THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

Continued From First Page.

fellow-citizen of one of our sister States, whose name, reputation and public acts are known to all the American people. I reckoned his reputation and fame as not bounded by the limits of the United States. Our business here was to make our way to a sister State and participate in laying the cornerstone of a monument to be erected to the memory and to the name of Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. [Applause.] Myself and others have been invited to witness and participate in the ceremonies of laying the chief corner-stone of his monument. I felt proud of having the privilege of participating in the ceremonies, because there were many incidents in the career of Stephen A. Douglas, his beginning and his history (pardon me for alluding to myself) that were similar to those of my own. Having started from the people, having made his way into the highest positions that the people conferred upon him by his own efforts and energies, I am free to say that on my part I had an admiration for the man, and for his success. I am free to say to you that I am but mortal man; I am not beyond those emotions, and not beyond the reach of those commendations that come up from my countrymen spontaneously, without being got up by mechanical arrangement, as I pass through the country. These demonstrations of cordial welcome, and receptions that I have received from the State of New-York as I have passed through it, have given me extreme pleasure. [Applause.] I should feel that I was not human if I was incapable of being impressed by these demonstrations. My former course has been very kindly alluded to by the distinguished gentleman who introduced me to you on this occasion. I have no disposition to refer to that now. I think you all know what my history is; you know what my connection has been with this Government from my advent into public life to the present time; you know what positions I took, as has been kindly alluded to at the commencement of the Rebellion that has distracted and divided this people. I took a stand then against disunion, and leading men in the South who had become assailants of that Union. I believed that the institution of Slavery was endangered, and it would not be secure if they remained in the Union. Hence they, for the sake of saving Slavery, attempted the separation of the Government and the establishment of a Constitution of their own; and I told them as I say now, that the institution of Slavery, whenever an attempt was made to separate this Government, would be overthrown. I was for preserving the Union, although Slavery existed in it. Then I said, as the Rebellion progressed—and predictions which had been made were all fulfilled to the very letter—I said then when the issue came, give up the institution of Slavery, cling to your Government and to the Constitution, and let Slavery go. [Applause.] I looked upon the Constitution as being the sheet anchor and palladium of our civil and our religious liberty, and like a shipwrecked mariner when the night and the tempest closed around me, I was for holding on the Constitution and the Union as the last plank. [A voice—all right.] Even since we commenced this journey allusions have been made and charges have been published that the President, the Secretary of State and the officers of the Cabinet, and even some of the officers who are engaged in the army and navy, are traitors, and men who have turned against their country. [Shame.] Who would believe for one single moment that your fellow-citizen, [turning to Mr. Seward] is a traitor? I have no flattery to lavish upon him. He needs nothing from me, nor I from him. I have no favor to ask of him and he has none to ask of me, but I take into consideration his connection with the Rebellion from the beginning up to the period that Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, and his assassination was attempted, that he was mangled, that he was wounded and to use a strong expression he was all chopped in pieces as if he had laid upon the butcher's block and was to be cut in pieces with a butcher's cleaver because he is for the restoration of the Union when the Rebellion has been suppressed. He has been denounced as a traitor to his county, [shame, shame,] and the humble individual who stands before you from the beginning of the Rebellion to its very close at the peril of his property, reputation, home and everything that was sacred and dear! Driven as it were from the limits of his State, staked everything upon the issue of the Rebellion and on the preservation of the Government and when that was done and the Rebellion was put down, and now that he, in connection with others, is in favor of restoring the government, restoring peace and harmony and prosperity to the country, he is denounced as a traitor. [Shame.] My countrymen do I stand before you as a traitor. [No, no.] Why should I be a traitor? I ask you? Do not call me vain, I love the approbation of the people, I do love it, and when I have discharged my duty, when I have periled my life and my blood to promote and advance their interests, when they give me their approbation I am free to say I love it. For I like a reward for conscientiously discharging my duty. [Applause.] But am I a traitor? [No, no.] Why should I be a traitor? What traitorous acts have I committed? none. Why my countrymen it was but the other day I commenced as an alderman of one of the small towns of this nation, I went from that to Mayor, from that to the Legislature, from that to Senator of the State Legislature, from that to the House of Representatives, where I served 10 years consecutively, from that to the Senate of the United States, and there when the Rebellion commenced. My record is made, and my course has become public and understood by all. [A voice, so it is.] I left my place in the Senate, where I was was out of danger, where I received more emolument, where I occupied a position that I considered second to none in the Government. I have always had an exalted idea of the position of Senator of a great people, but notwithstanding I was placed upon the ticket for the Vice-Presidency. I