HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

A class of people will be most susceptible to attacks of Cholera?

Evidently those affected with any disease of the stomach, liver, or any of the organs appertaining to digestion. This class of persons undoubtedly will be more liable to contract Cholera sooner than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we restore and keep these organs in a healthy and normal condition? We answer, by attention to diet, avoiding all undue excitement, using moderate exercise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to directions, of that great strengthening tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA.

This Bitters is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots and herbs from which its medicinal qualities are gathered in Germany, and their virtues, in the form of extracts, extracted by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists this country affords. Hence

Not a Liquor Preparation,

In any sense of the word; contains no whiskey, rum, or any other intoxicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families without any fear or risk of those using it contracting the disease or vice of intemperance. We wish this fact distinctly understood, as many are apt to confound this Bitters with the many others before the public prepared from liquor of some kind.

During the

CHOLERA SEASON OF 1849,

This Bitters was extensively used throughout the entire country

AS A PREVENTIVE,

And we have not heard of a single instance in which this Bitters was used, where the persons suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER.

Prostration of the System,

Induced by

SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE,
FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

The Bitters will cure the most severe cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs,

And is the only Sure, Certain and Safe Remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

All are more or less affected during the spring and fall with torpidity of that important organ of digestion, the Liver. This Bitters, without containing any preparation of Mercury, calomel or any other poison, gently stimulates this organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and gives a tone to the whole system. Hence

Health, Energy and Strength,

Take the place of Sickness, Debility and Inactivity.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will Cure Every Case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Diseases of the Kidneys,

—and—

DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS RESULTING from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

We have lots of testimonials from all parts of the country, but cannot find room for the publication of but a few of them; hence we select those of well known persons, whose intelligence and discrimination are beyond doubt, and we

Will Pay $1000

to any one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

[From Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1858.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

[From A. McMakin, Esq., New York, No. 563 Broadway, March 29, 1856.]

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the Hoofland's German Bitters, procured at your establishment.

A member of the family has been many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her to use her own words "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer similar sufferers to Yours truly, A. McMAKIN.

[From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hotchkiss, the celebrated Mandolin manufactory, Fancy Toy Works, No. 239 Canal street.]

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon, viz., that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhœa.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint seemed to be completely eradicated. I feel unmeasurable thanks you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it with full confidence in its reliability.

Yours truly, JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1862.

[From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pennington, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.]

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects, that I feel inclined to recommend them to others who I know, from what I have observed in a sickly household myself, I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be followed. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

Be Sure you Get the Genuine.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, with his signature on the wrapper and his name blown in the bottle. There are counterfeits in the market.

Price—Single bottle $1, or a half dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Penn.

CHAS. M. EVANS,
Proprietor,
(Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

BARNES, WARD & CO.,
New Orleans, Agt's. ia.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $16; WEEKLY, $6 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XVI. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866. NUMBER 27.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

A Man Killed by a Railroad Car.

At half-past seven o'clock last evening the body of a man was found to be dead, on the Tchoupitoulas railroad, where it crosses Robin street. The head was so horribly crushed as almost to defy recognition, and no papers were to be found about his person which could give any clue as to who he was. The body was dressed in a gray coat, grayish black pants, had on shoes, and was under the middle size. It was carried to the Perseverance station, and the driver of car No. 15 was arrested as a witness.

From his statements it appears that at the time of leaving Canal street the deceased, whose body he recognizes, entered his car and rode to Robin street, there attempting to arise from his seat to ring the bell, but evidently too intoxicated to do so. He got out of the car and the driver saw no more of him, but heard some of the passengers cry out to the keepers of a neighboring coffee house that the man had fallen, and to take him away from the track. The deceased, he further stated, was about forty years old, wore side whiskers, and had a pocket-book containing money, which has not since been found upon his person.

The driver who followed after him, whose name is James McGowan, was arrested as implicated in the killing, about an hour after the accident happened. It appears that he did not stop his car at all, and manifests ignorance of the matter, and that the killing must have been caused by some other driver. The coroner's verdict has not yet been pronounced. The statement of parties familiar with the neighborhood was that the crossing was so dark that a hundred men might have been run over without being seen.

