THE FALLY EVENNESS FILSER PRICEDUS SATERANT SATERNAY, AND NOT THE

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII No. 11.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

ITALY.

THE KIDNEYS.

Whe kidneys are wo in number, situated at the upper part of the loss surrounded by fat, and consisting of firms parts, viz, :- The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or as, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and con var it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terministing in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The preters are connected with the bladder

The bindder is composed of various coverings or tisgues, divided into parts, viz :- The Upper, the Lower the Nurvous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the tower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This mequently occurs in

To cure these affections we must bring into actionthe muscles, which are engaged in their vations functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Lrossy may

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

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

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

THE GRAVEL.

the gravel ensues 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 feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is sormed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

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

TREATMENT.

Heimbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Bacha is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases on the biadder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we haxe 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 increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recomended by the la c Dr. Physic 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.

But I speak to you, Romans, of Rome-in ex-ception among all the cities of Italy. Rome la 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 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 monarchical party have lately endeavored to impose upon you as mine a stupid letter preaching patience to you, and stigmatizing as "imprudent" the glo-rious deeds of Rome in 1849. Some among you may possibly have believed in the reality of that orgery, and it is important to me that you should know that I-once the Triumvir of Rome, and now grey-headed but not grey-souled -have ever preserved uncontaminate the faith which we, then united and strong in will, an-nounced to I aly from the Capitol. I know not what unforeseen situation you may be placed in by the tertuous tactics of the Government of the Kingdom of Italy, and their plots with French or Papai agents, and I trust you will act wich dignity in any case; but I address you now, taking the Franco Lalico Convention now, taking the Franco rance judge your as the basis upon which to judge your position. In the face of that Convention, which binds the Italian Government neither to promote nor tolerate any 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 towards 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 ignoble horde, the refuse of other lands, and drive them out. An accusation circulates against you-why should 1 conceal this from you?--an accusation which has been frequently repeated by the English and French ress. The strange patience with which for eighteen long years you have endured the presence of the toreigner within your walls, without a single manly protest, has been accepted as a proof of the submission of a people shrink ng from danger, and has given color

the falsehood that Kome was de ended in 1849 by Italians from other parts of the pesinsula. I was a witness of your conduct in those days, and therefore I have declared, and do declare, the assertion a falsehood. I know all the many 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 difficult position created for you by the Italian monarchy in allying itself with France. But if now, freed from that false position, you should still persist m yielding to those energating influences; if you do not now hasten to show that it was not the power of your enemies, but the fact that they were of the nation which Italy denominated her ally, and which had lought with her at Solferino and Magenta, that restrained you-you will give confirmation to the ignoble accusation. Now, Romans must not-I will not say be cowards-they must not even be suspected of cowardice. What should be the cry with which you rise to arms? What your programme? You an-swered this question eighteen years ago. You have not now to choose - you have chosen. On the 9th of February, 1849-then free and legally represented-you unanimously de-clared yours the cry that gave your forefathers their greatness, and you summed up the programme of Rome in the word 'Republic." Mr. Campbell, for the plaintiff, argued that That programme, accepted with enthusiasm by the case showed that the acts complained of all the provinces then belonging to Rome, was sealed by the blood of the best among you during the two months of that heroic struggle in Rome, Bologna, and Ancona. On the 24 of the free expression of your will and of your right was put down by brute force. That obsta-cle is now removed. The manifestation of your will recommences at the point where it was interrupted. Your elernal right revives. By interrupted. Your ciernal right revives. By rising now you are what you were on the 9th of February—tepublicaus, and your own mas-ters. On the 3d of July, one day after 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 Repub-has hean Constitution was read aloud to the multitude from the Capitol. The foreign flag was interposed to veil from Italy the hand that held the pact aloft. That veil is rent sounder, and the hand of the Roman people reappears raised on high. This is the programme pointed out to you by logic, honor, conscience, and 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 duty inspire. First exist; theu dispose of yourselves. Then, and then only, when your vote will not be as the blind, mute, and hurried suffrage which inaugurated the Bonspartist tyranny, and consigned Nice to France, when that vote may go forth solemn, deliberate, powerful in collective inspiration, 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 ought to give herself, like a secondary city, and disinberited of all life of her own, to a monarchy already doomed, a monarchy proved impotent and incapable of all noble action-a monarchy which has accepted Venice as an alms from the foreigner, and would inscribe Lissa and Custozza upon the Capitolor whether the tradition, glorious beyond all others, of her past, and that mission which has twice given moral and material unity to the world, do not call her to a part nobler, worthler, 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 submerge yoursell, without free, collective, and mature deliberation, in the existing fact, do but dishonor Rome without serving Italy. Do not accuse me, in speaking thus, of contradict-ing the counsels I gave to other Italian cities in the past. When, in 1859 and 1860, I counselled annexation for the south of Italy, the material unity of our country—opposed to all the designs White House." of Bonsparte-did not exist. All Italy had agreed-no matter whether wisely or not-to give monarchy the benefit of the experiment as to the possibility of identifying its interests with those of the country at large. Moreover, the nties to which-in reverence for the sovereignty of the popular will-I gave that advice, bore not the grand name of Rome, Nevertheless, even then I urged the election of assemblies instead of the plebiscite, so that the sumeration might be accomplished under the sanction of a compact securing the true liberty and honor of the lature nation. My advice was unheeded, and now these provinces repent having given themsolves so blindly. But the state of things in which I address you, Romans, is radically different. The material unity of Italy is hence-torth irrevocably founded, nor can it be delayed or endangered by your decision. The important question now is, not whether you be united to haly 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 pos-sessed of heart and intellect that the monarchy

