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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, September 19, 1854.

☞ *For Steamboat Departures, see French side.*

The Northern Mail failed yesterday by the Charleston. The mail due the day before came through.

STUMP SPEAKING.

Some of the Northern papers begin to recognize the advantages of this custom of political candidates—almost universal in the South. We have often wondered at the maintenance in the North of a sort of spurious and factitious civility, which seems to forbid candidates from addressing the citizens, or exhibiting the least evidence of their fitness for the offices they seek. The practice of stump speaking is still mostly popular in the South and West, and is attended by great advantages. At the cost of some personal fatigue, the Congressional nominees visit in succession the various counties of their districts, assemble their constituency at all ranges, with them as jurors and arbiters, mutually vivify the discussion of topics of national importance. The immediate result of such conference is the enlightenment of the people. For example, one may travel in the back woods of the mountainous regions of East Tennessee, where newspapers are sparse, and the schoolmaster an uncommon sight, and there among the primitive and homely farmers of that isolated country, he will discover a thorough, intuitive and intelligent knowledge of politics, such as would be vainly sought among the dense populated rural villages of New England. Your Tennessee cattle drover, or plough boy has by heart the political history of the country for a whole generation; will tell you all about the Tariff, the Bank veto, the removal of the deposites, the protest, the proclamation, Mr. Van Buren, the extra session, &c. bringing down to the present day an accurate comprehension of our political annals. He will argue shrewdly in support of his opinions, and will surprise the educated statesman by the vigor, and clearness with which the big sum of knowledge which he claims them. Thus the diffusion of political information, and the creation of a wholesome spirit of enquiry into the conduct of our rulers, and the effect of their measures inevitably follow this excellent custom of stump speaking. We will venture to say that any where in the South West may be seen twelve or fifteen hundred men, without even a drop of the aristocracy in the lot, without even a drop of the first-born who can hardly spell a newspaper, and who have never visited a town, yet who will talk politics as glibly, and argue as logically, and evince as much information, as any of the citizens in the land.

Another benefit arising from stump speaking is that it makes citizens of our public men, it opens their faculties, accustoms them to readiness and dexterity, keeps them wide awake, teaches them the necessity of acquiring accurate and abundant knowledge, and compels them to know exactly the stuff they are made of. Here we rarely hear of a dummy entering Congress from the South-west. The method of selection in that section is neither dilatory nor costly. It is true, they are some times overpowered by rapidity, and will talk in and out of season, but this is really a trifling drawback to the advantages of quick and nimble wit, rapid perception readiness to debate and a subtle power of analysis, the effect of the habit of constantly bringing the mind every day and every hour upon a point at issue. We admit that stump oratory is unfavorable to extreme elegance, massive power, and the highest, noblest and most exquisite. But these are qualities truly rare in politicians. They are only attainable by a man adequately attentive to, whether it be to study or to the multitudes in the open air, or to expound the law before a jury. The benefit of stump speaking is obvious, unmixed and undeniable, and the custom should be adopted everywhere, and particularly at the North, where transportation from place to place is another difficulty, nor costly.

THE HARDS IN NEW YORK

Judge GRIFFIN C. BRONSON, the nominee for governor of the New York National Democrats has written a letter literally accepting the nomination. In this document there is no mistaking the sound and sense of sentiments which will rally all parties at home. For instance Judge Bronson says:

We have, among other things, solemnly agreed to the very opposite from service, and well-behaved citizens have, for years, obeyed and not faithfully performed. In any attempt to extract it as a hard bargain, still as the agreement stands take the benefits which the Constitution secures, and remember that against it we should wear the burdens which it imposes.

I am strongly in favor of allowing the people of every State and Territory to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, instead of making their matters into Congress, where they become a prolific source of serious bone of contention. There is no substantial reason why there should be strife between the different sections of the Union, and no controversy, because each discharges its Constitutional obligations to the others, and the people of each are left to shape their own institutions as they think proper.