Revival of the Sheet-Iron Band Entertainment.

On the sixth day of the month known as September, at the eighth hour after noon, a great crowd assembleth on the street known to its ancients as Jackson street and to this generation as Gasquet street, at the point where that road meeteth the thoroughfare known to the Gauls as Villere street.

And that great crowd heareth a great noise. Youths hath assembled there, who hath equipped themselves, with tin pans, with bells, and with horns of bovines.

And they hitteth the pans hard, and they ringeth the bells merrily, and they bloweth the horns aloud.

And the air filleth with discord, and the echo draweth people from afar.

A man who hath curiosity enquireth, "Wherefore this uproar?"

A youth who fancieth the weed, draweth a cigar from his mouth, scatteth the ashes with a flirt of the finger, droopeth his head on one side, closeth one eye, and asketh: "Stranger, where in —— was you raised?" and then addeth, "you d——n greenie, this is a charivari."

And the questioner saunteroth off. He thinketh for awhile upon the incivility of the generation that groweth. He then asketh himself: "Wherefore a charivari?"

And he beholdeth two maidens attired in white, in the robes the French knoweth as *dishabille*.

And he inquireth of them: "Wherefore this charivari?" and one answereth unto him: "The mean old fellow as keeps that store buried his wife last Monday and married another woman yesterday. He ought to be run out of the city."

And the maiden, who respondeth, looketh wistfully at him who inquireth, and asketh: "Mister, don't you want a sweetheart?"

He answereth: "I have a wife." He then goeth his way, and he musteth as he walketh onto his home. He admireth the virtue of the maiden, in her abomination of the hardness of the old man, and he liketh her goodness as she offereth a sweetheart.

Attempted Suicide.

Between five and six o'clock yesterday morning officers Howard and Fisher, happening to be at Milneburg, observed a respectable looking man behaving in an excentric manner, and, as they approached him, he drew a pistol with the manifest purpose of shooting himself. Being in a high state of nervous excitement he pulled the trigger too soon to accomplish his fatal intent, and the shot did no more harm than to fracture the little finger of one of his hands. The officers rushed to seize him, but before they reached him he had drawn a razor and cut his throat, inflicting a severe gash on the left side. They had him brought to the city and conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where he now is. On visiting the hospital last evening, we were informed that the wound in the neck, though severe, was not dangerous, and that, possibly, it may not be necessary to amputate the finger. The name of the unfortunate gentleman is Lyman Morey. He is a large, athletic man, 46 years of age. He has been for two or three months in charge of the lamp store, No. 64 Bienville street, the proprietor of which is absent and involved in litigation, and it seems that the anxieties and cares attending the situation of Mr. Morey have superinduced nervous excitement and a temporary mental aberration. He was calm and collected last evening, and the surgeon in charge of the ward in which he is, expects he will soon be restored to a healthy condition of mind and body.

Coroner's Inquests.

The coroner yesterday made the following inquests:

Upon the body of Mary Magdalene, aged 65, found dead at 58 Marigny street, of cholera.

Upon the body of colored Clara Simmes, aged 52, at the battle ground plantation, cholera.

Upon the body of Washington, colored, aged 70, found dead at 68 St. Philippe street, of cholera.

Upon the body of S. McCarter, colored, of Louisiana, aged 26, at No. 199 Willow street, died of cholera.

Upon the body of a colored infant, near the raquet ground—convulsions.

Upon the body of Daniel Kennedy, colored, aged 45, who died at corner of Royal and Ursulines streets, of cholera.

Upon the body of Theresa Baker, German, 60 years old, found dead at 297 Mandeville street, of cholera.

Joint Session of the Common Council Committees.

The committees of finance and streets and landings were in secret session last evening. We have the following outlines of the proceedings from the secretary:

The controller reported the adjudications of contracts for cleaning and repairing the unpaved streets in the Second, Tenth and Sixth wards. Approved.

A petition from J. A. Blaffer to erect a steam engine on Bienville street, to run a malt mill, was referred to the committee on streets and landings.