am free to say that here to-day I did not seek the place. But friends of the country, friends that were personal to me, were anxious that I should be placed on the ticket. I was placed there; I accepted it; the race was run, the victory was obtained, and I was made Vice-President of the United States. Can't you see the gradation comes along regularly? And, then, by the Constitution of the country, I have been made President. I am glad of it. Now I will go back to the treasonable part of the subject. I have been all that the people of the United States can make me. I have occupied all the places from Alderman up to the position I now occupy, the President of the United States. [Applause.] Why, then, should I be a traitor? Even if my ambition moved me, I have attained it all. The measure of my ambition, as far as political preferment is concerned has been filled to overflowing, but shall I tell you on this occasion there is nothing that I would be prouder of, and feel more honor in, or would rather leave upon the pages of the history of my country, than to be President of the United States 40 times? I had rather be the instrument in connection with and associated with others of the restoration of these States and reconciliation of the people of making us again united; of showing that we have a government composed of 36 States now constituting the glorious galaxy of the Union. [Applause.] I repeat that I would prefer being remembered in the history of my country as the instrument of restoring or participating in the restoration of my country, and the reconciliation of this people than to be President 40 times. [Applause.] Let this be done; let union be restored; let peace, reconciliation and harmony, and prosperity again be restored to the land, [amen,] and let this Government again commence its mighty career among the nations of the earth, and when that shall be done, like Simeon of old when he saw the Babe that was born in the Manger, "I have seen the glory of thy salvation, let thy servant depart in peace." Do this, restore your Government, bring about harmony between these States, and when that is done, give me some honor for having accomplished it, and all of you who want to be President may take that office in God's holy name. [Laughter.] I am not upon an electioneering tour. I am President now, and being President, and being your instrument, I want to restore your country to tranquillity instead of hatred. I would have you come with me and I would go with you to Gilead and we would bring a balm and oil that is healing in its character, and pour into the wounds that have been inflicted upon the union of these States. I know it has been said by some that the individuals to whom I alluded are traitors. Why? What have they been traitors in? "Why it is that you have deserted your party." [Laughter.] "Yes, you have deserted your party. Is there a man here? Is there a member of Congress here? *No, no.* They don't come here; I do would not be the right place for them. Mr. Seward, I have noticed that all the way from Washington." Mr. Johnson: Is there an individual here or a member of Congress that can place his finger upon the slightest deviation on my part or the part of the distinguished individuals that have been associated with me in the Cabinet? [No, no.] We have not deported from the platform laid down in Baltimore upon which we were elected. Not a hair's breadth. [all right] but because we refused to follow them in departing from that platform by the introduction of new questions and doctrines, detrimental to the interest of the mass of the people, Mr. Seward at the moment, Mr. Johnson at the moment, we are denounced as traitors. They are the traitors. Why have we been traitors? Because the Rebellion collapsed, we inaugurated a scheme by which the States could be restored; the States went on and complied with all the Government asked—every single requirement, every suggestion made them went on and conformed to them. First it was required that they should resign all pretense to secession, next to repudiate the debt that had been contracted to carry on the Rebellion, and third and lastly by their own act and cheerfully in their own State Constitutions to abolish Slavery, and after abolishing it in their State Constitutions they were called upon to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States by which Slavery was abolished throughout the United States and territories within its jurisdiction. They did it. They complied with these terms, they abolished Slavery and it was publicly proclaimed by the Secretary of State that it had been done, and, because that publication was made, complaint was made that there was no right to publish through the State and Executive Departments of the Government that they had restored peace and reconciliation, and, therefore, they were opposed to it. They said Congress might and ought to do it. Let me ask this intelligent audience here to-day if a given thing was done, placing it upon the most plausible grounds that it could be placed, believing that the Union was restored, that people were reconciled again, who was a patriot that loved his country, would he object to it because it was not done just exactly in the way that he wanted But the argument is now, that Congress had a right to do it, therefore, for anybody else does it. It is wrong, and we are against it, and we will throw every impediment in its way that is possible to prevent the restoration of the Union and the reconciliation of the people. Congress has the right, and therefore they will excuse it. Congress has the right to do a great many things, but it has done a great many things that it had no right to do. [Applause.] Yes, they have a right, and it is about as philosophical, about as reasonable a proceeding as that of the madman who claimed the right to shear wolves. [Laughter.] He would shear a wolf because he had a right to shear a wolf. So Congress has the right to restore the Union of these States, and therefore they will restore them; and if anybody else assumes this duty they will dissolve the Union because they had the right to restore the Union. [Applause.] But another departure from the party has been this: "You are