

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loins, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz., the Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissue or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and connect with the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.—The Upper, the Lower the Neck, and the Muscles. The upper capsule, the lower remains. Many have a desire to urinate with out the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the joints is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel causes from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain. It becomes earthy and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY.

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and heats different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Heimbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidney, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but in mass, either of dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Fyvie in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857.

H. T. HEIMBOLD, Druggist.—Dear Sir—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief. Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of Buchu, cubeb, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and with this advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR SEVEN MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT BEEN ANY MORE TAKEN MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, it does not seem to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen: Hon. WILLIAM BLOOMER, ex-Governor Penna. Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia. Hon. J. C. F. JOY, Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. R. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. R. H. JOY, ex-Governor Penna. Hon. J. L. LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. R. C. GRUBB, Judge, U. S. Court. Hon. W. W. FORTER, Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. W. A. FORTER, Philadelphia. Hon. JOHN BLOOMER, ex-Governor Penna. Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington. And many others, if necessary.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Heimbold's Drug and Chemical Ware

house, No. 594 BROADWAY,

(Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERY

Beware of Counterfeits

ITALY.

Address of Mazzini to the Romans—He Calls Upon Them to Rise and Drive Out the Foreigners.

M. Mazzini, in consequence of the publication of a forged address to the Roman people bearing his name, has thought it necessary to issue the following manifesto, containing contrary counsels to those embodied in the spurious document:—

I know not what you may intend to do under the present circumstances, but I know what you ought to do, and I take upon myself to tell you this first, from a sense of my duty as an Italian and a Roman citizen—since in days glorious for your city it pleased you to make me such; second, because the monarchial party have lately endeavored to impose upon you as mine a forged letter preaching patience to you, and stigmatizing as "imprudent" the glorious deeds of Rome in 1849. Some among you may possibly have believed in the reality of that forgery, and it is important to me that you should know that I—once the Triumvir of Rome, and now ex-creed—but not grey-headed—have ever preserved uncontaminated the faith which we, then united and strong in will, announced to Italy from the Capitol. I know not what unforeseen situation may be placed in by the tortuous wiles of the Government of the Kingdom of Italy, and their plots with French or Papal agents, and I trust you will act with integrity in all cases.

Now, taking the Franco-Italian Convention as the basis upon which to judge your position. In the face of that Convention, which binds the Italian Government neither to recognize nor to attempt against the temporal power of the Pope, and to maintain Florence as the capital of Italy, you have before you two solemn duties—the first to wards Rome, and towards yourselves who bear her sacred name; the second towards Italy and Europe. It is your duty to act to rise up against the ignominious refusal of other lands, and drive them out. An accusation circulates against you—why should I conceal this from you—an accusation which has been frequently repeated by the English and French press. The strange patience with which for eighteen long years you have endured the presence of the foreigner within your walls, without a single manly protest, has been your only crime against the people of the world, and has given color to the falsehood that Rome was deposed in 1849 by Italians from other parts of the peninsula. I was a witness of your conduct in those days, and I have declared my opinion, and I declare the assertion a falsehood. I know all the influences that have been brought to bear upon you in order to induce the strange patience of which I have spoken; and among them I cannot forget the peculiar and insidious position created for you by the Italian monarch in allying itself with France. But if you, freed from that false position, you should still persist in yielding to those insidious influences; if you should not have the courage to stand up to the power of your enemies, but the fact that they were of the nation which Italy denominated her ally, and which had fought with her at Solferino and Magenta, that restrained you—you will not be recognized by the Italian people.