A petition from Paul Girdon to erect a steam engine on Royal street, for the manufacture of chocolate, was referred to the same committee.

A petition from John Longe, to erect a steam engine to gin and clean cotton in the Third District, was referred to the same committee.

A petition from J. Bennett, for relief, on account of the surveyor in giving dimensions of an adjoining lot having cut off two and a half feet from his ground, was referred to the city surveyor.

A petition from Gen. Beauregard, as lessee of the Carrollton railroad, asking for certain changes on the Jackson street railroad, was referred to the city surveyor.

A resolution was adopted, to erect wooden sidewalks from Gentilly road, on Grand Route St. John, north side, to Esplanade street; also, on Miro street, from Esplanade to Lesharp street, from Miro to Galvez, and from Galvez to Johnson.

The city surveyor was authorized to build two bridges; one at the intersection of Mandeville and St. Avide, and the other at the intersection of Spain and St. Avide streets.

Various Items.

Mr. Jas. M. Coffey, arrested on the complaint of Recorder Ahern, charging him with embezzling the fines collected in the recorder's office during the months of July and August, and whose bail was fixed by Mayor Monroe at $3000, having succeeded in procuring satisfactory security to that amount, has been released from prison.

On Tuesday last, fourteen barrels of flour, the property of Mr. H. Bachman, were stolen from the levee of the Second District. The flour was from the "Maple Groves Mills," in Tennessee, and was so branded.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Subjoined is a report of the cases which came before Recorder Ahern yesterday:

John Cunningham was sent before the First District Court to be tried on a charge of stealing two sacks of corn and two of oats from the Montgomery Warehouse, No. 153 Fulton street, on the 28th ult.

John O'Brien was also committed, to be tried before the same tribunal for having on his premises, No. 120 Annunciation street, four sacks of grain, stolen likewise from the Montgomery Warehouse, knowing, it is alleged, that the property had been stolen.

The prosecution against Jack Smith, for the alleged larceny of a ladder, was dismissed by request of the prosecutor, James O'Hara.

The case of John Kline, charged with having in his possession four sacks of corn and oats, feloniously taken from the Montgomery Warehouse, knowing they had been stolen, was dismissed.

James Dwyer and Martin Dwyer, accused of the larceny of four sacks of grain from the Montgomery Warehouse, were examined and discharged.

Francis Cobb, colored, was arraigned on the complaint of Mr. T. N. Hyde, alleging that Cobb, in July last, stole a carpet and a lot of china ware, the property of Mr. B. M. Fond, and valued at a thousand dollars, from the store of complainant, No. 65 Common street. The charge is to be examined to-day.

Robert Gaines, negro, was arraigned upon an affidavit of Mr. E. M. Rush, accusing him of the larceny of about four dollars' worth of copper from the ruins of Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday last, and his case is to be examined to-day.

A negro named Billy Wilson was brought to the bar accused of the larceny of cabin furniture of the value of thirty-five dollars from the schooner S. King, Capt. B. Capiella, at the New basin, on the 17th ult. The examination is appointed for the 17th inst.

William Wilson, colored, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a box of cheese from the levee, part of the cargo of the steamboat Lorena, on the 4th inst., and the case will be investigated to-morrow.

Mrs. Julia Lavelle, residing at the corner of Notre Dame and Magazine streets, was brought into court to be examined on a charge preferred by John Roach, of an assault and battery, with intent to kill his mother, Mrs. Margaret Roach. The affidavit sets forth that Mrs. Lavelle, on the 4th inst., in her house, unprovokedly assaulted Mrs. Roach, striking her with a bucket and severely wounding her on the head, and that Mrs. Roach, from the effects of the wound, is threatened with tetanus. The physician attending Mrs. Roach, Dr. J. A. McEvoy, having certified that she was unable to leave her bed, the examination was indefinitely postponed, and the accused was committed to jail, the recorder refusing to admit her to bail.

