of Construction and Repairs. Others, for minor offices, share a similar disappointment. The entire number of confirmations by the Senate during the last day of the session was about three hundred.

PERMISSION TO RAISE TROOPS.

The President, with the approbation of the Governors of New-York and New-Jersey, has appointed John G. Brown of New-York, recently nominated Consul-General of the Islands of the Pacific, a Brigadier-General, and detailed him to the duty of raising troops in those States.

CONFIRMED.

Randolph Botts of Brooklyn, nephew of John Minor Botts, was confirmed by the Senate yesterday as Assistant Quartermaster in the United States Army, with rank of Captain.

THE RUMORED RESIGNATION OF M'CLELLAN.

There is no truth in the rumor that Gen. McClellan has resigned. It is believed that Gen. Halleck will soon reach Washington, but the character of his business has not transpired.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

One hundred and seventy-five witnesses have been examined by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The testimony is very voluminous, and it is estimated will cover eighteen hundred octavo printed pages. It has been deposited with the Superintendent of Public Printing, to be securely kept until the further orders of the Committee.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Ex-Governor Boutwell, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, received his commission yesterday, and is now engaged in arranging the details of his bureau.

THE MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

Minister Sanford, who is absent from Belgium on leave of absence, will probably return to that country by the next steamer.

COMMANDER DAHLGREN.

Commander Dahlgren having been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, he necessarily vacates his office as Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

GUNNY-BAGS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal, decides that gunny-bags are not known in the trade, it is believed, as jute goods, being manufactures of jute not otherwise provided for, they were in his opinion properly assessed by the Collector of Boston on the entry, with a duty at the rate of 20 per centum.

STONEWALL JACKSON PREPARING FOR ANOTHER FORAY.

A letter from Warrenton says that our troops are all in fine spirits at the prospect of active operations. Mention is also made of an important position already occupied. The people of Warrenton are represented as courteous to our troops, and the ladies, though rank Secessionists, treat them with dignified politeness.

The Warrenton White Sulphur Springs, recently infested by Rebel scouts, were passed yesterday by a detachment of our cavalry without opposition.

Reports exist in camp, on Rebel authority, that Stonewall Jackson is at Staunton, preparing for another visit down the valley. He will not have an undisputed march.

The command of Gen. Hatch is reported to have penetrated as far as Rapidan Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, 74 miles from Washington.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE JAMES RIVER.

Information up to last night has been received from Gen. McClellan's Headquarters.

The health of the troops has much improved, and no difficulty exists in receiving subsistence supplies.

No military movements of consequence are mentioned.

APPOINTMENTS TO GEN. BANKS'S CORPS D'ARMEE.

The following appointments have been made in Gen. Banks's Corps de Armeé:

Brig.-Gen. Augur, to the 1st Division.
Brig.-Gen. Prince, to the 1st Brigade.
Brig.-Gen. Greene, to the 2d Brigade of the Division.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Aides-de-Camp to Major-Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Colonel—Thomas M. Key of Ohio, Major Henry J. Hunt of the 5th Artillery, Major Daniel H. Rucker, Major Henry E. Clerke, John S. Clarke of New-York, Charles F. Havelock, Capt. James B. Fry, Major Edward H. Wright, Wilson Shaffer of Illinois, Gustave Paul Cluseret of Italy, and Lieut.-Col. John N. Macomb.

Aides-de-Camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel—Paul Von Radowitz, District of Columbia; Capts. Rufus Ingalls, Wm. B. Hays, Geo. H. Gatty, James A. Hardie, Nelson H. Sweitzer, Edward McM. Hudson, and Albert V. Godfrey.

Aides-de-camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Major—Herbert Von Hammerstein, District of Columbia; Capt. Delevan R. Perkins, William H. Ludlow, New-York; J. Lyman Van Buren, Ernest Von Vegesack, Clinton H. Mecaly.

Aides-de-camp to Gen. Fremont, with the rank of Colonel—Daniel E. McCallum, Anselme Albert, John F. Flint, Capt. Albert Tracy, J. P. C. Shanks, Robert H. Hudson, Charles Zagonyi, Philip Sigwelmeyr, Capt. Wm. T. Reynolds, Henry Kapff, Capt. John M. Turner, Lieut.-Col. Edmund Schriver, Wm. Daum, Amos B. Jones.