Whether such sentiments are now popular or not, I believe firmly that they will ultimate in a decided majority of the people. Sectional jealousy and fanaticism may triumph for a time, but reason will prevail in the end.

The South, whatever may be our political faults, is sound to the core, and approves the firmness and fidelity to constitutional guarantees which have marked the conduct of Judge BUCHANAN and his associates. They have adhered to the faith and principles of the fathers—they have not only treated of antislavery fanaticism, but they have resisted the force of numbers, and to avoid it a minority, with true patriotism, have patiently adhered to their constitutional rights. He and his party made preparations, and next day entered the covers with lighted torches, and discovering an Indian trail, followed it until they encountered two Indians. These told them that they were half way through the pass; that a little further on was a great chasm bridged with logs; and that there were other passages leading into the lakes and rivers, but without any known outlet. Parting from the Indians, the party reached the chasm, found it filled with human skeletons, and the logs pentified. Finally, after being four days in the cave, they emerged on the other side, and at the Shoyo among a village of White Indians.—*Pathe. Advor.*

FROM HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, arrived last evening at 8 o'clock from New York 10th instant, via Havana, 15th. She brings 81 passengers and no assorted cargo for this port.—Reports nothing of interest at Havana, except great preparations were being made to welcome the new Captain General CORONA, who was daily expected.

The Yellow Fever had almost subsided: the health of the city is said to be very good.

GOTTSCHALK had given his first concert at Santiago de Cuba before a large audience. He was to leave that place for Puerto Principe after his second concert.

Seventeen telegraphic lines are now working on the Island of Cuba.

The *Black Warrior* has experienced strong gales almost constantly during her whole passage out to this port.

On the morning of the 11th inst., in lat. 24° 30' N. long. 75° 11' W. met the Spanish polacre Coquimbra, Captain Marty, from Havana, bound to Newfoundland; had lost her mainmast in a gale during the night of the 7th, and had a large portion of her bulwark carried away, but was tight below her water lines. Captain Marty did not think he would have any difficulty in getting into Charleston; assistance of any kind was offered but declined. At 10 A. M., on the 13th inst., in lat. 28° 12', long. 77° 55', the Black Warrior fell in with a large number of bales of Cotton, and amongst the bales, pieces of wreck, lowered a boat and got a bale on board and cut the mark off the bale, which seems to be S A.

The *Adams Gray* was the only vessel advertised for New Orleans.

Correspondence of the Bee.

BLUE LICKS, KY., Sept. 7th, 1854.

EDITOR BEE:—When I last wrote you, I expected to address you next from the shore of the Great Lakes. But sickness and trip to these Springs enjoined by my physician, have forced me to remain in this State. There has been what is fashionably denominated a large rush to this most celebrated watering place during the season. Many distinguished men, both of this State and States farther South, have visited here this summer. Much fashion and beauty have also been killing time through and by the attractions it affords. But the stream of fashion has begun to ebb, and soon the dance and the song, the gay laugh and merry jest shall cease. No longer shall the bright eye sparkle, and the beautiful cheek flush in the assembly rooms—*at least not until next summer!* Indeed, the Springs look as if they were now completely deserted.

I feel as if comfort and quiet had at last overtaken me. The place is thronged, as I said, a beautiful rural retreat. Far removed from any great thoroughfare, there is now, no bustle of business to disturb one's peace, or interrupt one's dreaming. To those whose health is not confirmed, or those who are just convalescing, it presents at this time unrivalled facilities. The cool breezes come sweeping down from the hills in the morning and evening, imparting delightful sensations to the fevered brow and disordered frame. The nerves are braced, and the blood seen coursing through the veins with the renewed glow of health. Here you are a guest for a time from the cares of the world—free from the stern duties imposed by every day life—from all that makes existence ugly, smart or fretful, and left to pleasant communings with nature, to the wild gambolings of an untrammeled fancy. To me at this time, this manner of life is inexpressibly grateful.