against the Freedmen's Bureau bill." Yes, I vetoed it. [Applause.] I vetoed it twice, and if it had come to me should have vetoed it forty times. [Applause.] Hence the charge is, "You are a traitor!" How many people here to-day in the sound of my voice thought the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill a departure from the resolutions of the Baltimore Platform, upon which Mr. Lincoln and myself were nominated? Did you hear of it? No. Does that constitute part of the Platform? No. Notwithstanding there has been so much said about emancipation, and Slavery. There are a set of gentlemen—if they may be called gentlemen—who are merely in favor of the thing; not that they care one cent about the negro further than they make political power of it. Their whole Freedmen's Bureau bill may be summed up in this: They complain of 4,000,000 slaves being owned by 11 States; that there are about 300,000 or 400,000 slave owners; that these 4,000,000 people should be set free. How does the matter stand? These men that own slaves generally own large tracts of land. They employ their overseers, or superintend them themselves. They pay taxes and all the expenses of running the machine. If it turns out to be profitable they put the profits in their rockets. If it turns out to be unprofitable they run into debt, and a great many men in the South who are assumed to be very wealthy are in fact in the midst of poverty. But give the Freedmen's Bureau the power proposed and what do you find was done? It is simply proposing to transfer the 4,000,000 slaves from their original owners and overseers, to a new set of designing men, calling themselves philanthropists, and when transferred, the Government was to appoint its officers and dependants throughout the United States in every township, in every civil district and county where freedmen could be found to manage and tend their affairs. A long train of officers, and then the Army and Navy are transferred and placed under control of the Executive to work this Fredman's Bureau to advantage. Then look at the expense. When John Quincy Adams proposed to spend over $12,000,000 for the entire cost of the General Government they turned him out, and now comes along a Freedman's Bureau, and for simply putting the machinery in motion that ask a fraction less than $12,000,000, and if it is inaugurated and carried on as proposed, within a short time it will run up to $50,000,000 to carry on the Freedmen's Bureau. Now, my countrymen, with all your philanthropy, with all our Christianity, with all our kindness was it our intention to simply emancipate 4,000,000 human beings for the purpose of placing them at the cost of the Treasury of the United States, as a charge to be extracted from the labor and sweat of the great mass of this people? [No, no.] The argument is that they must have agents, that they must have persons there to see that their contracts are rightly made, that they are incompetent, that they are our wards and we must take care of them. I say free them, give them a fair chance and a start in the race for life. But they make an argument that you must have persons there employed to see that advantage is not taken of them in making their contracts, that they are incompetent to do their business, then they will turn around and tell us that these indigent, incompetent persons who are not able to do without agents to make their bargains for them, they will turn round and say that they are fit to be members of Congress, and to have the ballot at once and control the elections. Has not the time arrived, my countrymen, that we should begin to look at this thing in a proper light? And here in the great state of New York, while we are talking about negro equality and impartial suffrage, would it not be well enough to settle the question of the admission of our own States before we undertake to settle it for our negroes? We let New-York in her own discretion; and whenever she thinks proper to bring colored men to the polls to vote, to make members of Congress of them, why in the name of God let New York do it; but we think Congress has no such right. Then if Congress has no right to impose any such conditions upon you, has it a right to impose them upon any State? No! The next matter is that in connection with the Civil Rights bill. We have been denounced as traitors, as having deserted party. Well, I am free to say that I am for my country, and that party may go to the devil [laughter], or anywhere else; I go for my country, and my whole country, and the day is coming when the country and the people of the United States should stand above party and the shackles of party, and should stand around the altar of our country, the whole country, and send party wherever it may (A voice, "Over the Falls"). Mr. Seward: "That's better than the other place you mentioned." [Laughter.] Mr. Johnson: Hence we are called traitors and disorganizers of party by the recent Congress, eight months in session. What has Congress done all that time to restore the Government? If the policy that was adopted was wrong, couldn't they undo it in eight months and substitute a proper one? Has this Congress done or attempted one single thing during the last eight months for the restoration of the Government of these States? On the contrary, they have thrown every impediment, every difficulty in the way that was possible to be thrown in the way. The American people must look into this question, and they may ary "traitor!" You may think it vain, but if it could be so arranged I would take this cabinet, and those gentlemen who have been associated with me, and discuss the matter with the 182 members of Congress, and would make up a canvass and discuss the question before the American people with them. Let them come without regard to Slavery, without regard to a subsidized press, without regard to mercenary hirelings, because they think them placed in power and dependant upon their influence. Let them come, and we will meet them. We have the argument and the Constitution and right on our side. "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just." My confidence is now, as it always has been, in the great faith of the American people.

