

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loins...

The anterior surface of the interior consists of the renal pelvis, which serves as a deposit for the urine...

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tunics, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Muscular.

GOOT OR RHEUMATISM.

Faintness in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel comes from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is expelled from the bladder...

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and astringent affections.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 23, 1857.

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...

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.

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

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following list of names: Hon. WILLIAM B. FULMER, ex-Governor Penna. Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

No. 104 S TENTH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

DEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE AND UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

The Movement in the Democratic Party—The South Likely to Accept the Terms—Report of their Approval by the President.

WASHINGTON, Friday, November 16.—The movement in the Democratic newspapers the East and West in favor of impartial suffrage has caused a decided sensation in Washington, especially among officials and Southern men.

The Chicago Times contains substantially the above. The Boston Post follows the lead of the Chicago Times. The Boston Post, the leading Democratic paper in New England, yesterday contained the following editorial article:

When those who talk loudest about universal suffrage are taken seriously at what they say, they betray the hollowness of the dogma and the insincerity of their professions by at once abandoning both. It could not be expected of them in reason that they should do less.

Impartial suffrage is guarded by proper restrictions, so that the fountain of political power may not be polluted. Universal suffrage means a throwing down of every barrier, in the shape of qualification and condition, by which the source of authority is kept from profanation, and tossed into the trampled arena of party strife.

Democratic theory and rule; it is impossible to conceive from what other it derives its support. But its very name implies the existence of some sort of qualification; that, for instance, the employment shall be put upon an impartial obedience to some requisition that is standard.

There can be no valid objection to the prevalence of the impartial-suffrage principle. Base it, as here, in Massachusetts on citizenship taxation, and a certain degree of intelligence, and no reasonable man will question the fact that it is calculated to strengthen the political character of every State that adopts it.

But adoption is another matter from enforcement. The ballot-box is a patient examination fails to reveal the authority from which Congress derives the power which many latterly claim for it, to go into the States and compel them to adopt a particular rule of suffrage, or to abolish the franchise.

We repeat that we shall rejoice at the adoption of impartial suffrage by all the States, North and South alike; but we should not like to see that or any other sound and excellent principle forced upon the citizens of the States by any outside power whatever.

A Cool Idea.—Experiments have recently been made with chilled projectiles, which have proved them to be prodigiously destructive. Of old, when it happened that an enemy holed in sight, the order to the gunners was to "give it to him hot." In future, "make it cool" will, perhaps, be the command; and we shall not bear so much about the heat of an engagement, when the victory is won by chilled projectiles and cold steel.—Punch.

A STARTLING PROGRAMME.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' LAST MANIFESTO. Lessons of the Recent Elections—The Duty of Congress—President Johnson Should be Impeached and Removed—Mexico, Cuba, Hayti, and Brazil Ought to Belong to us, &c.

The people have spoken, and uttered their veto on Johnson, his policy, and his administration. The Republican party has been the more channel through which the best conveniences of a nation's opinion have spoken. In fact, there are but two parties to this fight, and the Republicans is not one of them.

Congress abdicated and left the field when it tried to stand neutral, assenting in its amendments to the South's claim of sovereignty over the law of citizenship, and protesting against the law of citizenship, and acknowledging it. From that moment the nation ignored them, and fought its own battle on the principle of the "impartial" manhood of the nation through. Whoever will serve them in carrying out this purpose, they forget and pardon all that has passed, however he may have voted for them.

But this is not the only thing that has happened for the same purpose. They gagged the late Loyal Southern Convention on that subject to propitiate the rebels, and they have done so ever since. Still, the people have shown such true instincts, such unaltering devotion, pushing out right and wrong, and showing no mercy to the offenders, that we catch fresh hope from the elections.

Revolutions never go backward. It is equally true that radicalism travels westward. Personal Liberty in the American Republic is a thing that has started from New England, and has "swung round the circle." This last Yankee notion will soon be in the hands of the South, and will be the yoke.

Even this timid Thirtieth Congress, which abdicated leadership and postponed action till they were "certain sure" what the elections would be, can no longer remain in their places. And from the 4th, throwing out the Reconstruction, and one window and switching amendments out of the door, impeach and remove the mobocrat of New Orleans and the traitor of Louisiana.