Aides-de-camp to Gen. Fremont, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel—Augustus Schroer, District of Columbia; John Wilson, New-York; James W. Savage, New-York; Alfred W. Elliott; Capt. Joseph S. Conrad.

Aides-de-camp to Gen. Fremont, with the rank of Major—R. M. Corwine, Ohio; T. J. Wood, Kansas; Augustus Hale, Florida; Verplanck Van Antwerp, Iowa; D. Henry Bostwick, New-York; Adolf Carlson Warberg Sweden; Lieut. David C. Houston, Corps of Engineers; Ernest F. Hoffman, Prussia; Rufus Porter, New-York; Frank Kappner, Missouri; Leander Walker, California.

Aides-de-Camp to Gen. Halleck with the rank of Colonel—Capt. John C. Kelton, Major Robert Allen, Major Robert V. D. Duhlitz, Capt. Louis V. Parsons, N. P. Chipman, Lieut.-Col. James B. McPherson, Clark B. Lagow, Illinois; W. S. Hodges, Missouri; John Kinzen, jr., Missouri; Capts. Thos. J. Haines, Wm. Myers and George Thom; Richard D. Cutts of District of Columbia, Joseph C. McKibben of District of Columbia.

Capt. Frederick Myers is confirmed as aide-de-camp to Gen. Halleck with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Aides-de-Camp to Major-General Halleck with the rank of Major: John J. Key, of Indiana; A. H. Gillespie, of California; Champion Vanzhet, of Kansas; T. J. Kinney; Addison S. Norton, Captains James M. Sanderson, and William Painter.

Aides-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Wool with the rank of Colonel: Major Thomas J. Crain, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers; Geo. P. Thrie, of California; Capt. Geo. D. Ruggles; Captain Speed Butler; C. A. Morgan, of Ohio; Major Robert E. Clary; Captain Edward G. Beckwith; Major Amos Beckwith; Capt. Saml. B. Holabird; Major James Belger; Major Dani. T. Van Buren.

Aides-de-camp to Brevet Major-Gen. Wool, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel—Capt. Wm. D. Whipple, Ambrose Thompson, Charles H. R. Sturtier, J. B. Kinsman, Massachusetts; Major Joseph Hankins, Isaac C. Elton, jr.

Aides-de-camp to Gen. Wool, with the rank of Major—W. P. Jones, Connecticut; Charles von Hermin, Connecticut; Silas Ramsey, Illinois; Lieut. Charles H. Brightly, James F. Malone, District of Columbia; Capt. Louis H. Pelouze, Joseph C. Willard, District of Columbia; James C. Blake and Henry Z. Hayner of New-York.

WAR MEETING IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Friday, July 18, 1862.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held to-day, to make arrangements for a grand mass meeting, to prepare a plan for raising the quota of Allegany County, under the President's call for volunteers. Among the resolutions, which were loyal and patriotic, was one indicating one of the objects of the mass meeting, to inquire into the dissatisfaction alleged to exist in regard to the mode adopted by the State Government to raise the new quota, and to take all laudable steps to allay the same by memorial or otherwise.

WAR MEETING IN TROY.

TROY, Friday, July 18—12:15 a. m.

An immense war meeting was held here to-night, in Court-House Square, to strengthen the hands of the President, and to raise money and men in the XVIIth Senatorial District, composed of Rensselaer and Washington counties.

The masses were unanimous in this regard, and were addressed by Judge Gould, of the Supreme Court, Hon. Charles Hughes, ex-member of Congress; Hon. D. L. Seymour, ex-member of Congress; Hon. G. R. Van Santvoord, ex-Senator; Thomas B. Carroll, Alderman McManus, Hon. Charles R. Ingalls, Rev. Duncan Kennedy, President of Lewis University of Troy, and others.

Resolutions were passed, and a liberal bounty was resolved upon. The meeting adjourned amid the utmost enthusiasm. Two regiments from Rensselaer and Washington counties may be relied upon within thirty days.

WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, July 18, 1862.