cannot be other than service abroad_and an strument of repression at home. The institu-tion is doomed. The country may yet for a while drag itself through the uncertainties of opportunism, but it is no longer monarchical.

not a city-Rome is an idea. Rome is the sepulchre of two great religions, which have given life to the world in the past; and Rome is the sanctuary of a third religion to come, and destined to give life to the world in the future. Rome represents the mission of Italy among the nations; the word of our people; the eternal gospel of unification to the peoples. Can I bid her annex herself as a subattern and appendix to Florence? Can I, without profanation, counsel Rome to give the consecration of her prestige to a dying institu-tion and there the successful shadow of her tion, and throw the gigantic shadow of her gion over the errors, the crimes, the servility to the foreigner of a monarchy which uttered no word of protest in your favor in 1849; which has uttered no word of protect for you during your eighteen years' slavery; and which has de-clared, by the lips of its ministers, we will never go to Rome unless by permission of France and the Pope? No; Rome ought never to annex herself to Florence; we are bound to annex our-selves to Rome. But for this we require that Rome should exist. We require that Rome should arise again as she was when she saved the honor of the nation, lost by the monarchy at Milan and Novara. We require her to arise from her sepulchre, not in the name of the past, but in the name of the new life of the future. We re-quire that she should shine before us for awhile alone, a beacon of truth and progress to the ex pectant and uncertain populations of Italy. The material unity of Italy is nearly complete. All that we want is a symbol to represent that moral unity which can only be realized by the republic. What we now have is but the body without the soul. We await the soul from Rome; but Rome can only inspire the inert form with soul upon condition of preserving herself pure from the detilement by which it is now contaminated. Should Rome accept that, Rome too would fall; and with her-for I know not how long-the grand destiny of Italy in Earope. Farewell. Now and forever yours, JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Another Suit Against Ben, Butler-\$175,000 Damages Asked for False

Imprisonment and Unlawful Taking of Property. SUFREME COURT-CHAMBERS-Before Judge

G. Barnard .- John H. Lester vs. Benjamin F. Butler.-This is one of the cases against Botter for damages for alleged wrongful acts done by him during the war, in which he peti-tions that they be transferred to the United States Court under the acts of Congress of 1863 and 1866, he alleging that the acts complained of were performed by him under authority of the President.