Thomas Moore, for drunkenness and vagrancy, Gange White and Irene Phillips, a courtesan, found in the house of Mr. H. Cohn, on Girod street, under suspicious circumstances on Wednesday night, and Michael Lynch, for habitual drunkenness, were each sentenced to sixty days in the Workhouse. Mary Troy, an incorrigible drunkard, was committed to the same institution for ninety days.

Benjamin Howard, for being drunk and disturbing the peace, was fined $25; Jean Clavery, for selling meat at an hour prohibited by the ordinances, in the Dryades market, $5; Stephen McGill, for lying drunk upon the streets, $2 50.

Mr. John Pemberton, president of the Merchants' Insurance Company, appeared to answer the complaint of Dr. Burns, the health officer of the district, for a violation of the health ordinance, in allowing the ordure and other excrementitious matter of the building occupied by the company, to be emptied into the gutters on St. Charles Street at night. Mr. Pemberton had no personal knowledge of the matter, he said, and would not deny that the complaint was well founded, but he was ignorant of the law having been violated, and the porter of the building was to blame in the case. Mr. Pemberton added that the porter would be instructed to discontinue the offensive practice; and in view of all the facts of the case, the recorder put the fine imposed upon the company at the low figure of $25.

THIRD DISTRICT.—George Kern, charged with insulting and abusing an aged mother, was released on bail.

Mike Lanngan, charged with being drunk and a nuisance generally, the same.

J. Lobrano also gave bail, charged with assault and battery.

Mr. G. M. Johnson, charged with ill treatment to his wife, who supports him, was for the present sent to the parish prison.

Colored Jim, charged with shooting the cow of Celeste, on the Gentilly road, and other malicious offences, was sent to the parish prison, and his case continued.

Richard Palmer, for lying drunk on the banquette, was fined $5 for lodging, or five day's parish prison.

Jean Marie *alias* Savil, for the same, and carrying concealed weapons, was fined $50, or thirty days parish prison.

John Wallace, though rejoicing in the alias of Haynes, was too drunk to give either of his names, and was fined $5 or ten days in the parish prison.

A Chinaman was also arrested on the same offense, but discharged upon proving that he had been compelled to be down from sickness.

Patsey Buckley, a youthful vagrant of a dozen summers, was sent to the House of Refuge for a robbing indiscretion.

John Donoghue, alias Wright, and John O'Brien, two sailors, who signed articles and obtained ship money but declined leaving port, were sent to the parish prison and their case continued.

John Smith was fined $5 for an assault and battery upon F. W. Anapole.

J. T. Gonzales was fined $5 and bound to keep the peace for an assault and battery upon P. Dimanche.

Mortuary Reports.

The subjoined table presents the deaths from cholera and other diseases, together with a classification, with reference to color, reported to the Board of Health, since the existence of cholera in the city became an established fact. This table does not include the interments from the Marine Hospital, which, being under military control, are not reported to the board. From the 5th to the 8th August the board has no returns from the cemeteries. The first daily report was made to the board on the 9th August. That, and all the succeeding daily reports, show the interments up to 6 o'clock of the morning of the day the report may be dated:

DATE.	Cholera.	White.	Black.	Not classified.	Other diseases.	White.	Black.	Not classified.	Aggregate.
July 29 to Aug. 5	29	—	—	28	164	—	—	164	193
Aug. 5 to Aug. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug. 6	14	12	6	—	35	23	15	—	49
Aug. 7	24	—	—	24	17	—	—	17	41
" 8	27	10	11	1	21	15	5	—	48
" 9	17	27	12	—	32	20	11	1	49
" 10	41	16	15	—	32	20	11	1	73
" 11	26	11	13	2	32	21	11	2	62
" 12	36	11	15	—	42	24	4	14	78
" 13	44	19	23	5	24	19	5	—	68
" 14	21	12	9	2	38	20	8	10	59
" 15	24	21	6	—	27	19	8	—	51
" 16	28	15	9	3	29	17	12	—	57
" 17	14	9	4	—	31	21	7	3	45
" 18	28	10	15	—	20	16	4	—	48
" 19	22	8	10	1	14	7	6	1	42
" 20	23	17	10	1	23	11	6	6	60
" 21	20	20	9	—	22	15	7	—	42
" 22	36	11	8	1	23	11	5	7	59
" 23	17	8	8	—	20	11	3	6	37
" 24	8	4	4	—	16	8	7	1	24
" 25	14	4	7	3	21	12	5	4	35
" 26	10	3	5	2	18	11	5	2	28
" 30	14	5	6	3	30	19	6	4	34
" 31	9	4	3	2	21	12	5	4	30
September 1	22	7	7	8	19	11	5	3	41
" 2	19	12	6	1	22	13	3	5	40
" 3	15	8	3	4	22	15	6	1	37
" 4	18	8	3	2	14	9	5	0	32
" 5	16	9	4	3	19	14	5	0	35
" 6	25	8	14	1	20	12	7	1	45