Now, Romans must not—I will not say be cowardly, they must not even be suspected of cowardice. What should be the cry which you rise to arms? What your programme? You answered this question eight years ago, when you have not now to choose—you have chosen. On the 9th of February, 1849—then free and legally represented—you unanimously declared your cry that you save your forefathers from the ignominious action of the programme of Rome in the word "Republic." That programme, accepted with enthusiasm by all the provinces then belonging to Rome, was sealed by the blood of the best among you during the two months of the heroic action in Rome, Bologna, and Ancona. On the 21st of July the free expression of your will and of your right was put down by brute force. That obstacle is now removed. The manifestation of your will is now free, and the right of your own choice is interrupted. Your eternal right revives. By rising now you are what you were on the 9th of February—republicans, and your own masters. On the 21st of July, once again the entrance of the French, the Roman people in the face of its enemies, once more raised its hand in affirmation of its faith; the Republican Constitution was read aloud to the multitude from the Capitol flag was hoisted, and the veil from Italy's honor was torn, and the pact of the Roman people reappears raised on high. This is the programme pointed out to you by the honor, and the duty towards the past, and to the future. You are bound, before all things, to reassert yourselves, your own life, your own power. That done, you will act as God and the sense of your national grandeur inspire. First, exist; then dispose of yourselves. Then, and then only, will your vote will not be as the blind, mute, and hurried suffrage which inaugurated the Bonaparte tyranny, and consigned Nice to France, which the vote made a fourth solemn, and deliberate, powerful in collective interests, and enlightened by the counsels of your best men in free discussion of your own position and that of Italy—you will decide whether Rome is to be a free city, or a secondary city, and dismembered all life for her own. A monarchy already doomed, a monarchy proved impotent and incapable of all noble action—a monarchy which has accepted Venice as a basis from the foreigner, and would inscribe Lissa and Custozza in the Capital, or whether the tradition, glorious beyond all others, of her past, and that mission which has twice given moral and material unity to the people of Italy, and which, in nobler, worthier, and more fruitful of glory to the nation. In the meantime assert yourselves—assert Rome. They who give you other counsel—they who urge you servilely to subject and to emerge from Italy, and to be delayed, and mature deliberation, in the existing fact, do but dishonor Rome without serving Italy. Do not accuse me, in speaking thus, of contradicting the counsels I gave to other Italian cities in the past. When, in 1859 and 1860, I counselled annexation for the fourth of Italy, the material unity of our country—opposed to all the designs of Bonaparte—did not exist. All Italy had agreed—no matter whether wisely or not—to give monarchial rule to the experiment, and to the possibility of identifying the interests of the country at large. Moreover, the cities to which—in reverence for the sovereignty of the popular will—I gave that advice, bore the destiny of Italy, and they were not delayed or encouraged by your decision. The important question now is, not whether you be united to Italy upon this or that day, but that you be so in a manner worthy of Rome, tending to elevate the destiny of Italy, and to promote that moral unity which is yet unaccomplished, and which the monarchy is incapable of accomplishing. The experiment has been fully tried. A long series of incontrovertible facts has proved to all people of heart and intellect, that the monarchy cannot be other than servile abroad, and an instrument of repression at home. The institution is doomed. The country may yet for a while drag itself through the uncertainties of opportunity, but it is no longer monarchial.

MEXICO.

Active Preparations to Move Ten Thousand Liberals into the Interior—General Escobedo, Escobedo, and Rocha on the March After Mejilla.

MATAMORAS, January 7, via New Orleans January 11.—The Liberal forces of Coahuila entered Matamoras on December 27. They had seventy wagons and eighteen pieces of artillery with them. They are to proceed immediately to the interior. A sufficient number of wagons and the transportation necessary for a body of ten thousand men have been pressed into the service.

Corfias, who at last accounts was in pursuit of General Escobedo, has been reported up in front of Matamoras to day. A report has been circulated that he intends to attack this place; but the forces will have to be strong and well directed that will overcome the preparations that have been vigorously going on here for some time. Corfias may have been hurried hither by some false report about Canales being hereabouts.

We have received papers from Matamoras up to December 27, and from Monterrey to the 10th instant. They make no mention of San Luis Potosi having been occupied by the Liberals. The occupation, however, of Guadalajara and Aguas Calientes is confirmed.

General Escobedo and Rocha, which recently operated against Matamoras in conjunction with General Escobedo's, had arrived at Monterrey on December 21, and were enthusiastically received.

General Escobedo and Rocha were to leave Monterrey on January 7, for Matamoras, and were reported to San Luis, to join Trevino, who was reported to have beaten Mejilla at Guadalupe, Calles, early in the month.

LOUISIANA.

The Effect of Governor Wells' Letter—He is in Favor of the Constitutional Amendment—Holds even More Radical Ground—Proposes to Remodel the State Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—Governor Wells' letter to Trumbull has created considerable stir in Louisiana. It is not only held in great esteem in Louisiana, but it is also held in great esteem in Louisiana, and it is also held in great esteem in Louisiana.

Mr. Wells states in his complaint that he went from this city to Richmond, Va., in 1856, for the purpose of putting up a manufactory of sewing machines; that the war soon after breaking out, he unavoidably resided there until 1864, when he made his way to Martinsburg, and took up his abode there.

Mr. Campbell, for the plaintiff, argued that the case showed that the acts complained of were not done by authority of the President, and therefore the transfer ought to be denied.

The following paragraph from an editorial of the New York Herald this morning, gives a plausible theory of how the impeachment will be conducted:—

The plan of operations which it is said has been agreed upon is this:—The House Committee on the Judiciary will make up their report in favor of impeachment, and it will be adopted by the House before the close of the present session. A Committee will then be appointed to inquire into the name of the House, and impeach Andrew Johnson on certain "high crimes and misdemeanors" before the Senate, and demand his trial upon the charges preferred against him.

The following is a comparative table of the number of miles run each day by the three competing yachts in the great ocean race:—

Table with 2 columns: Date and Miles. Rows include December 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

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THIRD EDITION

From the Breakwater. Special Correspondence of the United States and European News Association.

LEWIS, Delaware, January 11.—The schooner Four Sisters arrived at the Breakwater yesterday, having been ashore on Ben Davis oyster bed. It was towed off by three tugs. The damage is small.