Mr. Lester states in his complaint that he went from this city to Richmond, Va., in 1866, 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 Martiusburg, and took the oath of allegiance under the am-nesty proclamation. He then went to Washing-ton, and procured from the Secretary of War a negative to reliable to failed the failed for the failed permit to return to Richmond for his family whither he went for that purpose. He was with withit's he well for toat purpose. He was with his family on his way North when he was artested in February, 1864, by Buller at For-tress Monice, and \$10,000 in gold and various books and papers taken from him. After a month's imprisonment he was tried by a pretended drum-head court-martial, and sen-tered by Buller mitheat new from the sentence of the buller mitheat month.

tenced by Butler, without cause, to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor with ball and chain, at Fort Hatteras, N. C. He was sent to Fort Hatteras and remained there thirteen months, when he was released by order of General Grant. He now brings two suits; one for \$100,000 damages for false imprisonment, and another for \$75,000 damages for the wrongful taking of

Mr. Campbell, for the plaintiff, a

MEXICO. Activa Preparations to Move Ten Thunsand Liberals Into the Interior-Generals Escobedo and Rocha on the March After Mejia.

MATAMORAS, January 7, via New Orleans January 11.-The Liberal forces of Coahula entered Matamoras on December 27. They had seventy wagons and eighteen pieces of attillery 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.

Cortinas, who at last accounts was in pur-ult of Canales on the road to Victoria, has turned 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 prepa rations that have been vigorously going on here for some time. Cortinas may have been hurried hither by some talse report about Canales being hereabouts.

We have received papers from Matchuala up to December 27, and from Monterey to the 2d instant. They make no mention of San Luis Potosi having been occupied by the Liberals. The occupation, however, of Guadalajara and Aguas Caliente is confirmed.

The command of General Rocha, which re-cently operated against Matamores in conjunc-tion with General Escobedo's, had arrived at Monterey on December 21, and were enthusi stically received. Generals Escobedo and Rocha were to leave stically

Monterey on January 7, for Matchuala, on the road to San Luis, to join Trevino, who was reported to have beaten Mejia at Guadalacazar. ball way between Matehuala and San Luis Colonel Sedgwick is still at Brownsville. He justifies his action in occupying Matamoras, about a month ago, by orders and private letters.

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 Convention.

New ORLEANS, January 11.-Governor Wells' etter to Trumbull has created considerable stir political circles here, and the ex-Rebels are in ecstacies at witnessing Governor Wells and General Sheridan at war with one another, while the radicals claim that Governor Weils has shown consistency throughout.

To-day a large deputation of ex-Federal offi-cers from Louisiana and Texas catled on Gov-ernor Wells to congratulate him on his defense against General Sheridan's attack.

Covernor Wells, in his message to the Legisla-ture, which meets on the 28th inst., will come out in favor of the Constitutional amendment, while adopting still more radical ground. The Times editorially recommends the passage of a bill providing for the holding of a State convention to remodel our State constitution, and

when adopted by them, shall be received with-out cavil or doubt n_S the fundamental law of the State.

A Young Man Commits Suicide by Shoot-ing Himself through the Heart.

Mr. James Farnam, a young man twenty-eight cars of age, residing with his parents at No. 5 South Eighth street, Eastern District, committed self-cestruction shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver, in his bed-room. It appears that Mr. Farnam's sister was married previous evening, and her wedding was cele brated at her parents' residence, the festivities continuing until miduight. When these terminated, the bride and her husband left for New

THIRD EDITION

From the B cakwater.

Sp. c.al 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

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

as in my last report.

Repeal of the Eastern Shore Law-Governor Swann Fixed upon for Senator. EVENING 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 places on the 15th instant. It is very cold here to-day,

Meeting of Operatives at Lowell.

Bosron, January 12 .- A large and enthuslastic neeting 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 streats 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, aving tried every reasonable and legitimate beans in our power to secure ten hours as a tandard term of daily labor and failed, yet we hall not abate our zeal nor relinquish our enorts until ten hours shall constitute the length

of a day's work in all our Lowell factories. Resolved, That a p titlon 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 inctories, and that it shall be protected by adepate penal and retributive provisions.

The Land Office.

WASHINGOON, January 12 .- Returns received at the General Land Office, show that an asgregate 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, 5803 acres; Stevens' Point, Wis., 5920 acres; Wienebagon, 3715 acres; Ironton, 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 vesterday passed the Con-

A TRIFLING AFFAIR.