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

Longest Day's Travel on the Route.

Deputation of Knights Templar from Detroit Escorting the President to Chicago.

SALUTES AND PLATFORMS AT VARIOUS STATIONS.

RUDENESS AT BATTLE CREEK.

ADDITIONAL DELEGATIONS FROM MICHIGAN CITY.

General Grant Again With The President.

ILLNESS OF SURGEON GENERAL BARNES.

Enthusiastic Reception at Chicago.

MILITARY AND CIVIL HONORS.

THE CITY ILLUMINATED.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND STRANGERS PRESENT.

CROWDS ABOUT THE HOTEL.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

GRAND DOUGLAS CELEBRATION IN CHICAGO.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Entree of the President and Party.

DESCRIPTION OF SCENE.

IMMENSE CROWDS.

NO APPREHENSION OF TROUBLE.

MICHIGAN CITY, Sept. 5.—To-day's journey, of thirteen hours, has been the longest of the Presidential trip. The train left Detroit at half-past nine, with a deputation of Knights Templar escorting the President to Chicago.

The directors of the Michigan Central Railroad furnished a train of elegant saloon, sleeping and refreshment cars over the long distances between stations.

At Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Albion and Kalamazoo, salutes were fired and platforms erected.

Whilst the President was speaking at Niles' Station the platform gave way, and nearly every one, except the President and Colonel O'Brien, was precipitated to the ground in the crash. Nobody was hurt, with the exception of two persons slightly scratched.

Some attempts at rudeness were manifested by the crowd at Battle Creek, but beyond that station this day has been a mere repetition of its predecessors.

At Michigan City the President was met by several delegations, for whose accommodation several cars were added to the train.

George Francis Train is speaking on the cars as usual.

General Grant is again on the train.

Surgeon General Barnes is ill to-day. ELA.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6—Midnight.—The President arrived at Chicago about 10 o'clock this night, and was received with military honors and with enthusiastic demonstrations by the city authorities.

The buildings are all illuminated.

Two hundred thousand strangers are present.

Dense and excited crowds surge in front of the Sherman House, where the President is staying.

Mr. Johnson spoke for a few minutes and retired to his apartment, fatigued by his long day's journey and suffering from a pain in the chest. Otherwise he is quite well.

Serenades and the introduction of parties are constantly recurring.

Even at this hour of midnight the crowd is thick around and about the hotel.

All apprehensions of trouble are entirely unfounded. ELA.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The sky has been threatening rain all day. Slight showers are falling at intervals.

The President and party repaired to the ground in open carriages about 10 o'clock. Immense crowds were in the streets, and the progress of the procession was attended with difficulty. A drive of four miles led to the grove on the shores of Lake Michigan, which was the scene of the ceremonies, and extended within ten feet of the water.

Stands completely surrounded the tomb, and outside of them, away down to the boundaries of the Douglas estate, the audience was massed in solid ranks. The entire spectacle formed an amphitheater, to which the undivided seats formed the sides, and the open lake the back ground. People had begun assembling since 8 A. M., and every spot from the shores of the lake to the roof of the houses was covered with human beings.

The entree of the Presidential party formed the first impressive point of the proceedings. A band of music preceded them, and was followed by the Knights Templar and the Masons. Both these associations ascended the stand, erected immediately around the base of the monument, where they prepared to perform the appointed rites.