The citizens' rally on the Common this afternoon was initiatory to a succession of similar gatherings to follow, and was largely attended. J. Thomas Stevenson read a stirring address, which, in printed form is being circulated over the city.

Eloquent remarks were made by venerable Father Taylor of the Seamen's Bethel, Patrick Donahue, editor of *The Pilot*, and others.

Volunteering throughout the State is reported active and encouraging.

ENLISTMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Friday, July 18, 1862.

The prospects for enlistments for three years throughout the State under the new call, so far as heard from, is favorable; but it is believed would be largely increased if the term of service were made one year, as indicated by the bill just passed Congress, and better provision by the general Government to aid the State Governments in having the sick and wounded sent directly home. Camps will soon be established in various parts of the State. Gov. Curtin contemplates calling an extra session of the Legislature, and in the mean time of offering a State bounty.

SHIPMENT OF STORES TO GEN. CURTIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 18, 1862.

A large amount of supplies, hospital stores clothing, horses and cattle left last night on Government transports for Gen. Curtis's army at Helena, Arkansas.

REBEL INVASION OF INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 18, 1862.

Indianapolis dispatches to the Executive Department say that Henderson Ky., and Newburg, Ind., have been taken by the Rebels. At the latter place one Unionist was killed and 250 sick soldiers taken prisoners. The Rebels also took 250 stand of arms.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 18, 1862.

The train has arrived from Lexington this evening. The railroad and telegraph have been repaired. Morgan's loss at Cynthiana greatly exceeded ours. Although most of Lieut.-Col. Landram's men were captured, he and thirty of his men have arrived at Lexington.

THE ELLSWORTH AVENGERS.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS 44TH REG'T N. Y. S. V., July 5, 1862.

GEN. F. J. PORTER—*General*: I take the liberty of conveying to you, in this unofficial manner, the unanimous desire of the officers and soldiers of the 44th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. as to the disposition of the stand of colors captured from the enemy in the severe battle of the 1st inst. It is their earnest desire, arising from a long-continued and profound respect for your character as an officer, and especially from the gallant manner in which you personally led up re-enforcements to our relief, under the severest fire of the enemy, turning the fortune of the day, and securing a signal victory to our arms, that you should accept these colors from their hands, if compatible with the rules and regulations of war. If not, they desire that the same may be presented by you to the Government of the United States, in the name of the 44th Pennsylvania and 44th New-York Volunteers. The facts in regard to the capture of this standard of colors are briefly as follows: The 44th New-York Volunteers, in charging, passed the 62d Regiment, on its right, and repulsed the enemy. In his flight he abandoned his colors, a few yards in front of the center of our regiment, and several officers and soldiers from our ranks eagerly rushed out to seize them, when a Sergeant from the 62d, fired to deeds of valor by words spoken to him by the General, sprang forward and, passing across the entire right wing of our regiment, outstripped all of his competitors in the race, seized the colors, tore them off, and placed them in the hands of Gen. Butterfield. Still this regiment desires that the officers and soldiers of the 62d, our companions and brothers in arms, may equally share the honor of capturing this standard with ourselves—since true valor but adds to its own luster when it recognizes it in, and shares its honors with, others. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. RICE,
Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 44th Regt. N. Y. S. V.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, HARRISON'S LANDING, July 7, 1862.

To Lieut.-Col. J. C. RICE.

COLONEL: I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, tendering me, in the name of the officers and men of the 44th New-York, a flag captured from the enemy. The honor designed is esteemed by me, and I thank you and them for the expression, as honorable to them as the bold and gallant spirit which won the flag on the field of battle. I saw and appreciated the gallantry of your noble band on that occasion, as on others, and if it were possible, it with other regiments became more endeared to me for the continued manifestation of devotion to their country. I beg you to present my thanks for the honor intended.

It is not in my power to accept such a gift. Such trophies belong to our Government, and with the history of the regiment constitute a part of the history of our country.

