

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

Sufferings Have Been Protracted

HIDDEN CAUSES.

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does protraction upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Do you have a nervous, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or frothy, or is itropy on standing? Or does it stick to the top? Or is sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spots of short breathing or dyspnea? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Do you feel dully, listless, mooping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Do you have little things which you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eyes as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you press your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are you apt to dull and flapping, give to fits of melancholy? If so, do not let it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you flashes of anger? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have you but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Heinbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

GREAT DIURETIC.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY, KIDNEY, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

Whether Existing in Male or Female.

WHATEVER CAUSE ORIGINATING

AND NO MATTER OF HOW

LONG STANDING

If an treatment is submitted to Consumption or Insanity may occur. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HEINBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

ESTABLISHED

UPWARD OF 18 YEARS.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HEINBOLD, DRUGGIST, 69 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE OREGON'S DISPATCHES. FROM WASHINGTON.

THE STRONG CASE.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

GEN. HANCOCK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

VIOLATION OF CUBAN CUSTOMS LAW.

ARREST OF DISHONEST OFFICERS.

The Candidates for Gen. Steedman's Position.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The strong case was further argued to-day. The prosecuting attorney held that Schofield's requisition is within the law. Judge Carter desired to hear further argument and the case was continued.

The usual routine at the capitol. No legislative business.

Senate.—After reading the journals Drake moved to amend rule seven. Motion lies over.

Few witnesses were examined. Nothing new elicited. Gen. Emory and Col. Wallace were examined; testimony the same in substance as heretofore published. The president's letter to Gen. Grant was read. The president's counsel demanded that the certificates of the members of the cabinet be read as part of the document. Chase put the question, which was defeated—yeas 29, nays 23. So the managers were not required to read the certificates.

Wm. E. Chandler, late assistant secretary of the treasury, was introduced and testified regarding the treasury routine. The defense objected to questions regarding Edwin Cooper's appointment. Butler stated that this testimony was introduced for the purpose of proving that the president appointed Edwin Cooper to the treasury without consulting the treasury through Cooper; also that the president had violated the tenure of office bill in Cooper's appointment; the evidence, however, was rejected—yeas 22 to 36.

C. Tinker, telegraph manager, was examined regarding telegrams between the president and Governor Parsons, regarding the adoption of Howard's amendment by the Alabama legislature. The defense objected. Butler said that in the telegrams the president spoke of Congress as a set of individuals. Butler contended that the adoption of the Howard amendment was among the requirements of the reconstruction acts, and that the president had no right to oppose it. Telegrams admitted—27 to 17.

On a motion to adjourn the vote stood 22 to 22. Chase voted yea, and the court adjourned.

House.—After the return of the committee from the Senate, the House adjourned. No legislative business.

Gen. Hancock and the president held a prolonged interview to-day.

The counsel general at Havana reports to the state department that he has obtained the remission of a heavy fine against the schooner Bona for defective manifest. The counsel doubts whether future remissions can be obtained, as the Cuban government are weary of violations of its laws in this respect.

Chase decided no questions to-day; he submitted them to the Senate in the first instance.

The proceedings in the impeachment trial to-day were extremely interesting. It is noticed that in all legal questions the minority is more than sufficient to prevent impeachment. The best legal talent in the Senate almost always votes with the Democrats. The defense are struggling vigorously to keep the evidence within the charges and specifications. When an attempt was made to-day to prove the violations of the tenure of office bill in his appointment, Mr. Stansbury inquiring into the manager that Cooper was not mentioned in the charges or specifications—that the managers were mere agents of the House, and they had no right to bring charges on their own motion. They must go back to the House for their instructions before the court would allow the defense to be surprised by new issues.

Butler continues to do all the work for the prosecution.

Articles to the treasury department represent that nearly all the custom house officials at Brownsville, Texas, have been arrested. The special deputy collector has been suspended by the secretary. Business is in a very unsettled condition on account of the fraud.

The two most prominent candidates for collector of internal revenue at New Orleans now are Col. A. L. Gurney and Capt. Lacy.

FROM RICHMOND. The Virginia Reconstruction Convention.—The trial of Mr. Davis again postponed.—Richmond, April 2.—The ordinance authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness for the payment of the expenses of the convention, and making the same receivable for taxes and redeemable at the treasury, was adopted.

The trial of Jefferson Davis was to-day again postponed to the 2d of May.

John White, a respectable citizen of Powhattan, was found dead in that county on Sunday last with five bullets holes in his body.

FROM SAVANNAH. Consecration of Bishop Beckwith.—General Meade.—Savannah, April 2.—Dr. Beckwith, bishop elect of Georgia, was consecrated to-day.