The crowd broke through the ropes about the reserved grounds, and rushed over all parts of the field, but were kept back by the Templars and the Zouaves.

Under a light shower of rain the President and party entered the ground and ascendeed the platform, Gen. Grant arm in arm with Senor Romero.

On the approach of the cortege, the countless audience, as if by a simultaneous impulse, rose to their feet. From housetops, trains of cars on the shores of the lake, from windows, vehicles and branches of trees, one hearty huzza arose.

After the guests had been seated the Grand Master of the State of Illinois opened the actual ceremonies, and in due time all rites peculiar to the ancient Order were performed with unusual solemnity.

General Dix's speech was listened to with perfect respect. Both he and Mr. Seward spoke briefly.

Some slight disturbance was caused by pickpockets and the movements of detached processions, but soon subsided.

The ceremonies were concluded at 3 o'clock. There were no indications whatever of a riot.

The presidential party returned to the Sherman House, and had dinner at 6. A grand concert was given at 8.

The description of the monument was published two weeks ago. An account of to-day's preparations has been sent to the associated press.

Banks and stores were closed.

Every part of the city is crowded and the occasion is regarded as a general holiday for miles around the country. Military societies with bands of music are marching through the streets. ELA.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 6.—The great event of to-day was the laying of the corner stone of the monument in memory of Stephen A. Douglas. The President and party this morning were escorted to Fair View or Douglas place, about three miles from Chicago. The procession was imposing. It included the Masonic Fraternity, together with a force of police, the chief marshal and aids, who preceded the President of the United States and Gen. Dix, the orator of the day.

Then came Mayor Rice, Seward, cabinet and other distinguished guests, United States army officers, Grant, General Rawlins, Meade's staff, Sheridan, Rousseau, Custar, and other prominent officers. United States navy officers, Admiral Farragut, Admiral Radford, Lieutenant McKinley, the trustees of the Douglas monumental association, members of the grand lodge A. F. & A. M., of Illinois, citizens, committees of arrangements, the common council of Chicago, the mayors and council of sister cities, 24d and 77th regiments of Illinois volunteers, Hibernian Benevolent Society, French Benevolent Society, United Sons of Erin, Union National Society of Italians, Father Matthew's Temperance Society, Trader's Union of Chicago, Bohemians Sclavonic Society, Sclavonic Brotherhood, Protestant Wesleyan societies, Local Turner's society, Singer's Society, Sharp-Shooters's Union, Singing Association, German Turnverein Butcher Association, and citizens generally. Arrived on the ground, the procession formed in the vicinity of the base of the monument. The grave was beautifully decorated. The scene of the ceremony was on the shore of Lake Michigan, within ten feet of the water. Stands completely surrounded the tomb. The audience were massed in solid ranks. The entire spectacle formed an amphitheater of which the inclined seats formed the sides, the open lake the background. The entry of the President's procession was the first of the impressive points of the proceeding. A band of music preceded the cortege.

The battalion of Knights Templar succeeded. The representatives of the Masonic fraternity followed. The latter ascended a stand erected immediately around the base of the monument, where they were prepared to perform the appointed rites. At this point, and just before the appearance of the President, a vast crowd broke the ropes placed around the reserved ground, and rushed to nearly all parts of the field. Order was fully restored by the exertions of the Templars and the Ellsworth Zouaves. A light shower also fell, but finished soon enough to avoid any marring scene. The President and party, with their heads uncovered, entered the ground. Seward had the President's arm.

Welles and Randall walked together. Grant accompanied Romero. The first in the course of proceedings, was a brief and appropriate address by Mayor Rice.

The Masonic Grand Master of Illinois, J. R. Goram, appeared in front of the stand, and delivered a short, touching and eloquent address, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the illustrious deceased, both as a friend and as a Mason. He referred to the fact that the statue will be placed on a monument visible to the voyager of this inland sea.

The Grand Chaplain then invoked the Divine blessing on the ceremony, when the ceremony of laying the corner stone took place. According to the Masonic rituals, after blessing it with bread, wine and oil, the stone was lowered into its place, while minute guns were fired, and the band played a dirge.