Your regiment, with the others in the division, is part of the history of this war, and all its acts tend to its honor. I shall send to the department at Washington the flag in your possession, and as you desire, the trophy of two regiments, which has brothers, have been united in one feeling, and actor on one cause, the preservation of the safety and honor of our country. Be sure that the pride which taken, by what regiments, &c., and if possible the regiment to which it belonged, and whatever can be ascertained of its history may be attached to the flag.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS BUTTERFIELD'S BRIGADE, MORELL'S DIVISION, HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., July 8, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL: In consideration of the bravery and heroic conduct upon three battle-fields—Hanover, Gaines's Mill, and Malvern—of Lieut.-Col. James C. Rice, 44th N. Y. Vols., I would most urgently recommend that the Commanding General designate him as Colonel of the 44th Regiment N. Y. Vols., vice the resignation of Stryker, and ask the Governor of New-York to confirm and approve the same.

I regret that it is not in my power to further acknowledge his gallantry.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

DAN. BUTTERFIELD, Brigadier General.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Senator Crittenden from Washington, ex-Governor Fairbanks of Vermont, the Hon. R. E. Fenton of New-York, the Hon. J. F. Simmons of Rhode Island, the Hon. C. Dudl of New-York, the Hon. E. G. Spaulding of New-York, the Hon. N. C. Newell of Massachusetts, the Hon. O. E. Olin of Troy, and Col. John on and servant from Virginia, are at the Astor House.

The Hon. Frank Blair and Gen. Bayard both left the Metropolitan Hotel on Thursday evening last.

The Hon. Chauncey Vibbard of Albany, Prof. Dwight Loomis and Lady of Connecticut, ex-Governor Anthony of Rhode Island, and Dr. T. A. Spencer, and Dr. Stevens of the Army of the Potomac, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Goldthwaite, the Boston billiard-player, is at the Irving House.

Col. Amory, Acting Brigadier-General, U. S. A.; Major R. M. Corwin, from Cincinnati, and C. F. Harris of Providence, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. C. B. Sedgwick of Syracuse, and Dr. B. Howard, U. S. A., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Lane of Ohio, and Prof. Austin Stickney of Hartford are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Charles Mackay from S. I., and W. A. Normand from Cuba, are at the New-York Hotel.

Lieuts. Connolly, Gerard, and Wheeler, U. S. A., and M. T. Saldana of Porto Rico, are at the La Farge House.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

The markets are much excited for staples on account of uncertainties in regard to the new excise and tariff, the provisions of which and details are mostly unknown here. All foreign brandies are advancing. Gin is $1 30@$1 50; Horn butter 20c.; Isthmus 20c.; crushed sugar 14@14½c.; national leaf tobacco $1; new wheat $1 50; cut candles 18@19c.; castile soap 20c.; whisky 45c.; pure spirits 50c.; Rio coffee 22½c.; drills and cordage 10c.

The steamer Pacific, from the northern coast, brings $65,000 in gold from Oregon, and $40,000 from British Columbia.

Arrived, ship Flying Eagle, Boston. Sailed, ship Belle of the Sea, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 17, 1862.

Arrived, bark Lucey Star, from New-York.

Markets—*Reported by Telegraph.*

OSWEGO, July 18.—FLOUR active, chiefly for shipment down the St. Lawrence; sales of 6,000 bbls. at $4 65 for extra State. WHEAT firm with a fair speculative inquiry; sales of 14,000 bush. Amber Michigan and Ohio; $1 14@$1 16, and last night 6,700 bush. Winter Red Indiana at $1 16. CORN unchanged; sales last night of 3,000 bush. Illinois at 64c., and 15,000 do. Illinois and Ohio at 64½c.—the supply here is light. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet: Flour 15c.; Wheat 9c.; Corn 7½c. to New-York. IMPORTS: 46,000 bush. Wheat, 9,400 bush. Corn. EXPORTS: 2,079 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bush. Wheat, 9,800 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, July 18.—FLOUR, 5@10c. better. WHEAT, 1c. higher; sales at 82@84½c. for No. 1. CORN, 1c. higher. OATS firm. RECEIPTS: 5,200 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bush. Wheat, 166,000 bush. Corn. SHIPMENTS: 4,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bush. Wheat, 500,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS firm. EXCHANGE unaltered. GOLD, 17½@18.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—FLOUR, 10c. better. WHEAT, 2c. higher. RECEIPTS: 1,900 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bush. Wheat. SHIPMENTS: 1,500 bbls. FLOUR, 129,000 bush. Wheat.

