golden Utopias of more amiable dreamers; and that the human nature which under its nobler aspects they have cast such foul scorn upon, cannot be so draggled and smothered in the mire of a selfish and cruel expediency, as to quench its Promethean flame forever! It would be impossible to predicate perpetuity of even the most equitable laws, if no one were permitted to criticize them—it is still less possible to do so of statutes essentially unjust, pitiless and savage. And yet we say that in his warfare with the press Mr. Davis is logically right, as the Devil would be, should some saint preach Christianity to his subjects, in expelling that saint from his torrid dominions. We must not blame Mr. Davis for even a bad consistency. Freedom!—he considers it a snare; liberty!—he believes it a delusion; justice!—it is what he has every reason to fear the most; truth!—why, his "republic" is founded upon lies; equality! it is Satan's own device to mislead the children of men; newspapers!—they are merely pestilential gazettes of insubordination; editors!—they are only mischief-makers and disturbers of the peace of society. Should the "Confederacy" become permanent, poor white men would soon find their place, and it would prove to be only a little higher than that of the negro. Mr. Davis with his rigid sequiturs would make short work of all the gentry of the quill. We trust, meanwhile, that they will profit by the lesson which he is already giving them, and revise their political philosophy.

The vote for Col. John H. Ketcham, Union, for Congress, in the XIIth New-York District, is highly flattering to him. In Dutchess County he runs 449 ahead of Lincoln, while his opponent (Homer A. Nelson) is 67 behind McClellan in Columbia County. Col. Ketcham's majority is nearly 700, against less than 200 for Lincoln; Nelson's majority two years ago was 1,200.

Union men will be glad to learn that the Hon. James M. Ashley, of the Xth District of Ohio, is reflected by a handsome majority. The Coppers have persistently ciphered him out, but the soldiers cipher him in by over 800.

Rutland County, Vt., gives Lincoln 4,779 and McClellan 1,241; Union gain from September, 1,110; Democratic gain, 121. The Union majority is 848 more than it was in 1860.

CONNECTICUT.

Presidential Vote Complete.

Counties.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Hartford	8,688	6,679
New-Haven	6,617	5,58[illegible]
New-London	5,572	4,[illegible]
Fairfield	7,[illegible]	7,046
Windham	2,536	2,[illegible]
Litchfield	4,793	4,164
Tolland	2,318	2,035
Middlesex	3,189	3,179
Total	43,935	41,[illegible]

Lincoln's majority, 2,427.

OHIO.

Ashley's Election to Congress.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Monday, Nov. 14, 1864.

Ashley, who was defeated in the Xth District by 870 on the home vote, is elected by over 800 on the soldiers' vote. The soldiers also gave Bingham a handsome majority. Delano's official majority is 256; this gives Ohio seventeen Union Congressmen certain.

The Grand Result in Illinois.

From the Chicago Journal, Nov. 14.

Below we give the returns, official, reported and estimated from every county in the State. There are seven Democratic counties to hear from, which are estimated in the table at the vote of 1862. The official figures will not reach those we have allowed in these estimates.

It will be seen that the party of the Union have swept the prairies by a majority of over 20,000, elected a decisive majority in both branches of the Legislature, and gained six members of Congress:

UNION. Counties.	MAJORITIES.	DEMOCRATIC. Counties.	
Boone	1250	Adams	1000
Bond	461	Alexander	144
Bureau	15[illegible]	Brown	603
Carroll	1600	Johnson	est 200
Champaign	1600	Cass	300
Coles	500	Christian	561
Cook	4500	Clark	1100
DeKalb	2150	Clay	150
De Witt	200	Clinton	62
Douglass	226	Crawford	300
Du Page	1042	Cumberland	150
Edwards	300	Bureau	150
Grundy	705	Effingham	618
Henderson	333	Fayette	735
Henry	907	Franklin	550
Iroquois	900	Fulton	750
Jo. Daviess	801	Ford	32
Johnson	280	Gallatin	50
Kane	2800	Green	1500
Kankakee	135	Hamilton	303
Kendall	1200	Hancock	300
Knox	2300	Hardin	10
Lake	1532	Jackson	400
LaSalle	700	Jasper	425
Lee	1200	Jefferson	840
Livingston	650	Jersey	250
Logan	350	Lawrence	681
Macon	500	Mason	70
Massac	40	Madison	150
McLean	1450	Macoupin	700
McHenry	1700	Marion	250
Marshall	150	Menard	216
Mercer	600	Monroe	900
Ogle	2200	McDonough	8
Perry	435	Morgan	52
Piatt	183	Montgomery	686
Pope	800	Moultrie	400
Pulaski	70	Perry	193
Putnam	283	Pike	600
Rock Island	563	Randolph	431
Stark	561	Richland	98
Stephenson	670	Sangamon	364
St. Clair	1100	Saline	est 1200
Vermilion	916	Schuyler	600
Warren	506	Scott	35
Washington	100	Shelby	1132
Whiteside	1876	Tazewell	250
Will	550	Union	450
Winnebago	2257	Wabash	154
Williamson	40	Wayne	1025
		White	est 700
Total	53,949	Woodford	440
Union majority	29,555	Total	24,394

ALBANY THIS WINTER.

More Big Things on the Carpet—High Praise Given to Deserving Officers—Their Terms to be Prolonged.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your catalogue of "Big Things" to be put through at Albany this winter, given in your paper of this morning, I observe that you do not refer to two of the very "biggest things" which are intended for production at the earliest possible day on the managerial programme. One is the prolongation for four years of the term of Comptroller Brennan by legislative enactment—Mr. Brennan's present term expiring on the 31st day of December, 1866. And the other "biggest thing" is like unto this, to wit, the prolongation for five years of the term of our excellent Corporation Counsel, who would otherwise meet his official death, in the natural course of events, on the last day of December, 1865.

This double prolongation of Mr. Brennan for four years, and Mr. Dorelin for five years, will equalize their periods of official existence, so that we shall have the gratification of knowing, in regard to these two most worthy officers, that "having been lovely in their lives, in their deaths they shall not be divided." We are already indebted to a former Legislature for the prolongation of the perfectly invaluable public services of Street Commissioner Chas. G. Cornell, Deputy Street Commissioner Wm. M. Tweed, City Inspector P. I. A. Boole, and Chamberlain Daniel Devlin. All these officers are alleged to be Democrats—this fact in itself proving conclusively the noble and non-partisan character of the Republican Assembly and Senate by whose edict their terms were prolonged.

I tell you, sir, it is in little facts like these that I find my reconcilement to our poor and imperfect human nature—disproving, as they do, the doctrine of "original sin," and showing that it only requires a seat in the State Legislature to bring out, in mellowed effulgency and luster, all the brightest and purest qualities of which the heart is capable! Had it not been for our "Conscript Fathers," as you call them, at Albany, (and there are many who wish they were *all* conscripted and couldn't find substitutes,)—but had it not been for them, I say, our city might be to-day without a Boole, a Brennan, a Dorelin, a Cornell, a Tweed, or Daniel Devlin to manage and look after our social, municipal, pecuniary and political interests. This possible catastrophe is almost too sad for contemplation.

Hoping with all my heart that our next Legislature will be accessible to "reason" (in the usual form of "reasons" at Albany), and that it will grant the prayer of all good citizens by continuing in the care of our City finds that great financial authority, Controller Brennan, who proves that he knows how to make the city grow rich by growing rich himself; and that our State Fathers will gallantly vote us for five years more against being deprived of the perfectly and literally invaluable services of Mr. John K. Dorelin, as the guardian of our legal rights—I beg you to believe me, to remain with the highest proper appreciation for all the distinguished functionaries whose names beyond the surface of this otherwise dull letter with a brazen and glassy refulgency all their own—Your very obedient and very humbly grateful servant and admirer, SAMUEL D. P. HILL.