FROM EUROPE. The Abyssinian Expedition.—The New German Treaty.—LONDON, April 2.—Abyssinian advices say that the difficulties in the way of Napier's advance increase with every mile. The natives are hostile and Theodore has despoiled the country in his retreat.

Berlin, April 2.—Speakers in the North German Diet praise the new treaty with the United States. Bismarck said it met with universal approval, and he added that it was clear on all points. No German, naturalized in America, would ever be molested in Germany. The Polish members voted against its ratification.

Local Intelligence.

REPUTORIAL REVIEWS.—The receipts of Federal revenue for March in this (First District of Louisiana), amounted to \$432,345 08.

St. Charles, April 2.—Nothing of importance in convention to-day.

MARKETS. LONDON, April 2—12 M.—Consols, 93@93 1/2. Liverpool, April 2—Noon.—Cotton firm and more active; prices unchanged. Sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn dull, declined 3d, quoted at 41s 3d.

NEW YORK, April 2.—P. M.—Consols, 93. Bonds a fraction higher, 72@72 1/2. Liverpool, April 2.—P. M.—Cotton unchanged. Lard, 61s 6d. Bacon, 45s. Pork firm.

FRANKFURT, April 2.—Bonds 7 1/2. Liverpool, April 2.—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady. Sales to-day 15,000 bales; prices on the spot unchanged; but there was a brisk speculative demand on cotton to arrive; freight 1 1/2d. Lard declined 61s. Naval stores dull. Other markets quiet.

HAVANA, April 1.—Sugar quiet, owing to the scarcity of tonnage, 72@72 1/2. Arrived—Columbia and Bienville. Sterling, 106@106 1/2. Federal currency 106@106 1/2. Stocks strong, with a general advance. Sub-treasury balance \$7,000,000.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Flour, family 10 1/2@11. Wheat, dull, \$2 40@2 45. Corn quiet, 80@80 1/2. Oats firm, 72c. MESS PORK, April 2.—Pork 16 1/2@16 3/4. Bacon, clear rib 15 1/2; clear sides 15 1/2; shoulders 14 1/2; hams unchanged. Lard dull 15 1/2@15 3/4. Potatoes 4@4 1/4.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Sales 221 hhd. tobacco. Prices firm. Lard 45 25@27; leaf \$7 50; Hart county 7 50; extra leaf 7 75; red and lower grades of flour are in better demand at unchanged prices. Wheat very firm and active, spring 2 05@2 15. Corn firm, 82@80. Oats firm and higher, 70@75. Provisions quiet and higher. Pork 25c. Bacon, clear sides 15c; shoulders 14 1/2. Lard very dull and nominal.

CHARLESTON, April 2.—Cotton market firm. Sales 600 bales. Middlings 24c. Receipts 340 bales. Exports, coastwise, 147 bales. Exports for Great Britain and 1664 bales coastwise. Receipts for the week 2506 bales. Sales of the week 7500 bales. Stock 13,700 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 2.—Cotton quiet; sales 1360 bales. Receipts 1360 bales. Middlings 24c. Liverpool; 1257 coastwise. Receipts for the week 5167 bales. Exports 17,128 bales, of which to Liverpool, 13,993 afloat and 443 sea land; coastwise, 255 afloat and 205 sea land; for Great Britain, 40 afloat and 20 sea land; 976 bales sea land and 38,568 bales afloat.

MOBILE, April 2.—Cotton sales to-day 530 bales. Market closed dull. Middlings 27@27 1/2. Receipts 975 bales.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. Special Correspondence of the Current. NEW YORK, March 28, 1868. The Erie railroad war waxes warm, but the Drew folks got a crack yesterday by the defeat of the bill providing for the extension of the Erie to New York in the legislature of this State. A new bill is in the legislature of this State, and may go through, but it is thought not the legislature of New Jersey will give an opportunity to receive bids for the Erie road; the Drew V. Vanderbilt—two as hard nuts to crack as there are in this country. Possession being nine points of the law, it is decidedly harder work to oust a party than it is to fill a vacancy. This fact gives to the Drew folks a decided advantage over the Vanderbilt party, for they have been gaining the love of the people by reducing the fares so much that five extra passenger cars were required on the morning "through train" yesterday.

Jerseys are especially opposed to monopolies, as they have been owned, body and soul, by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for years, therefore they stick up for the Drew. As the possession of the Erie road by the Vanderbilt-Work crowd would make an enormous and ruinous monopoly to the West.

Speculation in the stock still continues, but everybody stands in their shoes and watches they touch it, fearing some huge cave will open and swallow them up, or else one of the great moguls will make a raid and knock them out of sight.