The Grand Master congratulated those present on the fact that there was present no less a personage than the President of the United States, with the distinguished heads of the departments, who he heard, and believed, was a member of the Masonic fraternity. This remark was applauded by the clapping of hands.

A prayer was then offered by the Rev. Milburn, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, when Gen. Dix addressed the assemblage. The orator was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and when he concluded the President was called for. He appeared in front of the platform and delivered the following address:

Fellow-citizens—I have traveled over a thousand miles after having been invited to attend the laying of the corner stone of the monument to be erected. I will say to my friends, personally, and politically, that in accepting the invitation to be present on this occasion, it was for the purpose of bearing testimony of my high respect for a man who perished in the public service, and whom I respected and loved. (Cheers.) I have no eulogy to pronounce that has not been done better than I could do it, and it will be handed down and placed in the possession of all who take an interest in the history and character of the distinguished individual who is now no more. Some men may wear the wreath which the nation wreathes for those who serve their country in lofty positions, or they may be graced with laurels prepared for those who defend her in the hour of peril, and their names may be engraved on the imperishable record of national glory—this column is reared in memory of the working legislator and the representative man, and his reward will be the inscription of his name high on the cenotaph erected by a grateful nation to commemorate the services of those who lived and toiled for the people and the Union of the States. (Immense applause.) Fellow-citizens—I believe in my heart, that if we could communicate with the dead, and cause them to know what was transpiring on earth—were it possible for Stephen A. Douglas to be disturbed from his slumber, he would rise from his grave, shake off the habiliments of the tomb, and proclaim "the Constitution and the Union—they must be preserved." He was applauded on retiring.

Secretary Seward then came forward in response to repeated calls. He said, like the President, I am not to make a speech less than on any other occasion. Could I consent to speak without consideration, it would be a disrepute to the great dead to offer the hurried and heedless tribute, greatness and fame of S. A. Douglas. (Cheers.) You have just heard, as all the world knows, that S. A. Douglas was concerned many years in the great affairs of the nation at the capitol. You are not ignorant that I have been concerned with him in the same way for the last eleven years of his life—that I was his associate in the Senate for the last six months of that period.

I was a fellow laborer on the same side in supporting the same great cause. Need I say that cause was the Union against the rebellion. All the previous portion of that time we were, in a party sense, adversaries. It is amongst the proudest of my personal recollections that although we were enemies, as the world understands it, politically arrayed against each other by partizan combinations for ten years and were political friends and associates for only six months, but notwithstanding the widow, the children, the kindred, the friends and the party of Stephen A. Douglas paid the extraordinary compliment of asking me to be the orator on the occasion of which we have now assembled. It proved this, namely: That Stephen A. Douglas was a great and generous man. Had he not been, he could not have gone through ten years of opposition to me without leaving in my heart a pang or a wound. It proved what I knew all the while, that he was a patriot, and that he thought me to be one. Also, when they, borne down with grief for his loss, struck down as he was on the ramparts of his country's defense, came to me and begged to commit to me the care of his great fame and memory, I was unable to accept the precious trust. I am glad now that I declined it, because I rejoice that the task of his eulogist has been performed by one, who, throughout his whole life was united to him in bonds of political and personal friendship, and who, therefore, could more justly appreciate his great merit, and who having sympathized with him so deeply and so long, knew how his fame ought to be presented for the emulation of his countrymen. I am sure the oration just delivered will live in history and the affections of mankind long after you and I shall have perished, and even after the cornerstone shall be crumbled into dust. And what, fellow-citizens, made a whole nation admire him during the eventful years of his life? What was it that has made us unanimous in the homage paid to his memory? It was because in the most eventful crisis that ever overlooked his country he rushed forward to the country's defense and gave up his life in the effort to maintain and save the Union, (applause) and through it preserves for posterity the blessings, which, by the will of Providence it was designed to confer. It shows one great and important truth from which men in every age should take encouragement. It is a mistake to believe that the greatest merit on earth is to found an Empire or a State. There is great merit in founding a great Empire or a free State, but a great Empire or a free State is always easily produced when exigencies and suitable conveniences of things have arrived—the springs of exigencies which cannot be passed by. But the little observation I have been obliged to make of the affairs of nations, has satisfied me that he who serves a falling State is greater than he who founds a State. (Great applause.) Therefore, I think that Stephen A. Douglas, with Abraham Lincoln, will live in the memory and homage of mankind equally with the Washingtons and Hamiltons of the Revolutionary age. For myself, I could not ask a higher commendation to the favor of mankind in future ages than this, that when they shall mark and read the trials of this, our beloved country, under the administration of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, that they may find that with Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas I was in true association, and with Grant and Farragut, and with all the heroes, and with all the great statesmen who have given to the American republic a new lease of life—a life that I now feel is able to defy faction and sedition and powerful enemies, either now or hereafter, for evermore. (Tremendous cheers greeted the utterance of these sentiments.) Gen. Grant was next introduced and received tremendous greetings, as he has in all places through which we have passed.