Mr. Seward at this point became exceedingly alarmed lest the balcony would break down, and personally went around to cause some of those on it to retire. He also suggested to Mr. Johnson that it would be well to shorten his speech and retire from the contemplated danger.

Mr. Johnson therefore concluded with briefly recapitulating his thanks for his cordial welcome, hoping that the nation would yet stand redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled.

SPEECH OF SEWARD.

Mr. Seward said: Fellow-citizens, although we are on the verge of the State of New-York, I am sure that even here I can call you neighbors. You do not want a speech from me. [Yes, yes.] If you do, it is only to get up a quarrel between the President of the United States and myself, for I shall have to tell you that after the clear and lucid exposition of the policy of the Government, which may be called "his policy" or "our policy," since Abraham Lincoln commenced it, and it has been carried out since the inauguration of Andrew Johonson. After the exposition he himself has given of it. I want to know in God's name what use he has for a Secretary at all? [A voice, "Do you indorse it?"] I will say very frankly that I always indorse what is right, and when you find my signature to a paper I will not disavow it. When I put my pen to paper I stand ready to pay all the cost. Fellow-citizens, you have heard the President of the United States traduced. I heard Abraham Lincoln denounced within three months of his death by the bullet of an assassin, worse and through a larger portion of the United States than Andrew Johnson is now denounced for treason to the Constitution and the Government; and let me ask you this, if, instead of bringing him here in safety to-day to stand before you and to vindicate, in the presence of the whole American people, his life, his character, and his policy, past, present, and future, he had fallen on the way as Abraham Lincoln; do you think there is one of you who has reviled him who would not join in his praise and be as ready to immortalize his fame and glory as you have been to celebrate the virtues of Abraham Lincoln? [Cheers.] This is it. The only trouble with a living President is that he lives. The virtue of a dead one is that he is gone, and he can be praised with safety by those who were incapable of praising his virtues while he lived. The President has spoken to you upon a topic I have never touched, and I did think that I would never refer to it, and that is, he is charged, and the members of his Cabinet and political supporters are charged, with deserting their party. The charge is that we have deserted one party, and he has told you and very properly told you, that it is better in every case to let parties go down the Falls than to let the country go to destruction; so it would not be a very serious offense if it had been committed. But he also told you the truth when he said that it is not possible to find a word in the record upon which he was nominated that has been falsified by the record of his executive acts. Did they not declare at Baltimore that the war must be continued until the Union was restored and the Government triumphed in the restoration of the States, and as soon as the war ended? Have not the States been restored? and where on earth is the cause of the war? It has gone into the sepulchre of the record of the past ages. [Cheers.] But have I deserted my party? Let me call your attention to my record on that subject. If you will look back to the month of October, 1865, you will find there a speech I made you, for when I speak at Auburn I mean to speak to the people of the whole State of New-York, and in that speech I told our whole people that the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, and I with him, proposed to accept certain conditions and restore the States to their rights as equals in the Union, if they would do three things, first, abolish the Rebel debt; second, repeal their ordinances of secession; and third, accept the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery henceforth and forever. When that was done, the Union was to be restored, and every man of you who voted last year to sustain its party which charges me with having deserted it, voted upon every platform, and approved every pledge I gave and every word I uttered. [Cheers.] What did I tell you in the month of May at Auburn, when I saw the party was getting into a contest, and in the month of February in the New-York City, at the Cooper Institute? I told you precisely the same, that these were our conditions, and though heaven and earth shall pass away, yet the word of Andrew Johnson that the States should be restored upon these conditions, having been pledged, should be fulfilled. [Cheers.] Your members of Congress were asked to vote for it. I tried to save that party from destruction. I showed them the way; it was plain and direct. I was going to use the illustration—perhaps I ought not to—of the traveler who got bewildered on his journey and was shown two roads, one of which led to his destination and the other in the opposite direction, and his decision finally was that he had not good sense enough to take either road; and so it is with Congress; they take neither road. There they are. [Laughter and cheers.] Where are they? They say we should adhere to party. I have been a party man. I have belonged to three or four parties, and I have been generally considered a very consistent party-man, and the enemies of those parties have generally thought me a tolerably effective one. I was never accused of instability. I know, as a party-man, that the course of wisdom is to follow the head of the party, but there are a great many who differ from me, and if they think that instead of following the nominated and chosen head of their party the way to make that party successful is by following the tail, if they are such fools they must take the consequences. [Cheers.] I will not follow the tail of a party, I am not such a fool. Who is the head of their party in the State of New-York? A voice, Thad. Stevens. [Laughter and cheers.] I ask who is their head in the State of New-York? A voice, Horace Greeley. [Renewed laughter and cheers.] Very well, if I mean to do a party any good I want to make it successful. Now I invite them to put their head man in nomination, and I do not agree with you in your opinion of Mr. Greeley, by any means. [Laughter and cheers.] I want them to nominate the man they intend to nominate for Governor of the State of New-York to test their principles, and in the election, now some six weeks off, if he is not defeated by a majority of 40,000, do not call me a prophet. [Laughter and cheers.] Must I desert my country, my Government and my country to follow a party divided, distracted, weak, imbecile, vacillating and absurd, seeking its own destruction. I have done a very different thing. We set the railway train on the track, the cars were all empty. It was under the guidance of the conductor, Andrew Johnson. All the privileged seats were offered to this party that complains of desertion. They were the very first invited to enter; but no, they would not enter, and now when they see that it is fast filling up with outsiders and is passing by them, they say they have been deserted by the conductor. [Laughter and cheers.] Now I want to know who the leader of their party is in the United States. There is no party that can exist, stand and live in the United States that does not exist in every part of it in a state of peace and not in revolutionary condition. Who is their leader? [A voice, "Thad. Stevens."] No, they will not accept him as their leader. They offer you no individual name. Their name is "The Congress of the United States," and the Congress of the United States is a force that exists until the 4th of March next; then their party is to have no head whatever, because that Congress so constituted is gone, and the next lot will in all probability be in direct opposition to it, and I suppose in that event the party will be gone, too. [Laughter and applause.] That is the wisdom of their partisanship. Why, fellow-citizens, I have known something about what it costs to make a party successful. I have known what it costs to create a party in the United States of America that shall take control of the Government of the United States. Let me tell you that you are seeing to-day the other and most unpleasant experiment, that of a great party that has controlled the destinies and powers of the country, and saved it lying down and destroying itself. That is what they propose to do. I propose to have no lot nor share in that thing, not because it would be personally unwise, but because the country requires your services and mine upon higher principles than the success or desirability of any party. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, in thus addressing you I have yielded against my judgment to your wish to hear me. I think that the President satisfied your ear, and that it is your eye filled with the light of joy springing from all your grateful emotions to the Army and the Navy and their illustrious representatives that is waiting to be gratified. You want to see Gen. Grant [cheers] and Admiral Farragut [cheers], and Gen. Custer and the rest of them; and you are the best behaved people I have seen on the excursion, for you have kindly and patiently listened to me before seeing them. [Laughter and cheers.] If you are not satisfied with looking at them, just ask Gen. Grant for a speech, and he will give you an eloquent one. [Cheers.]