From NEW MEXICO. An impending Indian War. LEAVENWORTH, November 16.—The New Mexican Gazette says that most of the Wemunche, Utes, and all the Assavaticches and Green River Utes are together on the Rio Dolores, an about 100 miles from Tierra Amarilla, and are making preparations to attack the settlements in the northern portion of the Territory.

Where is De Santy!—Among the celebrities whom the Atlantic Cable introduced to public notice for the first time, there is, or was, one whose existence appears now to have been somewhat meteoric. His name was flashed a few times over the wires from Henry's Court, and the spelling of his name even was a matter of doubt and some controversy.

Winter Season.—The winter dramatic season at Her Majesty's Theatre commences on November 19. A new drama, by Mr. E. Falconer, will be produced. Rewriting.—Mr. Boucicault is rewriting and condensing the last two acts of Flying Scud, so that only one act shall follow the climatic Derby scene.

FORGERY ON A NATIONAL BANK.

Daring Attempt to Victimise the Sixth National Bank—A Twenty Thousand Dollar Check—The Forger Arrested—A Young but Hardened Criminal.

A most daring attempt at forgery on the Sixth National Bank of this city was made on Thursday, and would have resulted successfully but for the fact that the preparatory work was done to secure a large amount. Early on Thursday forenoon a lad about sixteen years old, and apparently a clerk, presented himself at the office of the Sixth National Bank, corner of Fifty-ninth street and Broadway.

This officer was prompt in arriving, when he discovered that the lad was an old offender named William A. Marsh, a most hardened young rascal, who had been arrested for stealing several hundred dollars, but who had managed to escape punishment through the influence of respectable relatives. The boy, who looked completely all this while, and had manifested much uneasiness, now that he was cornered put a bold front on the matter and made a clear confession.

Discussion as to the Cost of Furnishing Gas to the Citizens of Boston—A Heavy Robbery. Boston, November 16.—The citizens are discussing whether the city shall not manufacture its own gas, and supply it to householders at cost, in the public institutions on Deer Island.

Active and earnest measures are now being taken by our merchants and leading business men to secure weekly steamships to Europe. The present point of discussion is, whether the city shall take one million of dollars stock in the projected lines, or leave it to the business community. It is believed that the municipal corporation will not invest in the scheme.

Death of Major William B. Lewis, the Friend and Adviser General Jackson. From the Nashville Dispatch, November 13. We are called upon to chronicle the death of another old citizen. Major William B. Lewis, the oldest and most highly esteemed citizen of this county, died at his residence, near Nashville, yesterday.

General Grant at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, November 17.—General Grant arrived here this morning, and breakfasted with William J. Albert, and then went to the Horse Fair, where an immense number of persons have gone. President Johnson sends the managers a despatch regretting that the pressure of public business prevents his attending.

General Grant at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, November 17.—General Grant arrived here this morning, and took breakfast with William J. Albert, Esq., the late candidate for Congress in the Fourth District on the Republican ticket. At noon he will attend the Horse Fair, which closes to-day.

Latest by Atlantic Cables To-day. AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON. LONDON, November 16.—American securities have generally a quiet appearance, and the railways today are lower. Five-twenty bonds, on the contrary, are firm at 99.

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THIRD EDITION INSANITY!

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON. (SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.)

Chief Justice Chase in Consultation with President Johnson. Chief Justice Chase was again with the President last night, and remained with him until a late hour, interchanging views with Mr. Johnson relative to the proposition mentioned in yesterday's despatch, proposing general amnesty in consideration for qualified suffrage.

The Cleveland Postmaster. General George W. Morgan, Democratic Member of Congress from the Thirtieth Ohio District, his brother, William Morgan, and Judge Van Trump, Democratic Member of Congress from the Twelfth District, arrived here on Wednesday, to secure the removal of Mr. Benedict, editor of the Cleveland Herald, from the office of Postmaster at that place, and the appointment of Mr. Armstrong, editor of the Plaindealer.

Information has been received here that Admiral Tegeth, of the Austrian Navy, the hero of the battle of Lissa, is shortly to visit this country, to inspect our iron-clad, naval armament, docks, etc.

Quite a pressure is now being made for pardon under the Amnesty clause, under the idea that Congress will annul it at the coming session. The story going the rounds, of the abstraction of one thousand stand of arms from the National Armory here, has not a particle of truth in it.