These springs are located for sixty miles in an almost east, south direction from Cincinnati. Their location is upon lofty river; at the base of a range of bold picturesque hills. These hills are in places bold and bare, but mostly covered with a dense growth of cedar. The buildings are handsome and afford accommodation for several hundred guests. There is fine bird and squirrel shooting among the surrounding wild and ravines. The drives in the neighbourhood are pleasant. Those who are fond of riding may find abundance of fine scenery everywhere about them to gratify their keenest sense of both physical and mental vision. I love to retire to the shady lanes and by Romantic wander at will along the bridle paths which run zigzag among the hills. Alone, absorbed in meditation, I engage in forming future plans which can never be realized. Thus I let my time slip by. Yesterday, I rode to Blufton, from which place one of the inhabitants kindly sent them to Savannah, whence city they left on Tuesday morning. Mr. E. W. Walter's son went to Beaufort from Bluffton.

LOSS OF THE BRIG MARY ANN.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 14th instant, says:

The subjoined letter from the owner in this city, conveys the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the brig *Mary Ann*, of this port, during the late gale, and the death of her Captain, John H. Johnson, of yellow fever. The *Mary Ann* was insured in the South Carolina Insurance Company for $4,500, and in the Columbia Insurance Company for $1,500:

"SAVANNAH, Sept. 11.—I have the honor to send you these few lines, to inform you of the loss of your brig Mary Ann. The storm overtook us in the middle of the stream, steering South-east of Abajo Island. We had to cut away the mainmast and run before the wind.—She struck Friday, at 9 o'clock, but another sea put her afloat again. Foolish she struck again at 4½ o'clock, at the entrance of Tybee inlet, southward of Savannah river. All the sails were carried away, but top gallant mast, fore topmast broken, fore mast cracked, boat lost, pumps carried away by the fall of the main mast, vessel waterlogged.

"The Captain was taken with yellow fever the day we left Charleston, and died of black vomit on Wednesday night."

FEMALE TELEGRAPHIC OPERATORS.—A London letter in the National Intelligencer says:

We are glad to find that females are now employed as the principal operatives in the electric telegraph offices. The occasion of the opening and prorogation of Parliament are always field days at the electric telegraph stations, owing to the general desire throughout the country to receive the royal speech with the sooner possible despatch. All the officials are on the qui vive, picked hands are appointed to work the instruments communicating with the principal stations, and a spirit of friendly rivalry prevails among the manipulators as to who shall transmit correctly the greatest number of words within a given time. Upwards of one hundred and fifty clerks are generally engaged in forwarding, receiving, and transcribing her Majesty's address and the ministerial speeches. At first time, the services of the female clerks now employed at the Electric Telegraph Company's station were called into requisition. They forwarded the speech with remarkable rapidity; in one or two instances equalling, if not surpassing, the speed and correctness of their more experienced male competitors. It may not be generally known that the Electric Telegraph Company have established departments for young girls, under a matron, at the Houses of Parliament, with the view of affording a wider and more intellectual scope for female employment; and the experiment promises to be highly successful. The most rapid result of Saturday's sending was at a rate of thirty-five words per minute. The transmission to the Continent (via the Hague) was effected in twenty minutes.