During the President's speech the balcony was very much crowded, and sagged some three inches under the weight. Mr. Seward observing it, got the crowd to withdraw. At the conclusion of Mr. Seward's speech Gen. Grant was loudly called for, and as he walked upon the balcony, he remarked, "I have had a long nap since I have been here." Farragut and the rest of the party bowed their acknowledgments, and soon after all hands were seated at dinner, refreshing themselves after their long ride.

THE BALL.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 2, 1866.

In accordance with the arrangements made, a grand ball was given the Presidential party last night at the International. The large dining-room of the hotel was used for the occasion, and Miller's Band of Buffalo furnished the music for dancing. Very little decoration was observable, a few cotton flags being suspended from the chandeliers, and one or two flags hanging over the doors. The dance commenced about 9 o'clock, and was participated in by some 120 couple. Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, and the other military and naval members of the party, were present in full uniform, and gally "tripped the light fantastic toe." Neither the President nor Secretary Seward attended the ball.

HOW SUNDAY WAS SPENT.

To-day everything has been quiet, and the party have been enjoying much needed rest. Senor Romero and several others have been quite indisposed. The President took a drive about noon, visiting the different points of interest in the vicinity o the Falls. After dinner he received those who desired to pay him their respects in the public parlor.

THE BALTIMORE MASSACRE.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

THE RIOT DELIBERATELY PLANNED.

IMMUNITY OF RIOTERS FROM ARREST.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2, 1866.