One of the proposed amendments to the constitution of this State, adopted by the recent convention, reads as follows: "The legislature shall not authorize the consolidation of railroad corporations owning parallel or competing lines of road." A. C. Gurney, in the chamber of commerce, petitioned the legislature to allow the control of the various lines of railroad which connect this city with the West to pass by any combination into the hands of a restrictive monopoly.

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ST. CHARLES.—This evening Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will present their claims for public favor, on the occasion of their farewell benefit, by playing in the stirring drama, "Pioneer Patriot, or the Maid of the War-path," and another entitled "The Sheep in Wolf's Clothing." Miss Amy Watkins will make her first appearance in the former piece, assuming the character of Sylvia. We hope the fair lady, under close guard, will not occasion, and may testify to these favorite performers the high appreciation in which they are held by New Orleans theater goers.

CHECKER CRY MURKIN.—This favorite piece of resort for curiosity seekers may be found open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. A visit will amply repay those desiring to lounge away a leisure hour or two.

We entered "Paul's" once emporium of fashion last evening, and were much surprised to notice the low rates at which everything was sold. It is, indeed, one chance in a thousand to obtain gentlemen's goods at such low prices, as coats, hats, gloves, etc., for almost nominal prices. To men with large depositories and small purses this is an opportunity not to be lost. The sale, conducted by Mr. Chas. T. Nash, will be continued this evening at 7 o'clock. Be prompt if you wish to secure a bargain.

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REPUTORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Leap year is extensively honored in Utah. We are again indebted to Mr. Charles Bruff for California papers.

Stages continue to run between San Antonio and Monterey. "Doesticks" has just lost his father in New York.

General Anshut was assisted out of the world by sixteen physicians.

The Hayden government has sent fifty bronze cannon to the United States.

William H. Astor paid, last year, a tax of \$245,000, and Stewart paid \$143,000.

A grain elevator, costing \$300,000, is to be erected in Jefferson City, Mo.

Evarts has the most intellectual face at the consuls' table in the Impachment Court.

Washington's mother never could remember the charming hatched and cherry tree story.

The New York telegraphers send and receive messages upon the same wire at the same time.

Archbishop Manning has ordered the discontinuance of the choir singing Gregorian chants.

Legal strangling in England is heretofore to be done in private.

Washington's mother never could remember the charming hatched and cherry tree story.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsey, of Connecticut, aged 90, is dead.

Somebody advertises in an Edinburgh paper for a young lady to go to a ball.

The phlegm and white complexion are said to look ghastly before footlights, hence the necessity of rouge and rice powder.

A wicked newspaper reporter says the short dresses might be called "free and knecy."

The Louisville Courier announces a prospective eating house in that city where real coffee will be served.

The Galveston Bulletin is much pleased with the French Opera troupe which opened in that city on Monday night. The house was not full.

Ben Wade has been accused by three journalists of using profane language, but Ben says they are all "d-d liars!"

The Chicago Tribune calls on Senator Yates to vacate his seat on account of his intemperate habits.

A woman, in Vermont, gave a large party the other day to children under one year of age. Her own young son was host.

More than eighty fishing vessels arrived at Gloucester, Mass., last week, their "fares" ranging from twenty to fifty thousand pounds each.

NECESSITY OF REPEATING THE CONSTITUTION.

With many others, I disapproved of the nomination, or rather recommendation of candidates by the Democratic State Committee, as in making them they somewhat compromised powers.

Why fritter away our seal about matters comparatively so trifling when the great task to which we should be earnestly addressing ourselves—the repealing of the Constitution—is left to be accomplished, compared to which all other considerations are ridiculously insignificant? It is grievous to see the indifference with which a great part of the people contemplate the repealing of the Constitution.

These have been examples recorded in history of corrupt, despotic and tyrannical governments which gave little protection to person or property, but never before has there been an instance of a government framed without any view to the interests of those living under its territorial jurisdiction. Never has there been a government administered so to protect property, and absorb it by spoliation. Never has there been a government administered exclusively by those who not only possess no property, but are constitutionally incapable of accumulating it. Never has there been a government so administered as to be inferior and barbarous one. But should the inferior Constitution be adopted, this unparalleled condition of things will be forced upon us.

Ancient, enlightened and prosperous nations, under more favorable circumstances, have fallen from greatness, and sunk into ignominious poverty—security quietly produced dissolution. Without security production ceases, and poverty and misery usurp the place of plenty and happiness.