☞ Duke Paul William, Prince of Wurtemberg, the renowned traveler, who has so often visited this city, left here a few days since for Santa Fe, on his way to visit the new territory ceded by the Gadsden treaty. He is not the brother of the present King William of Wurtemberg, but his cousin, and was the last General commanding the Prussian Army, Duke Eugene, Prince of Wurtemberg, and the younger brother of the Duke Eugene who was quite celebrated as General-in-Chief of the Prussian army from 1806 to 1828. The father of Duke Paul William was the second brother of the late King Frederick, and brother of the late Empress Maria of Russia. A sister of his was first wife of the Emperor Francis of Austria.—Duke Paul William entered the Prussian Army in 1815; after the peace, however, he devoted himself to scientific travels, and as early as 1829 we find him traversing over nearly all the United States, and particularly in the Indian lands. Afterwards he also visited the West Indies. In a book published soon after his return, principally on his geographical and natural historical results of this journey, he spoke in high terms of customs and manners, and of the Anglo-Saxon Democracy, the great importance of which, for the coming history of the world, he prophetically conceives and sets forth. Since his first visit to the United States he has always remained a constant friend of our country, and few of our illustrious visitors have felt themselves so much at home among us as Duke Paul William, who on repeated visits has seen and studied nearly every state of our Union—Texas, California, and the then Indian Territories included. In 1849, after having visited the West Indies he travelled in the midst of winter from St. Louis to the Rocky Mountains on horseback, a feat quite dangerous at that time, but not more so than his return down the whole length of the Missouri River in a frail Indian canoe. With the same scientific zeal the Prince visited Mexico, Central and South America, and only a few months ago he received from a scientific expedition up the river Uruguay, and through all the channels and lakes of the Strights of Magellan and Southern Chili. This expedition he performed on board the French screw steamer Duroc, which had been ordered to visit the whole southern Chilian coast, from Cape Tamar to the Promontory of Lon Tres Montes. The Prince speaks highly of the character of the French Navy, the officers of which he found distinguished as well for their scientific instruction as for their elegance of manners. Equal praises he bestows upon our diplomatic representatives in South America, who, like those of England and France, showed him the most unremitting courtesy. Beside our continent, Duke Paul has repeatedly visited Africa. He was, at the request of Mehemet Ali, commanded the expedition to Southern Soudan in 1840, during which he went through Nubia and South-West Abyssinia, visited the Galla country and the Kamamil, much farther south than any of the travelers who preceded him. He has not returned to Germany since 1849, and still intends to visit Australia and China. He has at Mecklenburgh one of the largest collections in the world of specimens of natural history made during his extensive travels. This collection is particularly complete in American ornithology, in which region it is not surpassed by any other. He has also gone through a course of medical studies, having regularly graduated as a physician; many have been cured by him, who he found ill in distant countries.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEBRASKA INDIAN STARVING.—The Iowa *Gazette* says the resolution of the Otoes and Missouri Indians is undeniable. Government having neglected to comply with treaty stipulations, these tribes are suffering from hunger, and have commenced ravaging the gardens and plundering the whites sojourning in Nebraska of everything they can put hands upon. The whites have each paid over ten dollars, which was to secure them from plunder.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

CHOLERA AT COLUMBIA, PA.—GREAT PANIC—TERRIBLE MORTALITY—BUSINESS SUSPENDED—PEOPLE DESERTING THE PLACE.—York, Pa., Sept. 11.—The telegraph is not working between here and Columbia. There is a rumor that the Operator at Columbia, amongst others, has fallen a victim to the terrible scourge. We have had no communication with that town since last night. The train is expected about half-past two o'clock; when further particulars may be obtained. Various rumors are in circulation. From all I can gather there have been about eighty deaths of cholera, including yesterday, since the disease appeared on Friday last. It has been unusually fatal, very few escaping who were attacked. Some amongst our best and most prudent citizens have fallen victims. The panic is almost beyond conception. Every store, except Drug and Doctor's offices, are closed and business entirely suspended.

A very large number of persons have already left town for various locations in the country, and hundreds are leaving every hour on foot, in carriages and other vehicles and on horseback; also by the cars. The whole populace is completely panic-stricken and it is feared there will not be enough left to attend to the sick or bury the dead. At last accounts the epidemic was raging with great virulence and on the increase, notwithstanding the great decrease in population. Many of the victims died in a few hours. Expresses have been sent to Philadelphia and elsewhere for physicians who have had familiar practice with the disease.—The calamity is truly appalling.

PARADE OF THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—The American Protestant Association paraded to-day through the various streets. The procession numbered probably three thousand persons, with music, banners, &c. They passed unmolested, and observed perfect order and decorum, making quite an imposing display. Thus far all is quiet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Preparations are making to receive the Defenders of Baltimore on their arrival here. There is no news of moment. The President looks much improved from his trip.