No. 236 Greene, cor. Bleecker-st., Nov. 14, 1864.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Post-Mortem Examination of the Remains—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner Norris concluded an investigation yesterday into the circumstances of the finding of the mutilated remains of a human being which was picked up piecemeal along the shores of the East River and Bay some weeks since. The trunk or body was found on the morning of the 3d of October at the foot of Little-st., and other portions subsequently. All but the arms and shoulders were recovered. Every effort has since been made to obtain a clue as to the identity of the man, or the perpetrators of the deed, but without avail.

A number of witnesses were examined on the inquest, but nothing whatever was elicited beyond that which is already know from the accounts published heretofore.

The following testimony of Dr. S. Fleet Spier gives full details of the result of the post mortem examination as made by himself:

I am a practising physician and surgeon of this city; I have examined the sections of the human body, now at the City Dead-House, consisting of a head, trunk, pelvis and lower extremities; these parts carefully examined, measured and compared with one another, prove to be parts of the same body; I found the head severed from the trunk at the third cervical vertebra; the trunk from which the arms had been cut off just below the shoulder joint, was severed from the pelvis at the third lumbar vertebra, the section passing above the umbilicus and through the last floating rib; the thighs were cut off from the pelvis at about three inches below the hip-joint, and the legs were divided at about two and a half inches below the knee; these cuts were made with sharp instruments, and were neatly done; this was also the case in the sawing of the bones; the saw used was probably one adapted to the cutting of bones; the aggregate measurement of the sections gave five feet five inches as the hight of the man; the body and limbs were well formed and muscular; he was apparently about 30 or 35 years of age; on examination of the head I found two gunshot wounds, one in the head in the right temporal region, the other in the face a little below the right eye over the malar bone; the integument around these wounds was filled with grains of powder blown in by the explosion. The wound in the face was elliptical, and in this respect different from the usual shape of gunshot wounds; this circumstance gave rise to the supposition that this wound might have been produced by a sharp pointed instrument. In order to determine the true cause of these injuries and their relation to the character of death—whether they were made after death, as was suggested by some persons, or before death, and whether they were the direct cause of death, I opened the head and made a thorough dissection of it. In the midst of the disorganized cerebral substance I found the ball which made the wound on the temple; it was a conical ball of nearly three-fourths of an inch in length and three-eighths of an inch in diameter, flattened and compressed a little by its passage through the bones; it was either a large pistol ball or a rifle-ball—probably the latter; this ball entered the head at the junction of the parietal sphenoid and frontal bones—a point made strong by a ridge of bone in the inside of the skull; the force of the ball was spent against this, so that it only reached the middle of the brain. On account of the decomposition and disintegration of the brain, it was impossible to state positively whether this ball alone received before or after death, the second wound was now examined and the course of the ball traced, it struck first on the malar bone, passed through it, through the antrum highmorianum, through the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, through the roof of the mouth and into the back part of the nasal portion of the ball, which was knocked off by striking the bone, was found lying loosely in the throat; the rest of the ball had either passed down the œsophagus or lodged in the mouth and escaped previous to this investigation. From the blood stains and ecchymoses surrounding the track of this ball, also upon the mucous membrane and about the interior of the nose, as well as about the fractured portions of the sphenoid and ethmoid bones, I consider this wound to have been made before death, for after death the hemorrhage necessary to produce these stains and ecchymoses could not have occurred in this part. Had the examination of the head been made before decomposition was so far advanced the first mentioned wound, that in the temple, would probably have given the same proofs; there were no stabs or wounds except those mentioned. I therefore believe that the injuries to the brain and head produced by these wounds were the cause of death.