A TRIFLING AFFAIR, Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.— Jemes McGinney made a compiant before this Court of an alleged breach of the pesce by John Hauen, he sad that one day, as he was return into the Manayunk car at Ninth and Green streets, Haugh said that he was bill d. He said he could see as well as flaugh. Some other words followed, and Haugh said the would break his head. Another man test-fied that Hauga only said that if McSinley gave him any more impudence he would a sab fam in the face. His Honor did not think this amounted to a breach of the peice, but he cautioned both partice against any such conduct in the future. THE CASE OF \$3060.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF \$3550.

THE CASE OF \$3050. THE CASE OF \$3050. The case of Commonwealth ex rol. Samuel Tor-rens vs. Keeper of County Prison was beard on habeas corpus. Torrens was charged with the lar-cen of \$3500 belonging to John Fail, and an appli-caton was made for his discharge. Ar. Fail said that, upon the invitation of a Ur. Willard, be went into a saloon opposite the Continental Hotel to take a drink. When he went in he saw Torrens sitting in a corner with three others, and when they went to the bar forens came up into the crowd, and asked a man for a two-dolar buil. There was a commo-tion in the crowd, and when he left the saloon he missed his money. The money consisted of five \$000 b lis, and one \$1000 bill kept in his tob pocket. Mr. Fa I came from Montana Ferritory. The also stated that before going to the saloon he money to the inmates. A woman had been sitting by bis ade drinking wine, but he could not saw she found the inmates. A woman had been sitting by bis ade drinking wine, but he could not saw she found the inmates. A woman had been sitting by bis ade drinking wine, but he could not saw she founded him he cool and saw that forrens touched nim either, but he missed fi immediately after he is state the indice of the saloon he is been with the fails at the of a realoon is but before going mit the house in Satsom street, Cooley, who had met fails at the of a saloon he aked Torrens up to drink; and as soon as they leit the saloon he left them and went con a they leit the saloon he left them and went or the saloon is due that this saloon has been

down Cheavut street

Coupled with the fact that this saloon has been known as a receptacle and headquar ers for profes-sionals, counsel for the Commo wealth argued that these circumstances throw serious suspicion on Torrens, and that the case was a fit one for a jury. The Court thought Fails had as probably lost the

In the Court thought Fails had as product toost the money in the bouse on Sansom street as in the sa'oon, and finding no evidence against. Torrens, ordered his ducharge. In consequence of one of the jurors having met with a serious accident by failing on the ice, the trial of the case of Stevenson, Walker, et al., in-tended to have been resumed to day, was suspended until Monday. unti. 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. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104 @104 #, an advance of #. 108 was bid for 6s of 1881: 993 for 10-40s; and 104@104 # for June and August 7:30s.

Realized shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 523, a slight sdvance; Cata-wissa preferred at 31], an advance of 3 on the closing price last evening; Norristown at 62, no change; Minchill at 57, no change; and Northern Central at 46, no change.

Central at 46, no change. City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Spruce and Pine sold at 30, no change; 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 45% for Ches-nut and Walnut; 14% for Hestonvalle; and 26 for Girard College for Girard College. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

Girard sold at 56¹/₂: 107¹/₂ was bid for Fourth National; 225 for North America; 151 for Palla-dephia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 31¹/₂ for Mechanics'; 160 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 57¹/₄ for Penn Township; 314 for Manulacturers; 100 for Tradesmen's; and 57 for Common wealth. In Canal shares there was more dolog.

Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 23, no change: preferred do. at 33@334, a d-cline of 4; and Delaware Division at 504, no change; 544 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 875 for Morris Canal; and 131 for Susquebayna Canal. —The directors of the North Pennsylvania Rail. road 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 1. -The Northern Bank of Kentucky annunces a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, and an extra dividend of seven per cent.-together twelve per cent.-payable to Philadelphia share-holders at the Bank of North America on the 16th instant. -The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities announce a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, and an extra dividend of two per cent, —together six per cent .- payable on demand, clear of tax. -The Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia announces a dividend of three per cent., payable, clear of taxes, on the 18th instant. - The Spring Garden Fire Insurance Com-pany announces a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payabl on the 15th instant. Quotations of Gold-101 A. M., 134; 11 A. M., 1344: 12 M., 1333: 1 P. M., 1333. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857.