Further particulars of the atrocious outrage on Friday night at the camp meeting near this city by supporters of the President's policy are rapidly coming to light. A gentleman who witnessed all the proceedings says "the story that Benson White was shot by colored men is maliciously false, as it could not be possible from his position." He also says "it is a fact worthy of note that when the blacks charged upon the Rebels and drove them, which they did three times, they always retreated directly within the circle of the white people's tents, instead of retreating through the open space to right and left of colored people's tents, where they would not have produced alarm among women and children, and would not have endangered the lives of any of the white people tented on the ground, as the whole *melée* would then have been outside of the white people's encampment. Many rioters were returned Rebel soldiers, and spoke of commands to which they belonged in the Rebel army. One of these Rebel soldiers approached me with a slung-shot in his hand and swore he wished he had the little rifle he had fought with during the war; he would fight as hard with it now as ever he did. One large fat man, living in Anne Arundel County, not far from the neighborhood of the camp, who is one of Gov. Swan's registers, was heard to declare before many persons and in the midst of the rioters that he was glad it had occurred. He said that at the commencement of the affray he went into a tent to protect some women and children, and a lady told him she did not want his protection, and asked him to leave the tent. He said, with a crowd of rioters around him, that he hoped to God she too might be killed, which the rioters applauded. This same fat register said the Methodists were not as good as negroes; that the G—d d—d Abolition Methodist preacher ought to be shot, and he was glad the meeting had been broken up; that they ought not be allowed to have meetings, with a great deal more language of similar import. He also said that he was going to take his gun and go gunning through the country for negroes.

It was evident that murder of blacks was only a part of the arrangement, and that whites were not to have been spared if they made any resistance. Every truly loyal man saw and felt this. A noted Rebel from Baltimore took a very active part in trying to get tent-holders involved in the melee with the negroes, for what purpose may be surmised from the fact that all who did not turn out were to be treated as negro sympathizers.

The riot had been planned for some time from the fact that the rioters came to the ground armed with clubs and revolvers, and for several days previously Rebels in this city and in the railroad cars had frequently been heard to say that the camp would be broken up and that there would be fun at the camp meeting. Arrests of colored men continue to be made by authorities in Anne Arundel County, but none of the white rioters are in custody. The riot took place in Ben Harris's district, and was, beyond doubt, the work of his constituents.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1, 1866.—About 200 leading merchants have signed a circular denying the continued existance of the cholera, as an epidemic; it is designed to upset certain efforts in Chicago to frighten off country merchants from going to St. Louis to buy stocks.

MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1866.—Advices from Memphis this evening say the cholera steadily increases; 33 deaths occurring up to 9 o'clock this morning.

OTTUMWA, IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.—Four deaths from cholera have occurred in Ottumwa, Iowa. The disease, however, is greatly subsiding in the river cities.

CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.—In Chicago there are 12 new cases of cholera to-day, and four deaths. The Health Officer's report for the week ending Aug. 31, shows 207 cases, and 117 deaths. Of the 207 attacked, only 26 were of American nativity, including colored persons.

HELENA, ARK.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.—13 new cases of cholera and 28 deaths were reported yesterday at Helena, Ark.

A correspondent in Savannah, August 22, says:

Since writing my last the cholera has entirely disappeared from Tybee, but appeared in the Freedmen's Hospital, just outside the city limits, where it has killed about a dozen patients in as many days; within a week there have been about ten cases in town and six deaths, beside two cases in the City Hospital who both died the 17th inst. Of the twenty deaths, four-fifths were colored persons, and occured either in hospital or in the western portion of the city called "Yammacraw," which is situated on ground sloping westward to the banks of the canal, and is at present overcrowded, some houses having a family in every room, and the inmates frequently sleeping on a mattress, or blanket, even, thrown on the floor.

"Should the disease become epidemic, our city will prove no exception to the rule, that such localities suffer much more severely than those in a good sanitary condition.

"It is rumored that the disease appeared Saturday on a plantation 10 or 12 miles up the river, but I can trace it to no trustworthy source.

"In previous visitations of this dreaded scourge, the rice plantation referred to, with others on the river, suffered terribly.

"Although the disease is the principal topic of conversation, there is no panic, and the general expectation is that it will not deal with us very severely."

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The mortality of the city continued to diminish last week, and the health proportionately improved. It is alarming, nevertheless, to know that 20,000 persons lay sick in New-York last week; but after all it is a small proportion of nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants. Out of all these, however, only 27 died of cholera, the remainder of 650 deaths being caused by other diseases less sudden in their results and less fearful in name. We do not include in these numbers the deaths in the public institutions, and only speak of what took place on Manhattan Island. It is of course impossible to unveil the future, and cholera is a poison of which little can be predicted save that it will kill about half the number attacked; still we have reason to believe that its vigor, for the present season, is nearly spent. We cannot tell how much remains of what was here, nor how soon we may have another invoice of the poison; but we know that it will not come to those places which are blessed with a maximum of fresh air and a minimum of filth. Secure one and destroy the other and the disease is robbed not only of its victims but also of the power to propagate itself.

