the building.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

Amusements.

DEPRIVED OF THE ST. CHARLES.—There was a perfect deluge of attendance here last night, exceeding the utmost capacity of the spacious theatre. A vast promiscuous multitude had evidently come to realize a new and highly seasoned sensation in that melodramatic, hippodramatic, horse-dynamic production entitled Mazeppa.

Gorgeous with spectacle, thrilling with incident, intense with tragedy, gaudy with fun and fandango with suspended nature, these wild hippodramas more than seem to satisfy the cravings for sensation of any but the most Gargantuan or Brobdignagian appetite in that kind.

Miss Kate Vance was perfectly at home in the role of Mazeppa. It is, indeed, her specialty, and she no doubt conscientiously does her best to executing it, and it, in her peculiar sphere, deserving and successful accordingly.

Mr. Chaplin was warmly welcomed to his old place on the St. Charles boards. His Tartar King was discriminating and artistic. But it was too obvious that he had a cold somewhat above the work in hand.

With a few of the hitches and short comings inseparable from a first night, Mazeppa went off smoothly and to the acceptance of its admirers.

VARIETIES.—The Duke's Motto was given here last night to a fair and appreciating house, considering the various inducements held out to numerous seekers elsewhere.

The performances on the whole was creditable. Mr. Hill's Legerdere was maintained with spirit and vigor throughout. In point of costume and disguise, he showed no small discretion and skill. Mr. Daly, as the grand villain of the drama, was almost more than sufficiently villanous, and Mr. Barrett's Carrickfergus was a little too free and easy, perhaps, in both action and text.

As regards mechanism and scenery the performances was quite effective.

AT LIBERTY.—Another spoil of the establishment success of Mr. Bidwell's new company was attended here last night.

One Day Later from the North, By Telegraph from Port Hudson.

A SEVERE BATTLE ON THE 19th, NEAR STRASBERG IN THE SHENANDOAH.

Gold on the 19th in New York, 205 —Cotton Unchanged.

[From the morning's mail.]

By the arrival of the steamer Mississippi at Port Hudson, we have Northern news to the 19th instant, which our agent telegraphs as below.

Port Hudson, October 21.—Steamboat Mississippi just passed down. The following is taken from the Cairo evening *Democrat* of the 19th.

At noon to-day, 19th, the enemy suddenly opened a heavy fire from a position on the Strasburg Pike, directing it on the front occupied by the 19th Corps, and a disguised fire on the left flank division of General Crook's army of Western Virginia, which occupied a position on a piece of woods at the base of the north point of the mountain, on our extreme left. The fire of the enemy was rapid, shell and shot taking effect in the rear of the 19th Corps's first position, which caused them to retire a little to the rear. Our artillery, under its chief, Captain Pepoon, was soon brought out, and stationed on the hill in front of our position, and commenced a lively reply to the enemy. Meanwhile, after a brisk cannonade, to retire with his guns. A portion of the 19th Corps advanced to the support of the 19th Corps advanced to line of battle from the camps to feet the enemy, which they did in good order, while Col Thoyburn's regiment of Crook's division broke camp and advanced along to the left of the Strasburg Pike.

Our troops advanced under cover of the fire of our guns and moved with celerity. They had not proceeded far when they became hotly engaged with the enemy's infantry, who were found occupying secure places along the wooded hills. The fighting for a time was very sharp and lasted for near three hours.

The First Brigade, First Division, commanded by Col. Wells, 14th Massachusetts, were hotly engaged during the entire affair, and although charged by the enemy repeatedly, stood their ground nobly. While this brigade was engaged, and heavily pressed, Col Wells fell mortally wounded, the ball passing through his left lung. He fell into the hands of the enemy.

It became apparent at 5 o'clock, that the demonstration on our left was for the purpose of covering another movement, which subsequently appeared to be an attempt to turn our position by flanking Our left. Our front was changed so as to confront the rebel column in march, by order of Gen. Sheridan, who was in a position that covered the whole field of operations. Gen Custer, commanding a division of cavalry, was ordered to move from left to right, and in the middle of the afternoon met the enemy at or near a ford on Cedar Creek. He soon became engaged, and by dark had driven the enemy back to establish his left on a line on the east side of the creek, while the enemy occupied the opposite bank. At dark the artillery firing ceased on both sides

NEWS EXCITEMENT.

New York, Oct 19.—Gold opened at 214 and closed at 205. Cotton closed quiet at 125 to 127.

News via Mobile to the 19th.

Beauregard Said to have Captured Atlanta with 3000 Prisoners.

A letter from Fort Gaines on the 20th to the *Times* concludes thus

I have just been permitted to see an extract from a Mobile paper of yesterday. I give it word for word:

The election in Pennsylvania resulted in a Democratic majority of 15mi. The vote of the soldiers is swelling the number.

Beauregard has captured Allatoona with 3000 prisoners and many stores.

The rebels (?) are preparing to cross the Tennessee River.

There is nothing new from Richmond.

Additional from the Empress by the Continental.

[From St. Louis papers of the 21th and 25th.]

THE SITUATION IN FRONT OF RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

New York, October 18.—The *Herald's* 18th corps correspondent, dating the 17th, says: The rebel force in our front is being rapidly replaced by Lee's veterans, which was at first composed entirely of impressed material of all descriptions that could be seized in Richmond. The prisons were very emptied to defend the city.—Lee is constantly on the move, first north of the James, then south of Petersburg and the attempt upon his physical endurance is very great. The rebel works in front of Fort Harrison are so constructed as to enfilade each other. Directly in front of them is a swamp. The taking of these works appears to be the next movement by the army, but it will be a hard job.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

October 17.—Beef Cattle—The receipts at the Broadway Yards since Saturday, were 351 head, and the demand for all qualities continues good, with sales ranging from 4½ cents gross to 6 cents.

Hogs.—The demand continues good, with limited supply on hand and arriving. The receipts have been 292 head, with sales of the head weighing 31,270 pounds, 16 at net 167 do 30,960 do, 1 do net 170 do 170 do, 255 do 169 do 169 cents net.

Sheep.—The demand for prime Sheep continues good. The receipt are only 216 head. No sales reported.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK OFFICE
OF THE NEW ORLEANS BEE,
No. 37 CHARLES STREET.
TUESDAY EVENING, October 25, 1864.

COTTON.—The comparatively little movement yesterday, as officially reported, continued to-day. There was very little offering to-day, and no factor were in the market sufficient to make quotations, the sales, as reported, were confined to a few lots, say 100 bales middling at $1 12½, and to-morrow, I have no doubt, a small lot of cotton will be offered and sold at $1 13, but further transactions will depend upon the action of the Government. The demand for Sterling exchange continues active, and the supply is light. Gold is in demand, and sales were made at 2 per cent premium. Silver is also in demand, and sales were made at 2 per cent premium. Exchange on the North is in demand, and sales were made at 2 per cent premium. Exchange on the North is in demand, and sales were made at 2 per cent premium. Exchange on the North is