General Grant at the Horse Fair—The New Masonic Temple, &c. BALTIMORE, November 17.—General Grant arrived here this morning, and breakfasted with William J. Albert, and then went to the Horse Fair, where an immense number of persons have gone.

It is reported that the Canadian Government has refused to ratify the arrangement by which the Canadian Confederate Government will contribute eight hundred thousand dollars to Prince Edward's Island to enter the Confederation. It is certain, however, that all the Provinces will contribute to aid to put an end to the troubles caused by the land tenure in the island.

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Yesterday's European Trade Report. Latest by Atlantic Cables To-day. AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON. LONDON, November 16.—American securities have generally a quiet appearance, and the railways today are lower.

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INSANITY!

Nems. from a Mad-House.

An Hour in Blockley Asylum.

A Change in Its Management to be Inaugurated.

The Pranks of Crazy People.

The "Method" of Madness.

What Our City Has Done for the Infirm in Mind.

What It Has Left Undone.

The Statistics of Insanity.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The "Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia," at their meeting on last Monday, resolved upon effecting

A Change in the Management of the Blockley Insane Asylum.

The necessity for such a change was not altogether evident to the senses of those who have the cause of the insane poor at heart, but the Board of Guardians, we suppose, are the sole judges of the proper ways and means for ameliorating their mental and physical condition, and we must submit to their verdict, expressing the hope, however, that this change will not, as we have reason to fear, defeat the very object which it has in view.

Dr. Samuel W. Butler, the old Physician and Superintendent of the Department, has been at its head for the past seven years. When he entered upon his duties, in 1859, he found the institution in a state of lamentable disorganization. The previous management had been such as to instill into the wandering minds of the inmates the idea that those in whose charge they were placed were their natural enemies. They regulated their conduct according to this mistaken notion. Violence and insubordination were the necessary results, and the grand object of the institution was thereby defeated at every step.

Dr. Butler encountered the full force of this at the commencement of his administration. He was frequently assailed with violence by the inmates, and on one occasion a combative female succeeded in knocking several of his teeth down his throat.

How Violence Was Put an End to by Dr. Butler.

A marked change in this respect was soon accomplished by the new Superintendent. It was effected in a single day, and in a rather ludicrous manner. Shortly after he had entered upon his duties, he was one day visited by a patient who requested a permit to leave the grounds for a walk in the neighborhood. He was not usually a violent man, although he had the reputation of being something of a bully, and it had been the custom occasionally to grant him such a favor as he then asked. The Doctor was about to write out the permit, when he noticed that the applicant had been at his old trick of drinking. When he made this discovery, he promptly ordered the man to return to his quarters.

The order was sullenly obeyed; but in a few moments the crazy fellow returned, swearing that he would kill the Doctor. The latter had no one to rely upon for assistance save an insane clerk who happened to be present. His antagonist was a large, burly man, who carried over two hundred pounds of flesh upon his bones. Dr. Butler is a small man, and the odds were fearfully against him. However, he watched his opportunity, and just as the bully was about to strike the first blow, the Doctor dropped upon his knees, and thrusting his head between the legs of the former, he sent him sprawling over his back upon the floor. So astonished was the maniac at this skillful manoeuvre that, assistance opportunely arriving, he tamely submitted, and was led away. After this occurrence, it was bruited about the wards that Doctor Butler was a match in physical strength for any of the inmates, and turbulence and violence at once subsided. The burly maniac himself afterwards made the most ample apologies to the doctor, whom he soon learned to appreciate as a true friend. It was not long before he was entirely cured of his insanity, and transferred to the Pauper Department of the Almshouse.

There were several other Reforms Recommended by Dr. Butler. Prominent among these was the occupation of all the patients who were not absolutely incapable of engaging in any physical employment. By the universal verdict of medical men who have made the study of insanity a specialty, this is the true theory of a curative treatment. Labor is the greatest boon of mankind. A contented mind can spring only from constant and healthful occupation. That this rule should hold true with respect to the infirm in mind is certainly in accordance with reason and common sense. The great argument which philanthropists are now urging against the confinement of criminals without labor, is based on the numerous cases of insanity which result from this sole cause; and when a person of weak mind has no other occupation than that of silently contemplating his wretched condition, he feels all the more keenly the restraints imposed upon his liberty and actions, and becomes more demoralized and more violent from sheer necessity.

These views have been repeatedly urged upon the Board of Guardians by Dr. Butler, but they