Arrived, the wrecking steamer Saxon, supposed to be from New York; also arrived, barque Tornado; also, one barque, name unknown, supposed to be bound to Philadelphia. The wind is blowing very hard from the North. The same vessels are lying in the Breakwater as in my last report.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Repeal of the Eastern Shore Law—Governor Swann Fixed upon for Senator. [LAWYER TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, January 12.—The caucus of the Maryland Legislature has agreed to repeal the Eastern Shore Senatorial law, which ensures the election of Governor Swann as United States Senator. The election takes place on the 15th instant. It is very cold here to-day.

Meeting of Operatives at Lowell.

BOSTON, January 12.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the ten hour system in the factories, assembled at Huntington Hall, in Lowell, Massachusetts, last evening. Previous to the opening of the mass meeting, a procession of the operatives of the several factory corporations paraded the streets headed by a band of music.

The meeting, at 8 o'clock, was called to order by his Honor Mayor Richardson, who was chosen President, and made a speech. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the operatives of Lowell, having tried every reasonable and legitimate means in our power to secure ten hours as a standard term of daily labor and failed, yet we shall not abate our zeal nor relinquish our efforts until ten hours shall constitute the length of a day's work in all our Lowell factories.

Resolved, That a petition be presented to the Senate and House of Representatives, praying them to enact a law defining ten hours as a legal term of daily labor in all incorporated factories, and that it shall be protected by adequate penal and retributive provisions.

The Land Office.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—Returns received at the General Land Office, show that an aggregate of 22,784 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of December last, at the following local offices:—Falls of St. Croix, Wisconsin, 5893 acres; Stevens' Point, Wis., 5920 acres; Winnebago, 3715 acres; Iron-ton, Mo., 7136. The greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead law. The aggregate cost of sales amounted to \$3924.

Constitutional Amendment in Maine.

BOSTON, January 12.—The House of Representatives of Maine yesterday passed the Constitutional amendment by a vote of 126 to 12. In a caucus after the adjournment, the Hon. N. G. Highborn was renominated for State Treasurer by acclamation.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The shipment of specie by the outward bound steamers to-day is as follows:—The Hansa takes \$400,000 and the Perire \$330,800, making a total of \$730,800. The steamer City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, takes no specie.

Shooting a Servant in Boston.

BOSTON, January 12.—Alice Lane, a woman who shot a colored domestic named Parish, some time since, at her house, was yesterday held to bail in the sum of \$10,000 for her appearance on the 29th instant.

A Deposed Mayor Obtains Redress.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—Mayor Lumpkin, who was impeached and deposed last spring, has obtained redress from the Court of Appeals, that tribunal having decided against the impeachment.

The Ocean Yacht Race.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A TRIFLING AFFAIR. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—James McInley made a complaint before this Court of an alleged breach of the peace by John Haug.

The case of Commonwealth ex rel. Samuel Torres vs. Keeper of County Prison was heard on habeas corpus. Torres was charged with the larceny of \$8500 belonging to John Fall, and an application was made for his discharge. Mr. Fall said that, upon the invitation of Mr. Willard, he went into a saloon opposite the Continental Hotel to take a drink. When he went in he saw Torres sitting in a corner with three other men, who were seated to the far corner came up into the crowd, and asked a man for a 100-dollar bill. There was a commotion in the room, and Torres was seen to take his money out of his pocket. Mr. Fall came from Montana Territory.

It is also stated that before Torres entered the saloon he had been to a house of ill-fame, and had shown his money to the inmates. A woman had been sitting by his side drinking wine, but she had not touched him; he could not say that Torres touched her either, but he missed it immediately after he left the saloon; but before he could get to the Sauson street, Cooley, who had met Fall at the Sauson street, and had helped to induce him out at a late hour, had come away, and Torres, as soon as they left the saloon he left them and went down Chestnut street.

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In consequence of one of the jurors having met with a serious accident, the trial of the case of Stevenson, Walker et al., intended to have been resumed to-day, was suspended until Monday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, January 12, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. Gold, 185 1/2; 5-20s gold, 104 1/4; 10-40s, 104 1/4; 100s bid for 6s of 1851; 99s for 10-40s; and 104 1/4 for June and August 7-30s.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 53 1/2; Erie, at 50; and Galena preferred at 31, an advance of 1 on the closing price last evening; Norristown at 62, no change; Minehill at 57, no change; and Northern Central at 46, no change.

City of Baltimore bonds were firm at full prices. Spruce and Pine sold at 30, no change; 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chestnut and Walnut; 144 for Hestonville; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 56; 1073 was bid for Fourth National; 225 for North America; 151 for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 56 for Commercial; 214 for Mechanics; 160 for Pennsylvania; 100 for Western; 100 for Pennsylvania; 311 for Manufacturers; 100 for Townsend's; and 57 for Common wealth.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 23, no change; preferred do. at 25 1/2; Delaware, do. at 24, and Delaware Division at 55; no change; 54 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 87 for Morris Canal; and 124 for Susquehanna Canal.

The directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared a scrip dividend of 5 per cent., bearing no interest, and convertible into the seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company in sums of five hundred dollars. The scrip will be delivered on and after February