H. T. BELMBOLD, Druggist :--Dear Sir :-- I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, biadder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most minent physicians, experiencing but little relist. Having seen your preparations extensively adver

tined, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu 1 did this because I had used all kinds of advertised

emedics, and had tound them worthless, and some quite injuilous; 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, cubebs, and juniper berries, it securred to me and my physician as an excellent com bination, and, with his advice, atter 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 fall statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore, concluded to defar and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO BEFORT THAT & CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR VE MONTHS. THAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE 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, i do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may sequire its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement refers to the tollowing gonthemen :-Hon. WilLiAM BlotLER ex.Governor. Penna. Hon. J. C. KNOX. Jadge. Philadelphia. Hon. J. S. BLAUK, Jadge. Philadelphia. Hon. J. B. FORTER, ex.Governor. Penna. Hon. J. G. RIEK, Jadge. U. S. Court. Bon. G. W. WOOD WARD Jadge Pailadelphia. Hon. W. A. FORTER, Philadelphia. Hon. W. A. FORTER, Philadelphia. Hon. W. A. FORTER, Philadelphia. Hon. J. B. BLORT, Jadge. U. S. Court. Bon. G. W. WOOD WARD Jadge Pailadelphia. Hon. W. A. FORTER, Philadelphia. Hen. JOHN BlotLER. ex-Governor. Penna. Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Wasnington. And many others. If necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Elembold's Drug and Chemical Ware house, No. 594 BROADWAY. imetropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DEUGGISTS EVERYW

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEI

were not done by authority of the President, and therefore the transfer ought to be denied. Judge Barnard remarked that from a cursory examination of the military statutes, he was inclined to think that a simple presentation of the petition for a transfer was all that was neces-sary; this that was what Congress Intended. It seemed a variable hard law, but that appeared to him to be the purport of it. J. K. Hackett spoke briefly in support of the

petition, and then the judge took the papers, reserving his decision .- N. Y. World,

IMPEACHMENT.

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

"The plan of operations which it is said has been spreed upon is this: -The House Com-mittee on the Jadiciary will make up their report in favor of impeachment, and it will be adopted by the House before the close of the present sociate of Computer the close of the present session. A Committee will then be appointed and instructed to go, in the name of the House, and impeach Andrew Johnson of certain "high crimes and misdemeanors" before the Senate, and demand his trial upon the charges preferred against him. The Senare will then postpone the matter to the meeting of that body in connection with the new House Representatives on the 4th of March, for the reason that on that day the term of one-third of the present members of the Senate expires, and new members, to a considerable extent, and new memory, to a considerable extent, including several radical gains, will take their places. With this meeting of the 4th of March the Senate will first proceed to the election of their presiding officer, and Benjamin Wade, of Obio, it is supposed, will be chosen. Mr. Wade, therefore, as president of the Senate, in the event of the removal of Andrew Johnson, will become President of the United States under an existing law of Congress made in pursuance of the Constitution. With this con-tingency thus provided for, the Senate next, as court of impeachment, Chief Justice high Chase presiding, will proceed to the trial of President Johnson upon the indictment of the

House, and will push the trial rapidly for ward, and, as it is believed by the prosecution, to his conviction and removal from office. It is predicted that within two months from the com-mencement of this trial (if not with its commencement) Andrew Johnson will be displaced. Senator Wade will be promoted to the

-During the week ending December 8, 1970 children were born in London, of whom the write were in a majority of four. During the same week there were 1484 deaths, only one of which was from cholera. Deaths from this disease for the five weeks ending December 8 were respectively 67, 32, 8, 3, and 1.

-The total amount of tobacco annually pro uced throughout the world is estimated as tollows:-Asia, 309.900,000 pounds; Europe 281.844,500; America, 248,280.500; Africa, 24, 300,000; Australia, 714,000-making in all 995, 039,000.

-One of the "capitalists" who accompanied sir Morton Pete and his financial party to this country (Mr. A. W. Rixon), has followed the example of his chief and several others of the ame party, by "going through bankruptcy."

-The Princess de Metternich recently asked M. Alexandre Dumus:-"Pray tell me how comes it the Jews are so usly and the Jewesses are so beautiful?" "Because the men crucified our Lord and the women wept for Him."