It was this that made the total number of deaths from cholera in this city less during the present season than in Cincinnati, which has but one-fourth the population of New-York. The Sanitary measures that produced those results should be continued, for the same means that have already overcome cholera will also overcome those fevers so common among crowds, and so fatal wherever they occur. The disease is so nearly extinct in New-York, that we shall hereafter treat it as if it did not exist, until some fresh outbreak shall give it new interest.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1866.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

NATIONAL BANKS.

No new National banks were authorized during the week ending September 1, and no change made in the amount of capital. During the week circulation was issued to National banks to the amount of $894,735, making total circulation issued $289,915,820; of mutilated National bank currency there was redeemed during the week, $5,000; total redeemed to date, $364,382. The Treasurer of the United States holds United States bonds as security for circulating notes of National banks, $330,729,700; and as security for depositaries of public money, $38,777,500; total, $369,507,200.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY PRINTED, ISSUED AND REDEEMED.

Of fractional currency there was printed during the week ending September 1 as follows: Tens, $31,000; twenty-fives, $109,500; fifties, $162,000; total, $302,500; amount of fractional currency for the week to National banks, $200,000; to Assistant Treasurers, $60,000; total, $260,000, the mutilated fractional currency redeemed during the week amounted to $368,567.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of Departments for the month of August were as follows: War, $7,014,788; Navy, $1,091,074; Interior, $6,260,019; total, $18,365,881.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $2,700,005 63; Receipts for the week ending Sept. 1, $10,285,831 63; for the month of August the total receipts from internal revenue were $38,043,340 81. This is the largest amount received in any one month since the Internal Revenue Bureau was established.

EUROPE.

News by the Atlantic Cable to the 2d inst.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON REJOICING AT THE RETURN OF PEACE.

Why He Accepted the Cession of Venetia from Austria.

The Austrians to Depart Finally from Venetia on the 5th Inst.

BAVARIA DECLINES UNION WITH PRUSSIA.

The British Government Seriously Concerned About the Safety of Canada.

FURTHER MILITARY RE-ENFORCEMENTS TO BE SENT OUT.

The London Times Advises Revision of the Neutrality Laws.

MORE GOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

THE PEACE.

CONGRATULATORY AND EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO VICTOR EMANUEL.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

The Emperor Napoleon, in a letter written to King Victor Emanuel on the 11th of August, rejoices that the era of peace has returned. He says he accepted the cession of Venetia from Austria in order that the people of that country might be enabled to choose their own destiny. France, the Emperor adds, has exerted her influence in favor of humanity and the best interests of the people of Venetia and Italy.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

PRAGUE, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

The terms of peace between Austria and Italy are in rapid progress toward settlement, and it is generally believed that peace will be fully and finally consummated between these powers in ten days.

THE CESSION OF VENETIA TO ITALY FORMALLY COMPLETED.

VIENNA, Friday, Aug. 31, 1866.

The formalities of the cession of Venetia have been ended. The Austrians are to leave Venice and the Quadrilateral on the 5th of September.

PRUSSIA.

THE BILL OF INDEMNITY FOR KING WILLIAM BEFORE THE DIET.

BERLIN, Saturday night, Sept. 1, 1866.

The Prussian Diet is engaged in the discussion of the bill to indemnify King William for his violation of the Constitution, in imposing taxes and raising funds for the support of the war without the consent of Parliament.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN TREATY REFUSED BY A GRAND DUKE—ANNEXATION TO PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 31—Evening.

The Grand Duke of Darmstadt refuses the Prussian treaty.

Upper Hesse is likely to be annexed to Prussia.

BAVARIA.

REJECTION OF THE MOTION FOR UNION WITH PRUSSIA.

MUNICH, Friday, Aug. 31—Evening.

The motion to close the union of Bavaria with Prussia was lost. The Chambers then adjourned, and will probably meet again in October.

ENGLAND.

THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDING AGAINST A FENIAN RAID WITH CANADA—MILITARY RE-ENFORCMENTS.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

The threatened raid by the Fenians into Canada has received serious notice on the part of the British Government, who are taking active precautionary measures.

Three batteries of artillery have lately been sent to Quebec.

THE LONDON TIMES ADVOCATES REVISION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

LONDON, Saturday evening, Sept. 1, 1866.