TORNADO AT HAVERSTRAW.—Our sister village of Haverstraw was visited by a frightful tornado between twelve and one o'clock on Thursday morning. Five or six buildings in the village and neighborhood were totally prostrated, and quite a number of others more or less damaged. Among the buildings blown down was one nearly finished, which was lifted clear of its foundation and literally torn into fragments. The loss on the building is $1,200. The fury of the gale was terrific, trees, shade, and fences going down before it like so much chaff. It was attended with a heavy rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The storm extended nearly over the whole county, but we have heard of no other serious effects. At Clarkstown they were favored with a copious shower, though in this neighborhood not a single drop fell.—*Rockland Co. Journal, 9th.*

A GOOD CROP ON A SMALL FARM.—The Montreal *Herald*, gives the following as the crop of 63 acres at Bowmanville, Canada East:

Wheat,	1,300 bush.	Potatoes,	1,000 bush.
Peas,	200 do	Carrots,	3,000 do
Oats,	250 do	Turnips,	2,500 do
Barley,	300 do		
Total,			8,350 do

Besides other small matters. Spring wheat yielded 40 bushels per acre.

The following sale of imported Cattle took place at Springfield, Ohio, Sept. 6:

2¾ yr. old Durham bull, to Wm. D. Pierce,	$1,000
2¾ yr. old Durham bull, to W. Davis,	800
1¾ yr. old Durham bull, to C. M. Clark,	3,500
1¾ yr. old Durham bull, to A. J. Faler,	1,300
1¾ yr. old Durham bull, to Watts & Anderson	2,100
1¾ yr. old Durham bull, to J. Weldin,	350
1 yr. old Durham bull, to J. Crane,	375
1 yr. old Durham bull, to J. Bailey,	700

Cows and heifers sold at the following prices: $1,425; $1,300; $1,000; and will $950, $1,100; $600, $500; $900; $1,000; $725, $1,075, $695; $350; $490; $425, $375; $400; $1,125, $470, $630, $500.

The sales footed about $3,000 more than the actual cost.

ALL SAFE.—The Charleston *Courier* of Thursday says:

It is with great pleasure that we announce the arrival in this city yesterday afternoon of the Captain and crew and passengers of the *Delia Maria*. They left Sullivan's Island, and from thence proceeded to Bluffton, from which place one of the inhabitants kindly sent them to Savannah, whence city they left on Tuesday morning. Mr. E. W. Walter's son went to Beaufort from Bluffton.

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"The Captain was taken with yellow fever the day we left Charleston, and died of black vomit on Wednesday night."

JOHN BULL SHOWS UP.—You know, says the correspondent of the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, honest JOHN BULL's horror of every thing brutal, and how exasperated he was when Mrs. Stowe told him bloodhounds were used in America to hunt down runaway negroes. Well, his squeamishness has entirely disappeared, at least so far as the County of Sussex is concerned, if the following pithy extract from the London *Morning Post*, of Aug. 23d, where it appeared with the evident approval of the editor, be genuine—a point I see no reason to doubt:

"*Thief Catching by Bloodhounds*—The Sussex *Express*, in noticing a recent capture of a pickpocket by the Chichester superintendent Smith, of Alton, says: "This is the second capture this active officer has made within the past three months. A few weeks ago, the same patrice was shot from his lair in the north of the Isle of Parish, and Mr. Smith and his bloodhounds were sent for. The fellow was found in a cottage, and the bloodhounds were put on his track, through the most remote valleys in the neighborhood, a distance of three miles, causing great sensation to the guilty gang. They ultimately arrived at a cottage occupied by a shoemaker, when the guilty huntsman was accosted by the paralyzed inmate as to what his business was there. He was informed of the nature of his visit. The bloodhounds tried to make an entrance to their prey through the thatch on the roof of the cottage. The shoemaker, on the opening a search was made, and a part of the sheep found in the house. The prisoner were consequently apprehended and committed for trial!"