-The Common Council of Lordon voted public money to immortalize themselves in the shape of their own pictures in Guildhall, but they finally had to pay the bill out of their own pockets.

-The Scientific American estimates that twenty sons of postage stamps were used last year; or, by superficial measurement, forty-eight and a half square miles of paper.

ling to leave the city in an early train for Wasbington. Shortly after the guests of the evening had

retired from the nuptial party, Mr. Farnam retired to his own room and de iberately shot imself, with the result above stated. The revolver was discharged twice, but only ullet took effect, while the other went through his vest and lodged in the wall. The mother of deceased was the first to see him after the sound firearms was heard, and he was then lying across his bed with life extinct. Death must have resulted almost instantly.

Mr. Farnam was a young man of good habits, and very much respected. He was a member of the 7th Regiment, and took out his uniform for examination before committing the terrible deed. His parents are unaware of his having any trouble on his mind, except that he seemed despondent at being out of employment; and they do not believe that the marriage of his sister was disagreeable to him, as he was as appy, apparently, as the happiest during the wedding festivities. Coroner Smith held an in quest on the body yesterday afternoon, when erdict of death by suicide was rendered. N. Y. World,

The Ocean Yacht Race.

The following is a comparative table of the number of miles run each day by the three couending tachts in the great ocean race:sta. 240 223 205 227 284

Date	Honristia	Fleetwing.	Tracker
Date. December 12	anon folla,		Y Chesky
December 12.		289	240
December 18	282	249	223
December 14.		220	205
December 15		180	227
December 16		218	284
December 17		240	286
December 18.		160	207
December 19.		188	232
December 20.		260	277
December 21.		136	165
December 22, .		282	253
December 28.		215	201
December 24.		104	165
December 22.	300	070	800
December 25.		210	209
Total mile	2066	8002	1.9084

8064 verage per day...... 218 211 213 By the above it will be seen that the greatest stance run by the Henrietta in twenty-four ours was two hundred and eighty miles and he least one hundred and fifty-three miles, which was on the 19th, the day she was com-nelled to lay to ten hours in a storm. The Fleetwing accomplished two hundred and eventy miles in one day, which was her greatest on, while the shortest distance she accom-lished in twenty-four hours was one hundred and thirty-six miles. The greatest distance run by the Vésta in one day was two hundred and eventy-seven miles, and the least one hundred and sixty-five miles, $-N_*$ Y. Herald.

Unexampled Contribution.

The Methodist Centenary collection now foots The Methodist Centenary collection now toots up over \$3,800,000, aud it is not all yet in. It will undoubtedly reach \$4,000,000, Of thi-sum Daniel Drew, of New York, gave \$500,000; Mr. Baldwin, of Ohio, \$100,000; Mr. Rich, of Boston, \$75,000; and many others from \$20,000 to \$50,000 each.

General Sheridan -- General Phil. Sheridan, ac cording to a New Orleans despatch, emphati-cally denies that he is a candidate for the Presi-dency. He also says that the report that he is about to be married is equally without founda-tion. He wants neither the Presidency nor a wife. He has no aspirations beyond his present happy situation and condition.

Large Savings,-Good resolutions were nume-rous in Boston on New Year's day, and on the Saturday tollowing the Five Cents Savings Pank in that city received \$31,000 in deposits, which is said to be the largest amount ever taken in one day by any savings bank in the city.

Remains of General Barksdala.-The remains of this Confederate General, who fell on the bloody field of Gettysburg, passed through Lynchburg on Saturday evening, en route to Mississippi for final interment.

stitutional amendment by a vote of 126 to 12. In a caucus after the adjournment, the Hon. N. G. Highborn was renom nated for State Treasurer by acclamation.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, January 12 .- The shipment of specie by the outward bound steamers of to-day is as follows :- The Hansa takes \$400,000 and the Pereire \$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 20th instant.

A Deposed Mayor Obtains Redress.