ALBANY, July 18.—FLOUR—active demand; sales of 3,700 bbls. WHEAT—sales of 2,000 bush. White Michigan at $1 33@$1 39, in car lots. OATS held at 47c. for State, here and to arrive; sales of 7,000 bush. heated at 45½c. CORN sells at 51@52c., principally 51@51½c.; 25,000 bush. sold. Receipts of grain light.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on the Symptoms of Consumption.

LETTER No. VIII.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I now come to speak of the *symptoms* which indicate that the lungs have become "affected"—that is to say that *tubercles* are deposited. It is no unusual thing to hear designated as "*a mere cold*," or "*a slight bronchial affection*," symptoms which should excite the greatest anxiety as indicating the commencement of *tubercular deposition*. When the physician prescribes anything by the stomach to allay such symptoms he only *masks* the danger and gives temporary relief, while the disease itself progresses in the lungs and becomes more *firmly seated*. Thousands are, in this way, misled by false opinions from step to step until the ravages made by the disease render deception no longer possible. Instead of the promised return to health the poor invalid finds all his symptoms steadily growing worse, and grows importunate for relief. He finds that the least exertion increases his *shortness of breath*, and that he is slowly, but surely, *losing flesh*. To quiet his fears he is now advised to "*visit the country*," to "*take a sea voyage*," or to "*go to a warm climate for a season*." If it be *Spring*, he is told he will get well so soon as he can enjoy the "*pure bracing air of the country*," and if it be *Winter*, that he must be patient and wait for the "*ensuing Spring*." But alas! for those who put faith in these delusive promises. Too many learn when too late that the "*country*" referred to lies beyond the grave, and that the "*Spring*" is a season which "cometh not until life's fitful fever is over!"

Permit me, then, by a simple narrative of the signs by which consumption may be known in its early stages, to warn them of their danger while there is yet *strength* enough in the system to throw off the disease, and under proper treatment to restore them to health. If the invalid waits for "*purulent expectoration*," "*hectic fever*," and "*night sweats*," he waits for the arrival of the *third* stage, and I need not tell him that when disease is *far advanced* cure is always difficult and the result uncertain. If, on the other hand, he is treated in the *early stage*, while the system is yet *strong*, and the lungs not *broken down*, we can look forward to his cure, under the treatment by inhalation, almost with certainty.

Cough and Expectoration.—One of the earliest signs of consumption is *Cough*. For a considerable time this is so slight as to be entirely overlooked by the patient, and may scarcely be noticed by his nearest relatives, it being in reality little more than an occasional *dry hack*. It is most commonly observed *in the morning*, on first getting out of bed, but it may also occur *during the day*—after *meals* and after *walking* or *conversing*. Some weeks or months later, varying with the progress of the disease, the morning cough is attended by the *expectoration* of a *clear fluid* like saliva, and generally *frothy*. After a time little points of *pale yellow* or *grayish yellow* matter make their appearance in the frothy mucus, and as the disease advances this increases, until it almost takes the place of the clear mucus. There is no uniformity in the amount expectorated in this disease. Occasionally the quantity is very small, even where there is extensive disease of the lungs; while, on the other hand, it may be profuse, steadily increasing from the commencement, until it reaches in the last stage *half a pint* or more in twenty-four hours. In many advanced cases the sputa looks like *little balls of cotton or wool*, and in others is of a *greenish yellow* color. Now, when a *dry, hacking cough* steals upon a person in apparent health, and without the occurrence of a *cold*, it should always excite apprehension, and lead to an immediate examination of the lungs. It may possibly prove unimportant, for *dry* cough does not always end in consumption; but it is suspicious, and no man who values health will disregard its warning. When consumption follows *chronic bronchitis*, the expectoration is, in the early stage, a *black colored, sticky mucus*, or phlegm, mixed with more or less of *frothy mucus*.