The London Times of to-day, in view of the questions arising between England and America, growing out of the recent war in the United States, and the more recent raid by the Fenians into Canada, urges the British Government to take into serious consideration the feasibility, if not the necessity, of so extending the provisions of the neutrality laws as to hold the different Governments to a strict liability for all acts in violation of that law committed by the subjects of each.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 1—Noon.

The Royal mail steamship China sailed to-day for Halifax and Boston, with £153,000 in gold for the United States.

FRANCE.

DEPARTURE OF MADAME RISTORI FOR THE UNITED STATES.

BREST, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

The Transatlantic Company's steamship Pereire sailed to-day for New-York. Among her passengers are Mme. Ristori, the great tragadienne, and a theatrical company of 45 persons.

RESIGNATION OF A MINISTER.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 2, 1866.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned. The Marquis of Monster (Montholon?) succeeds him.

RUSSIA.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH REGARD TO THE TERRITORIAL CHANGES CONSEQUENT ON THE WAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 31, 1866.

The *Journal* of to-day says that the mission of Manteuffel, caused by the proposal of Russia to the neutral Powers that they participate in the territorial changes of Germany, has been ended. This proposal was not approved. Russia refrained from a further decision, but reserved liberty of action.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

The Russian Government, prior to the negotiation of peace, proposed to the French Emperor and the other Powers, that neutrals should participate in the territorial changes occasioned by the results of the war. The proposition was not supported by France or England, and the Czar refrained from officially moving in the matter, reserving, however, liberty of action to himself in the future.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 1—Noon.

The Cotton market is dull, and prices have declined one-quarter of a penny per pound. The sales are estimated at 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands close at 13¼d.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Sept. 1, 1866.

The market has been dull, with sales to-day of 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands close at 13½d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 1—Noon.

The Breadstuffs market is dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening Sept. 1, 1866.

The market is generally unchanged. Corn steady; mixed Western 26s. 6d. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 1—Noon.

The Provision market is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Sept. 1.

The market is generally firmer, with a slightly upward tendency.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1—Noon.

The Money market is unchanged. Consols are quoted at 89½ for Money.

LONDON, Saturday evening, Sept. 1, 1866.

The closing price of Consols this evening was 89½ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1—Noon.

The market for American Securities is steady. The quotations are:

U. S. Five-twenties	79½	Illinois Central Shares	80
Erie Railway Shares	46		

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1—Evening.

The market for American securities has ruled steady. The closing quotations are as follows: United States Five-twenties, 73½; Erie Railway, 46½; Illinois Central, 79½.

BY THE HIBERNIAN.

STEAMER DATES TO THE 24TH, ULT.

FASTNET POINT, Sept. 2, 1866.

The steamship Hibernian from Liverpool at 2:30 p. m. August 23, via Londonderry 24th, passed here at 9 p. m., en route to Quebec. Her news is mainly anticipated.

The only steamship which had arrived out, not already reported by cable, was the United Kingdom, at Glasgow 22d.

The Belgian left Liverpool for Quebec at the same time as the Hibernian.

ENGLAND.

The London Times City Article says that about a quarter of a million sterling in gold has been purchased during the week for transmission to New-York. As an exchange operation, however, it would not pay. The movement is caused simply by large purchases of United States bonds on German account, and the transmission of gold is but a consequence of the difficulty of negotiating bills.

Satterthwaite's Circular, evening of the 22d, says that during the week transactions in American Securities have been of considerable magnitude. Large shipments of 5-20s have been well taken for continental account, and with a simultaneous home demand an advance of four per cent has been established.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon presided at a Ministerial Commission on the 22d, and on the same day the Empress paid a visit to the Empress of Mexico, who, it was said, was about to leave Paris for Miramar.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times*, under date of Aug. 21, says: "The Mexican Empress is still lodged at the Grand Hotel. I have already mentioned the object of her visit, but, from all I hear, there is little likelihood of her obtaining the succor, the granting of which appears to be the condition of her own return to Mexico and her husband continuing to occupy the throne. The Minister of State, who was charged by Napoleon to contrive some means of getting them out of difficulty, finds it almost impossible to do anything. In these circumstances, it is rumored that Her Majesty will not see Mexico Again, [illegible] and that she will be joined before long by her husband somewhere in Europe, probably in Rome."

The Paris *Patrie* says Napoleon will make a direct cession of Venetia to Italy.

Bourse heavy. Rentes 69f. 2c.

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.—Cotton dull.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.—Markets unchanged. Exchange, 1s 11d., 3d.

FINANCIAL AND CO