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

Arrival of the Saxonia

NEW YORK, January 12,-The steamship Saxonia, from Bremen, via Southampton, has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. New YORE, January 12.—Stocks steady. Chi-caro and Rook Is'and, 102]; Reading, 10s³; Can-ton Company, 48³; Erice 64³; Clevoland and Yoledo, 125³; Cleveland and Fittsburg, 91³; Pittsburg and Chicago, 103; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 80³; New York Central, 110³; Libous Central, 110³; Missouri 65, 93⁵; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 107⁴; do 1864, 105³; do, 1865–105³; Ton-forties, 90³; Seven-thirties, 104⁴; Sterling Ex-change 9³; sight 10³; Gold, 123³. MOBILE, January 12.—Sales of cotton for the week, 9000 hales; receipts, 9568; exports, 7785; stock on hand and on shipbaard, not cleared, 79 241; stock unsold, 35,500. Business for the v-ek mostly on Northern account. Sales to day, 1600 hales. Middlings, 81@8140. 209

JAPAN.

The Death of the Tycoou-Curlous Offi-cial Notification.

From the Japan Times.

Kubosama having fallen sick, and the reme-dies used having falled of success, he departed this life at Osasa, on the 29th of August, at 8 v'clock in the morning; all building and use of musical instruments are therefore to be intromitted. Shotsubashi Chiunagon, who had pre viously been appointed heir, is from the 29th of August styled Uyesama. This decree having been issued, you will take note thereof, and communicate it to all householders without ex-ception. Given at the Government office.

In consequence of the intromission thus decreed, the war gates will be shut from 6 o'clock in the evening, and the side gates will be left open for passengers. The nanushi and and ords will partol day and right. In unoc-cupied lat ds, and where there exists no war cates, such are to be provided at once. In all the streets the shop curtains are to be taken down, the shutters on the left and right to be

t down, and perfect order to be kept. In the lands held of the Government, water ouckets, numbers corresponding to the length of frontage, are to be placed before the houses, Bath-houses, medical and ordinary, buckwheat shops, and other places where business requiring large fires is carried on, must close at six o'clock in the evening. Fights, quarrels, and other noisy prodecdings must be carefully avoided. The above orders having been issued. you are requested to affix your scal in acknow-ledgment, and return the circular after it has gone the round, October 5, 6 P. M.

\$1500 City 6s o. k = 0 \$2000 N Creek Loan. 100 sh Sch N pf 15 sh Norristown	20 834	5 sb 100 sh 1/0 sh 100 sh	Reading
FIRS	T I	BOARD	

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-American gold, 1334 (a134); Silver is and is, 128; Compound Interest (a134); Silver is and is, 128; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 164; do., July, 1864, 164; do., August, 1864, 154; do., October, 1864, 144; do., December, 1864, 154; do., May, 1865, 114; do., August, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 04 October, 1865, 91.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 56 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock:-U.S. 6s, 1881. Coupou, 108@1084; U. S. 5-20*, coupon, 1862, 107@1074; do., 1864, 105@01055; do., 1865, 1054 @1054; do., new, 1865, 104 @1044; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 994@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1044@1044; do., 2d series, 1044@1044; 3d series, 1044@1044; Compounds, December, 1864, 132@134 13 @13#.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, January 12 .- Prime Cloverseed is scarce and wanted. We quote new at \$8:08.75 @ bushel. Timothy ranges from \$3 25 to \$3 75, and Fiaxseed at \$2 85 @8

The last sale of No. 1 Quereltron Bark was at \$85 o ton.

There was no demand for Flour, except from the home consumers, who purchased only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 503 bbls., including superfine at \$8.25@8 75 P bbl., extras at \$9@10 75, common and choice Northwestern extra famire at \$11 50@13 50, Pennsylvania and Ohio do, at \$12 14@14 25, and rancy brands at \$14 60@17, ac-cording to quarty. Rye Flour, sales at \$7.36 F bol. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. There is very little Wheat offering, and the do-mand is outprive confined to arrive loss which com-

There is very little Wheat offering, and the de-mand is entirely confined to prime lots which com-mand firm prices. Sales of Ponnsvivania rod at \$2:85:33 10; and No 2 spring, at \$2:45; white ranges from \$3:20 to \$5:40. Ryo is held at \$1:40 per bashel for Pennsylvania. Corn.was less active, but we continue yesterday's figures; sales of 3000 bushels good yellow at \$1:21:03, and 25:00 bushels white at \$1:03. Cats are quiet; sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at 55:260. Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.