Shortness of breath is often one of the earliest symptoms of tubercular disease. It is first noticed by the patient on running quickly up a flight of stairs, or walking up a hill. In the early stage, this is very slight, for the amount of obstruction in the lungs is small; but it keeps pace with the progress of the disease. In some, it is less a shortness of breath than a sense of *tightness* and *oppression* in the chest on any active exertion. Many persons, when questioned in regard to this symptom, will draw a deep breath and forcibly strike the chest with the fist, remarking, "*there's nothing the matter there*." But unfortunately, this is no test of the strength of the lungs. Persons who have small lungs experience the sense of shortness of breath much more than those who have naturally large lungs, because the latter can tear with a loss of capacity. This term, *shortness of breath*, is used in the same sense as *hurried* or *rapid* breathing, or *want of air*, and is often indicated by *sighing*. All persons have their breathing hurried by exertion, but it is easy for the patient to distinguish between the amount of exertion he is now able to undergo and that he could endure when in perfect health. The number of respirations in health varies from 16 to 17 in the minute. When a person, supposed to be healthy, is found to breathe more frequently than this, when quiet and not aware that the number of his respirations are being counted, set it down as a sure sign that he has more or less *shortness of breath*. The blood requires for its purification, that we should take into the lungs a certain quantity of a air in a given period of time. The union between the *oxygen* of the air and the *carbon* of the blood is a chemical union and can only take place in definite proportion. That is to say, we require sufficient air to cause the removal of the carbonaceous impurity of the blood and, if, owing to obstructions in the lungs, we do not respire in from 15 to 17 respirations a minute the requisite quantity, we must make up the deficiency by breathing more often; and if we increase the number of breaths taken in a minute we necessarily *shorten* the length of *each breath*. This, then, is what is meant by *shortness of breath*.

Pulse. Each additional respiration, as a rule, increases the pulse about *five beats*. Hence, in consumption, the pulse keeps pace with the shortness of breath. If a person is found to take 20 respirations in a minute his pulse will be about 80 or 85. If the number of respirations be increased to 25 the pulse will range from 105 to 110. This is not invariably the case, but the exceptions are rare. In health the pulse should range from 60 to 68—the average being about 64 beats in the minute. If, therefore, you have a hacking cough and slight shortness of breath on exertion, accompanied by an increase in the frequency of the pulse of *ten* or *fifteen* beats per minute, you cannot doubt the existence of mischief in the lungs, and should instantly set about its removal.

To be continued in my next letter.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, No. 88 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.

Note.—Later in the series I shall consider at some length the influence of certain habits and callings of life in producing this disease, and will then answer the inquiry of my correspondent from Connecticut in regard to the effects of Tobacco on health and longevity, but to do so now would break the chain of connection which is intended to link together the several letters, and form a complete history of pulmonary disease. R. H.

Business Notices.

THE TAX BILL,

NOW READY, in a pamphlet of 32 pages, on fine white paper. Beside the bill, which is word for word in accordance with the original text, we append to it an Alphabetical Recapitulation of every article to be taxed by the law, and the amount of the tax to be levied thereon. This renders it as complete and convenient as it is possible to make it.

Price 6 cents, postpaid; $4 per 100 if sent by express; $5 per 100 if by mail. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House), opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A Pile Specific, and accompaniments are left here on sale. A female attendant.

PREVIOUS TO A VISIT TO NEWPORT, LONG BRANCH, OR WEST POINT, gentlemen all rush off to KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, and purchase one of his stylish "Richmond" HATS, the latest Summer novelty. The exquisite lightness and peculiar grace of this elegant fabric render it indispensable to men of taste and the admiration of the ladies, while the moderation in price is an additional attraction.

READER, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable GOLD PEN, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens. If you want it, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

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WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Sewing Machines with Important Improvements. Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

COFFIN—OAKLEY—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, by the Rev. A. A. Willits, Benjamin L. Coffin to Maggie R., daughter of the late Charles S. Oakley.

DENTON—SMITH—At Freeport, Long Island, on Monday, July 14, by the Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton of New-York, Mr. Henry Denton of New-York, to Miss Phebe Louisa Smith of Merrick.

OVERBAUGH—SCHULTZ—On Thursday, July 17, by the Rev. Dr. F. Mansfield, Charles E. Overbaugh of Poughkeepsie, to Miss Frances A. Schultz, second daughter of Robert Schultz, esq., of this city.