After the examination of some witnesses as to the date of picking up the remains, the manner in which they were tied, the material used, &c., the case was closed, and Coroner Norris addressed the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Not in the history of crime, so far as my recollection serves me, has so shocking a murder been committed and remained so long a mystery. I did not intend to do more now than pass through the legal form of an inquest. Everything that could be said has already been given to the public, and no doubt you are all familiar by this time with the terrible history of the case. My heart sickens at the very contemplation of its atrocity. It is difficult even to form a theory of the cause of killing. The man might have been assassinated under so many different circumstances that no theory can be formed that cannot be met the next moment with an objection. That he is a stranger in this part of the country there can be but little doubt. Thousands have called to see if they could identify him—letters by the dozen have been received from persons having missing friends from all parts of the country with full descriptions; but none have yet identified the victim. Photographs have been sent everywhere, for hundreds of miles—his description fully written out in every particular, still no identification. You have heard the testimony of the surgeon who made the examination. He states that he found a pistol or rifle ball in the brain, and a portion of another in the throat—the missing half must have passed out of the mouth—very likely while the criminals were engaged in dividing the body, or perhaps after the head was consigned to the water. That such a crime could be consummated in the midst of a populous city without exciting notice is too terrible to contemplate, and is enough to make one shudder at the jeopardy we are constantly in. It was my intention to lay before you all that has been done by the detective force of both cities, but I am requested for good reasons, by Superintendent Kennedy not to do so, as it might interfere with plans which have been laid for the continuance of the search. It is sufficient to say that nothing that could be done up to the present time has been left undone to bring to light the fiends who could be guilty of this fearful crime. This case has caused me many uneasy hours. There was no place to commence at. There was no data upon which to form a theory sufficiently feasible to give hopes of success; and after six weeks of intense anxiety I am compelled to let the case go to you without being able to point to the criminals. I will have the body interred, but the face, which is in a fair state of preservation, I will keep, in the hope that some one may yet come forward and say, "I knew him."

The jury then retired and agreed upon the following verdict:

That said unknown man came to his death by a gunshot wound in the brain, on or about the 2d or 3d of October, 1864. We are unable to say at whose hands the decease received his wounds. It is very probable that more than one person is cognizant of the terrible affair, and we recommend the authorities to increase the reward already offered for the detection of the criminals. The jury would also add that they consider the public largely indebted to Coroner Norris for his unremitting and ceaseless exertions in this case, and trust he will continue them until successful.

The Health Convention.

Yesterday morning, the Health Convention opened its proceedings at Hope Chapel, this being the fourth session of the World's Health Association. The morning was devoted to the organization of the Convention, with Prof. R. T. Trall in the chair; and addresses were delivered by the Professor, and by Mrs. Harmond, of Illinois.

A lecture by Prof. S. R. Wells, of the firm of Fowler & Wells, was in the order of the evening exercises, and a very fair audience were in attendance to hear him. After a few introductory remarks by the President, upon the objects of the Convention, and some excellent music, both vocal and instrumental, by Prof. Jas. G. Clark, the lecturer,

Prof. WELLS was introduced, and mentioned, prefatorily, the gradual but increasing growth of the hydropathic treatment. "A sound mind and a sound body," said he, is the true motto. It is impossible to have a sound mind and unsound body, and the idea that some people entertain, as Hannah More is reported to have done, that we are in a better spiritual condition when somewhat broken down by disease, is necessarily fallacious. The speaker was of the opinion that a sound mind and a sound body would enable the former to operate with greater vigor and freedom than under other circumstances. Inasmuch as mind is superior to matter, he claimed that phrenology gives shape to the physical organization. The mother is mind for the unborn child; she is also mind for the child for a series of years; and, as is the mind of the mother, so will be the mind of the child. As she is timid and anxious, or glad and encouraging, she will affect the child accordingly. The mind is formed before; and the body is formed by the mind. The brain is also formed by the mind. Thus, when we employ our faculties in any particular exercise, as that of music, or theology, we become expert, and the faculties most employed are developed by the exercise in which they are disciplined. It does not follow that, because a person is born with certain bumps, those bumps, or mental inclinations must control his future life. A man is a thief because he encourages this spirit. He yields to the evil inclination, and perverts his faculties. Original sin is the wrong use of the faculties. We are not responsible, therefore, except as to where and how we are born &c. We are at liberty to exercise our faculties as we please, and are accountable only for the right use of those we possess. It is possible for those who are fairly organized to better their condition as they proceed through life. The effects of the mind on the body are perfectly established, as is evidenced by the frequent instances on record of the power exerted by the imagination, sometimes to the extent of causing death. The lecturer said that the best way to acquire a perfect control over ourselves was through an abiding faith in Providence, and then discussed the effects exerted upon the mental and physical man by his occupation or vocation, and thought that if the Southern people had never drank whisky or used tobacco, there never would have been a Rebellion. He did not know whether we would be required to subjugate or exterminate our Southern friends, but was inclined to think that it would not be the latter, inasmuch as they would be likely soon to exterminate themselves. Their spirit was that of pride, and, when their spirit should be broken by subjugation, they would pass away in body. The Professor illustrated his discourse as he proceeded, and concluded, by still further developing his doctrine of the influence of the mind over the body, in the preservation of health. In what he said there was little that was new to those who are familiar with the Phrenological tenets; but many, if not most, of these do not grow less interesting by repetition.