Men of property generally perceive that their interests are endangered by the condition of things now threatening us; but let not the working man mistake him; that he is to be from the ruin of the property of those who are his superiors, as much as he, and perhaps in a greater degree, than other members of the community, for employment soon brings him and his family to absolute destitution.

A little reflection will enable him to perceive, that without security, or a reasonable expectation of realizing an income before he dies, the capitalist, or man of property will not engage in any enterprise—hence capital lies inert and labor unemployed; as cannot be employed one day without the expenditure of capital, which is merely accumulated wealth, and the means of being reproduced with a surplus. Owing to the uncertain future, the planter and mechanic are alike limiting their enterprises to barely supply the expenses of life—hence, capital is not accumulated without reproduction and property withers.

So well am I convinced of the evils which would inevitably result from the adoption of this Constitution, that I declare before God, that I believe it would be infinitely preferable for the future prosperity of the State to be subjected for twenty years to crochets and failure of crops, so that not a bushel of wheat, nor a stalk of cotton, nor a rice could be produced, rather than be subjected to the ruin which is inaugurated by this infamous Constitution. With these views, which I know are well founded, for they are sustained by historical experience, and sanctioned by the approval of the wisest and most enlightened intellects of the age, I think that no efforts should be made, and no sacrifices too great to make, to defeat the adoption of this Constitution, the precursor of evils incalculable. Neither time, labor nor capital should be expended in the pursuit of the power, or degradation and social pollution? Iniquity.

General Buchanan. The New York World speaks of the present commander of the fifth military district as follows:

An officer of the "old school" graduating in June, 1830, he enters the military service, distinguished as extended, the accomplishments as well as the opinions of a conservative Maryland ancestry. The wisdom of his long experience is reinforced by the executive vigor of years not yet beyond the middle of life. A soldier, a gentleman, and a Democrat, a single instance in his career will afford scope for prophecy and ground for conviction as to what kind of role he will give the fifth district. During the second campaign to Mexico he was the regular and Colonel Buchanan commanded the district of New Jersey in the department of the East.

His duties were to superintend recruiting and to execute the military law on the part of the army work, the necessity of the latter was amply evinced. Minding his own business in the energy and fidelity only equal to the energy and fidelity with which he did not mind other people's business, Colonel Buchanan was the regular and respect of every high-minded man in the State of both parties. Indeed, his attention to the interests of the government, and his squelching of the games of the bounty-breakers were so persistent, that the party of moral degeneracy, who regard less than Democracy in a devotion so direct and dutiful. Plainly, it was flat disloyalty which in war time acknowledged the binding obligations of civil law and honorable economy in the production of New Jersey. The radical executive committee of the State, if they did not aspire to command the army of the Potomac, were certainly resolved to run the military machine in New Jersey.

Accordingly, had conducted the regular and active co-operation of Col. Buchanan in their schemes to carry New Jersey for Lincoln and Johnson. The exact form the demand took was never definitely ascertained. It was, however, understood that it comprised a levy of money for election purposes, and the emphasis of corruption in strong Democratic districts. It was even asserted that it was proposed to mulct each voter and substitute a portion of the bounty paid by the State and general government, as well as by municipal bodies, and to create a radical fund, whereby to secure a radical triumph in the State. The propositions of the committee were more than declaimed. They were executed, with an indignation that resulted in the darkening of Col. Buchanan's doors by the precious radical set never thereafter. The petty revenge was taken of disgracing Lincoln at Stanton that Col. Buchanan was disgracing the radical cause in New Jersey," and requesting his removal. He was removed. The authors of that telegram, however, covered themselves with so much obliquity, that to expose the storm they published their charges, and were forgiven to the message. Col. Buchanan took the field, and attained his major generalship about the date of Lincoln's re-election. The evils of military law will find no upholder in this officer. He will take Congress at its word, and will execute the acts as to effect their hypothetical titular design. "The proper restoration of the States to the Union." To this end, civil law will be restored as far as possible. Under his charge, full regulations, fair elections, upright appointees, will be the rule. The equity of a Hancock will be perpetuated. That these benefits are assured under Gen. Buchanan, his selection to succeed Gen. Hancock, made by President Johnson at the latter's earnest request, abundantly proves. So, too, prove the facts of his career.

A youth was lately leaving his aunt's house, after a visit, when finding it was beginning to rain, he caught up an umbrella that was snugly placed in a corner and was proceeding to open it, when the old lady, who for the first time observed his movements, exclaimed, "I've been claiming: 'No, no, that you never shall.' I had that umbrella twenty-three years, and it has never been wet yet, and I am sure it shan't be wetted now!"

Great made \$600 a year before the war dealing in green hides. He now makes \$30,000 a year dealing in green-horns.—[Mobile Tribune.]