VANDERBILT—SNOW—On Wednesday, July 16, by the Rev. T. S. Drowne, Mr. Isaac C. Vanderbilt to Miss Mary L. Snow, both of this city.

WOOLSEY—MORGAN—On Wednesday, July 16, at Marlborough, by the Rev. J. W. Smith, Mr. John E. Woolsey of Milton, to Miss Melissa Morgan of Marlborough.

WHALEN—BOURDETTE—On Wednesday, July 16, at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. J. A. Schmoller, Jas. A. Whalen to Hallie S., daughter of the late Daniel S. Bourdette, all of Brooklyn.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

DIED.

BARNES—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday morning, July 18, William E. Barnes, in the 53d year of his age.
His funeral will take place from St. Paul's M. E. Church, South Sixth street, Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

CHADSEY—In this city, on Wednesday, July 16, George W. Chadsey, aged 50 years.
Albany papers please copy.

CARROLL—In this city, on Wednesday, July 16, Aloys Perry, only child of John Perry and Anna M. Carroll, aged 8 months and 3 days.

DUER—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, July 17, Hannah Marie, widow of the late William Alexander Duer, in the 69th year of her age.
Her funeral will take place from the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.

FENNO—In Boston, on Tuesday, July 15, Elizabeth Henrietta Upton, widow of George Fenno, esq.

FITZPATRICK—In this city, on Thursday, July 17, Richard, the beloved son of Richard and Matilda Fitzpatrick, aged 3 years and 3 months.

GRABAU—In this city, on Wednesday, July 16, John R., son of Mr. Henry Grabau, aged 1 year, 1 month and 3 days.

JACKSON—At Rockaway, N. J., on Thursday morning, July 17, Freeman Winslow, son of William Jackson of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Funeral at Rockaway, N. J., on Saturday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHNSON—In Washington, on Sunday, July 13, Mary, daughter of Louis E. and Margaret Johnson, aged 4 months.

KOOPER—In this city, on Thursday, July 17, Caroline, daughter of Henry and Caroline Kooper, aged 1 year, 3 months and 1 days.

MILLER—On Thursday, July 17, Philip, only son of John and Sarah G. Miller, aged 1 year, 10 months and 11 days.
Boston papers please copy.

MULLINS—In this city, on Thursday, July 17, the beloved daughter of Dennis and Elizabeth Mullins, aged 2 years, 6 months and 9 days.

McNIGHT—At Edinburgh, Scotland, on Wednesday, June 18, Mr. John McIntyre, farrymaster, a native of Gourock, Scotland, formerly of New-York.

O'ROURKE—In this city, on Thursday, July 17, Sarah Maria, daughter of John and Margaret O'Rourke, aged 3 years and 10 months.

OXLEY—At Fort Pulaski, Ga., on Sunday, June 8, James G. Oxley, Company I, 48th Regiment New-York Volunteers.
Sidbury, England, papers please copy.

FOLHAMUS—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 18, Lizzie M., wife of J. A. Folhamus.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from No. 187 Carlton avenue, near Fulton avenue, without further invitation.

PARKES—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, Jos. Parkes, in the 71st year of his age.

RUSSELL—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, Lizzie Bellows, only daughter of Alexander W. and Mary Jane Russell, aged 1 year, 9 months and 24 days.

SEABURY—On Friday morning, July 18, at 11 o'clock, Helena Seabury, youngest child of Jacob Seabury, deceased, and Eliza M. Seabury, aged 4 years and 9 months.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the family residence, corner of Meeker avenue and Smith street, Bushwick, Long Island, to-day (Saturday), 20th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.

SILVER—On Friday morning, July 18, of consumption, Honora, wife of James Silver, in the 57th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Grove Hill, Morrisania, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.

SARLES—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, very suddenly, John Smedley, infant son of Jno. W. and Mary E. Sarles, aged 7 months and 10 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from their residence, No. 216 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock p. m.

STOTT—On Wednesday, July 16, at Stockport, near Hudson, N. Y., Julia, wife of Jonathan Stott, esq., aged 79 years.

SCOTT—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, Ellen, eldest daughter of the late William and Margaret Scott, in the 27th year of her age.

WINTJEN—In this city, on Thursday, July 17, Clara Wintjen, aged 41 years.

Special Notices.