The Professor was listened to with marked attention throughout, and, after another song from Prof. Clark, the audience withdrew. The Convention continues its exercises this morning and evening at the same place.

[Advertisement.]

DR. W. H. GREGG.—*Dear Sir:* I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the PROSTATE GLAND and RETENTION OF URINE, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used COMSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live, and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay FIFTY DOLLARS a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any disease of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSK,
Sergeant IXth Ward Police.

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[Advertisement.]

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MARRIED.

KING—APPLETON—On Monday, Nov. 14, at St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, by the Rev. John Ferris Appleton, Wm. King to Alice L., daughter of Jas. W. Appleton, both of the above place.
Rochester and Buffalo papers please copy.

POST—ANTHONY—On Monday, Nov. 14, by the Rev. J. Cotton Smith, William Post, jr., to Rose De Wolf, daughter of Charles I. Anthony, esq.

SHARPE—COOKE—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, at Trinity Chapel, in this city, by the Rev. George Waters, Rector of St. John's Church, Kingston, N. Y., Col. Jacob Sharpe to Miss Julia, daughter of Gen. P. St. George Cooke, U. S. A.

WALDEN—SPOFFORD—At Trinity Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, Charles C. Walden to Mary Minns, daughter of the late Charles N. Spofford.

DIED.

FANNING—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 14, Thomas Colt, only child of Andrew M. and Mary A. Fanning, aged 1 year, 1 month and 2 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 2 p. m., from the house of his grandfather, Mr. T. C. Fanning, No. 87 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BENNET—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 15, of gastric fever, Lawrence S., son of David S. B. and Catherine A. Bennet, aged 8 years and 20 days.
Funeral on Thursday (to-morrow), at 2 o'clock p. m., from the residence of his parents, in Putnam ave., near Bedford-ave.

BULLEE—In Kent County, on Sunday, Nov. 13, Margaret B., wife of Ashael Fuller, aged 25 years.

JOHNSTON—On Monday evening, Nov. 14, James Johnston, in the 85th year of his age.
His friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 211 Stanton-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

McCORMICK—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 14, after a short illness, Emily, eldest daughter of J. B. and Emeline McCormick.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 139 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

McFARLAN—At Nyack, on Thursday, Nov. 3, in the 65th year of her age, Ann McFarlan, sister of Cynthia Hendes.
California papers please copy.

NEWTON—In Cambridge, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the residence of his son-in-law John M. Stevenson, the Rev. Ephraim H. Newton, D. D., aged 77 years.

PEABODY—At Walton, Delaware County, on Sunday, Nov. 13, at the residence of her father, T. B. St. John, Mrs. Mary Peabody, in the 46th year of her age.

STEVENS—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 15, Fanny Graham, youngest child of Samuel and Thomas E. Stevens, aged 1 year, 10 months and 6 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, corner of Montgomery and Fairview aves., Bergen, New Jersey.

WARING—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, at the residence of his son-in-law, Judge McCunn, No. 132 West Twenty-first-st., James Waring, aged 79 years.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's papers.

WALTON—On Monday, Nov. 14, at 1 a. m., William E. S. Walton, aged 27 years.
His friends and those of his father, William H. Walton are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 11 a. m., from No. 226 West Thirty-second-st.

Special Notices.

Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, will lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock, on "HOW TO RID THE WORLD OF INTEMPERANCE." Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Scomer & Webb's, No. 309 Broadway; at No. 15 Clinton-st., and at the door.

Fifteenth Ward Union Association. A Special Meeting of this Association will be held at Headquarters, No. 48 Fourth-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Propositions for membership will be received.
ABRAHAM LIGHT, President.
T. E. STEWART, Secretary.

Citizens' Association Fifth Aldermanic District.—For Alderman, WM. F. BENSEL; W. WADDAY, Chairman Nominating Committee; WM. A. POND, Secretary; JAS. BROWN, President 13th Ward Citizens' Association; WM. TUCKER, President 8th Ward Citizens' Association; NELSON J. WATERBURY, President 9th Ward Citizens' Association.

Remember Our Brave Soldiers and Sailors.—The Union Association of the Thirteenth Assembly District announces to the residents of the upper part of the city, that they have made arrangements for receiving contributions in aid of the proposed Thanksgiving Dinner for our soldiers and sailors. The Hall of the Association, cor. Broadway and Forty-seventh-st., will be open on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., and until 12 o'clock m. on SATURDAY, where donations of Cooked Poultry, Meats, Pies, &c., will be received. Contributions in Money may be left with either of the following Committee, at their residences, or before FRIDAY, the 18th inst. They will also be in attendance at the Hall on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Articles left as above will be forwarded to the Committee at Gerity's Building, at the expense of the Association.
F. P. CORWIN, No. 110 West Sixty-second-st.
JOHN C. BRADFORD, No. 126 West 38th-st.
JOHN GRAY, No. 211 West Twenty-first-st.
E. C. MOORE, No. 32 West 64th-st.
JAS. CUSHING, jr., No. 146 West 46th-st.
GEO. F. BRADFORD, President.
HIRAM W. BARNEY, Secretary.

Sanitary Convention.
The WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF, Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, will hold a Meeting of Delegates from the Northern and Western States of New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and parts of Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Jersey, and Canada, at the Hall of the Cooper Union, on WEDNESDAY, November 16, at 7½ p. m.
Prof. HITCHCOCK will preside, and addresses will be made by Dr. ADAMS, Dr. BELLOWS, Mr. F. N. KNAPP, and other gentlemen.
All persons interested in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers are invited to be present.
ELLEN COLLINS, CAROLINE LANE,
LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER, CATHERINE NASH,
ANGELINA FOST,
Committee on Invitation.

The Women's Central Association of Relief, Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, will hold a meeting of Delegates from the Soldiers' Aid Societies of New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and parts of Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Jersey, and Canada, at the Hall of the Cooper Union, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 7½ p. m.
Prof. HITCHCOCK will preside, and addresses will be made by Dr. ADAMS, Dr. BELLOWS, Mr. F. N. KNAPP, and other gentlemen.
All persons interested in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers are invited to be present.
ELLEN COLLINS, CAROLINE LANE,
LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER, CATHERINE NASH,
ANGELINA FOST,
Committee of Invitation.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, THIRD, FOURTH, SIXTH AND EIGHTH WARDS.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 63 FRANKLIN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

Internal Revenue.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress of July 4, 1864, and the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury issued in accordance therewith, the list of assessments for the special duty of five per centum upon the gross profits or income, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1863, of all persons residing in this district, is now completed, and that the said list will remain open to the inspection of all persons who may apply to inspect the same, for the space of ten days from the date hereof, at my office, No. 63 Franklin-st., in the city of New-York, and further, that immediately after the expiration of the ten days so specified, to wit, on the 27th day of November, 1864—and not less than five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to the correctness or excessive valuations or enumerations contained in said list. All appeals must be in writing, and must state the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Fourth District, N. Y.

Internal Revenue.
NINTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 249 FOURTH AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Joint Resolution of Congress of July 4th, 1864, and the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued in accordance therewith, the list of assessments for the special duty of five per centum upon the gross profits or income, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1863, of all persons residing in this district, is now completed, and that the said list will remain open to the inspection of all persons who may apply to inspect the same, for the space of ten days from the date hereof, at my office above designated. And further, that immediately after the expiration of ten days (excluding Sundays) from the date hereof, to wit, on the 26th day of November, 1864, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations contained in said list. All appeals must be in writing, and must state the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
Assessor 9th District New-York.

Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, Sunburn, Etc.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 303, 397, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner Seventeenth-st. and Fourth-ave. Sold by druggists.

Seamless Saddle-Cloths,
SHAPED TO THE BACK OF THE HORSE.
Tested and adopted by the United States Government.
AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.
Sent free by mail or express on receipt of price, $7.
NICHOLS & TOMPKINS,
Newark, New-Jersey.

Dr. S. Cleeson Pratt,
Oculist and Aurist, Lecturer on Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense, Author of the Medical Specialist, Medical Hydrokonia, &c.
PROFESSIONAL ROOMS,
No. 720 BROADWAY, New-York, opposite "Grace Church."
RECEPTION HOURS FROM 10 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
Nasal Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Catarrh of the Throat, Bronchial Catarrh and Catarrh of the Lungs.

So little understood are the causes and consequences of Catarrh and its complications, that we cannot be too explicit in giving its true character and tendency. Above the bony arch which forms the roof of the mouth, there are numerous little windings, passages and cavities channeled into the bones of the face, and known as the *frontal sinuses*, the *maxillary*, *ethmoid* and *sphenoid cells*, all of which communicate with the throat and nasal passages, many of them through channels not larger than a knitting-needle.

PATHOLOGY.

Now, all these parts are covered with the same mucous membrane which lines the nose, mouth, throat, and extends through the entire structure of the lungs. Inflammation of the membrane covering the nostrils and facial sinuses, is Nasal Catarrh; when located within the eustachian tube which communicates with the internal ear, from the upper and back part of the throat, it constitutes Catarrhal Deafness; when confined to the larynx and entrance to the lungs, it is Catarrh of the Throat; a little farther advanced and we have Bronchial Catarrh; still another step, and we have that Catarrhal Condition of the Lungs, which is the prelude to Consumption, and the last step amenable to medical treatment.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES.

Who among the living does not know that Pulmonary Consumption is the one prevailing disease in this climate, with which the youth and middle-aged die! And yet how seldom it is that the Lungs receive the primary shock. It is first "*A Cold in the Head*," which resolves into Nasal Catarrh, from which the sufferer feels no alarm, until step by step it reaches the Lungs, and then *when too late* awakes to consciousness of the real danger, and dies a victim to *self-neglect*. Since, then, Throat and Lung diseases are for the most part but the sequence of Nasal Catarrh, and the usual treatment of that disease a failure, what is the *rational* treatment, and wherein different from the method commonly practised? are the questions of vital importance alike to patient and practitioner.

SPECIAL CLAIMS.

As we have seen, the beginning of Catarrh is in the *facial sinuses*, above the palatine arch, and therefore not accessible to local treatment with powders and solutions. It is only with medicine *Evaporized* that we can possibly reach disease confined to the air cavities of the face and the internal ear (through the Eustachian tube.) Without the least pain or possibility of injury, by what we are pleased to term *Medical Hydrokonia*, the vapor of appropriate remedies is gently diffused over the entire extent of the diseased membrane covering the nasal fossa, Eustachian tubes and the numerous little air-cells communicating with the nasal passages from above. Remedies thus employed are rendered *Expectorant*, *Astringent*, *Alterative*, *Tonic* or *Anodyne*, and used warm or cold, as the extent of the disease and nature of the case may require. In a word, *Medical Hydrokonia*, coupled with appropriate treatment for the general system, comprises the only method yet discovered for the *rational* treatment and *radical* cure of Catarrh and its complications.

THE HYDROKONION,

or apparatus employed by us in the treatment of Catarrhal Disease, with Directions, Medicines, &c., are sent by *Express* to any address, upon receipt of a carefully written statement of the case requiring treatment. Names of persons and places must be plainly written, and all letters of inquiry to receive situation must contain *