Admiral Farragut was as usual warmly greeted.

The other distinguished excursionists were introduced and applauded.

The ceremonies closed as the rain began to fall.

The excursionists, with the exception of the President, visited the opera house to-night by invitation of Mr. Crosby, and were escorted thither by the committee of reception. They were applauded by the audience as they entered. During the evening General Grant was cheered, when he rose and said they could get nothing from him as agreeable as they got from the stage. Admiral Farragut responded to the cheers for him by saying that he and General Grant had made a bargain to speak three minutes and a half, but as the General had monopolized nearly all the time, there was nothing left for him to say.

This produced much laughter. Secretary Seward in return for a similar compliment arose and merely bowed his thanks. Secretary Wells and several officers followed his example.

The treatment by the proprietor of the Sherman House, and by the committees of arrangements is the general theme of praise.

The party will leave to-morrow morning for Springfield, Ill., thence on Saturday for St. Louis, remaining there over Sunday and according to the present programme will reach Indianapolis Monday and stay there Tuesday. Thence to Cincinnati direct, leaving for Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, thence to Pittsburg and Harrisburg.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The corner stone of the Douglas monument was laid to-day. Tens of thousands of persons were present. Gen. Dix's address is said to be a masterpiece of eloquence.

FROM BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.

DECREE OF JUAREZ

The Movements of Liberalist Generals

A PROCLAMATION FROM CORTINA.

BROWNSVILLE, Sept. 2.—(By telegraph to Brazos St. Iago.)—President Juarez has issued a decree from Monterey. He does not recognize either Gen. Carvajal or Canales as governor of Tamaulipas, and has appointed Gen. Tapia as military commander and civil governor of that State. Tapia left Monterey on the 21st ultimo with 1500 men, a convoy of merchandise and specie.

Escobedo is in command at Monterey.

Canales holds the government of Tamaulipas.

Cortina has issued a proclamation from Camargo, dated August 21st., announcing himself governor. He warns the merchants of Matamoras against receiving merchandise, etc., leaving that city and that all authority of Canales will be subject to eventualities. [Our Rio Grande correspondent furnishes this proclamation in full. See second page.—EDS. CRESCENT.]

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

BANK OF ENGLAND REDUCES RATE OF DISCOUNT.

KING OF SAXONY TO BE DEPOSED.

NAPOLEON TO ISSUE A MANIFESTO.

300 British Regulars Sailed for Quebec.

Appeal in Admiralty for the Relase of Blockade Runners.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY

Prussian Troops Ordered to the Rhine

PRUSSIANS TREATING FOR THE DUNDERBERG.

Austrian Ambassador Recalled from Paris.

BERLIN, Thursday evening, Sept. 6.—(Latest.)—It is said the king of Saxony will be deposed in case he refuses to accept Count Bismarck's terms, and that he will be succeeded on the throne by a member of the Coburg branch of his family.

PARIS, Thursday evening, Sept. 6.—A rumor prevails that the Emperor Napoleon intends to issue a manifesto announcing his views on the state of Europe.

NEW YORK, September 6.—A Berlin special says Russian troops have been ordered to the Rhine. The Prussian government is treating for the purchase of the iron-clad