Sixteenth Ward.—The citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, of all parties in favor of upholding the Constitution and crushing treason, are earnestly invited to meet at the Court House, southwest corner Hester and Baxter, on SATURDAY, July 19, at 8 p. m., to take measures for immediately enlisting a Regiment of Volunteers in the VIth Congressional District, under the recent call of the President.

ROBERT BARKLEY, Chairman.
WASHINGTON SMITH,
R. O'CORNAN,
D. R. JAQUES,
On behalf of Military Committee, VIth Dist.

Major Winthrop's New Novel.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
Will publish THIS DAY,
EDWIN BROTHERTOFT.
By THEODORE WINTHROP,
Late Major in the United States Army, and Author of "Cecil Dreeme," "John Brent," &c.
One volume, 16mo., uniform with "Cecil Dreeme" and "John Brent." Price $1.

EDWIN BROTHERTOFT is the last of that remarkable series of Novels which the lamented Theodore Winthrop left behind him. The two Novels already published have taken a permanent place in the literature of our country.

From The Boston Evening Transcript.

THEODORE WINTHROP'S NEW ROMANCE.—"Edwin Brothertoft" is the title of the third and last novel by the famous young hero who fell fighting for his country last year. "Cecil Dreeme" and "John Brent" have stamped his reputation as a writer of remarkable power, and this new story will amply sustain the rank those two works claim for him among authors. Winthrop himself, we understand, esteemed this his most finished work, and was accustomed to say to his friends it seemed to him more like what a romance should be than his other two stories. The period chosen is the Revolutionary War, and we have glimpses of Washington and "Old Put," as well as of other celebrities. Major Skerrett, the real hero of the story, is one of those pure, brave, manly, and executive characters that Winthrop delighted to draw. The representation generally has, in point of style, that pith and point which delight us in the novels of Charles Reade.

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These Books are for sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, for $1 each by the Publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer KANGAROO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 19th day of July, at 10½ o'clock a. m., and at the up-town Stations as follows, viz: Stations "A" and "B," 9:45 a. m.; Stations "C" and "D," 9:20 a. m.; Station "E," 8:00 a. m.; Stations "F" and "G," 9 o'clock a. m.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

"That's Cool"!!!

Was the exclamation of the indignant Brown, at the Astor dinner table, as Ichabod Grines helped himself to Brown's "private wine." That's cool.

"Yes," said Ichabod, "'tis so. I 'spect there's ice in it."

The very remark that the people make, as they partake of the contents of my

SPLENDID DOUBLE PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
for sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by

LUCIUS HART.

S-T-1860-X.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones" they all sink in the balance as against Heaven's great boon, HEALTH, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. The language of nature attests that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of flowers and landscapes, the joys of companionship, the richness of literature, or the honors of station and renown, must preserve their health. And yet how little is it valued, and how carelessly preserved. The stomach is the receptacle of all nourishment, and the fountain from which all parts of the body derive their sustenance. When foul, injurious food enters the stomach, acute sympathy disorganizes all other organs, and disease, more or less painful, must follow. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers, and arise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid, unrefreshed, feverish, low-spirited, weak, and incapacitated to perform any mental or physical duty, and dream not this is the beginning of that horrid disease,

DYSPEPSIA,

which assumes a thousand shapes, and points toward a miserable life and premature decay! There can be no medical remedy that will turn lead into food, or poisoned drinks into nourishment; but medical science can assist nature, supply exhausted fluids, and to a great extent, correct the effects of disease, when the habits are abandoned.

The medical faculty has exhausted its research for generations in creating appetizers and overcoming stomachic derangements. Certain ingredients were well established as possessing beneficial qualities; among these were

CALISAYA BARK AND ST. CROIX RUM.

But still components were wanting, and regularity could not be obtained. An invalid physician, sojourning in the tropical Island of St. Croix, observed the habits of the natives, and gathered from them the receipt for the final accomplishment of this most important end. Its component parts largely incorporated in the vegetable diet of that island, produced the effect without a proper knowledge of the cause. The article was first made and used as a private medicine. Its effects were so salutary that it is now being produced and consumed in immense quantities under the name of

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,
OR
OLD HOMESTE