☞ Referring to the fourth appearance of Grisi and Mario, at which there were 3,500 people present, the *Tribune* says:

"If the bosses go on improving as they now seem to do, we shall be satisfied; there may be no cause why Mr. Hackett should think we must late throw up their engagement, which they are ready to do at the end of next week, if he requires it. This is only a rumor, but the fact. If their efforts to please, such as have set established their reputation in Europe and sustained it for one or two seasons, fail within one month past, are not adequate to the requirements of the city, it seems that there is no desire on their part to remain to the disadvantage of Mr. Hackett."

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE CITY EXCITEMENTS.—The excitements which prevailed to such an extent for some time past, we trust, are dying out. On Sunday, notwithstanding the heavy rain, some alarm was felt in consequence of the firing of guns by a wedding party in Greene, On Philippa street, a note passed Thos. Merhane, was dangerously cut across the abdomen. He was at first sent to the Circus street infirmary, and subsequently to the Charity Hospital. It is said that a portion of the Gibson Police met him and had his wound dressed. Yesterday, at the corner Martin Hynes, being insolicited boley, they arrested. After they had conveyed him a short distance towards the guard house, they found a disturbance, apparently among the men whom they had just left, and returning to the spot they found McShane lying on the sidewalk with a severe knife wound across the abdomen; the three others had fled. It has not yet been ascertained who cut him, and the man himself says that he does not know.

MORTUARY.—The mortuary records for the past week shows a total of interments as follows:

Yellow Fever. Other Dis. Total.

Protestant Cemetery,	6	13	19
Odd Fellows' Rest,	9	1	2
Hebrew Rest,	3	4	7
" No. 2,	96	85	31
Charity Hospital,	124	17	151
St. Patrick's,	52	30	82
Catholic, No. 1,	7	7	14
" No. 2,	4	26	30
St. Vincent de Paul,	64	38	96
Lafayette,	53	45	98
Hebrew, (Lafayette),	7	1	8
Total,	340	190	530

FIRST DISTRICT.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.—James Lockwood, who was a few days ago arrested at the instance of Deputy Corporal Terrell, on a charge of unlawfully practicing as a physician, yesterday appeared before Recorder Summers, and the complaint not being sustained, he was honorably discharged.

SUPPOSED O'LEARY ASSAULT.—Stephen O'Leary, ex-Chief of Police, was yesterday arrested on a charge of having been criminally concerned with the recent riots and of carrying concealed weapons. He was arraigned and held to bail in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance on the 23d instant.

FIRES.—On a night of the persons arrested on Saturday and Sunday night by the citizen police, were yesterday taken before Recorder Summers and fined $100 each.

DISCHARGED.—Patrick Hopkins, a cab driver, who a few days ago was arrested on a charge of having carelessly driven over a girl on the Levee, thereby severely injuring her, and yesterday discharged, no person having taken the trouble to make an affidavit in relation to the case.

BRIG CARTE FRANK.—The cost of Capt. Cavanaugh of the Louisiana Grays, who is charged with having been the leader of a riotous party on the night of the 11th instant, was yesterday paid by the City Treasurer, and gave bail in the sum of $1,500.

Richard Holloway, who is charged with having shot at an officer of the Metropolitan Police, while in her gallery on Friday night last, is to undergo an examination on the 23d inst. He furnished the required security of $1,000 for his appearance.

NEGRO CRYTOUS CASE.—Sam. Wright, a slave, who on Saturday evening last stabbed and severely wounded another negro, yesterday arraigned, and the case was indefinitely postponed.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CONSIGNED FOR TRIAL.—Mary Poole, alias Bridget Mary, and Catherine Martin, alias English Kate, were yesterday consigned to the charge of Mr. Hamilton, of Bienville street, and of Mr. Allen, of Dauphin street, and