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Advertisements marked at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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An able article regular advertisement shall be published monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1869.

VEY GEORGES ALCES' CIGARS,
195.....Rampart Street.....195

WILL THERE BE A WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN?

The press of the country is engaged in discussing this question, but we hardly know upon what they base the inquiry. Nothing has occurred lately between the United States and Great Britain which is likely to drive either country to violent measures. A treaty duly negotiated and signed by the Ministers of the respective nations, it is true, has been rejected by the Senate of the United States; but the effect of that is simply to place the subject matter of the treaty where it was before the treaty was concluded, although, for the United States, in a somewhat less favorable shape for a settlement. The stipulations of that treaty were proposed by the United States and agreed to by Great Britain; but it turns out that the Minister of the United States, in London, was not empowered to commit his country in a final manner to the agreement into which he might enter in her behalf. Great Britain knew this fact and, of course, cannot complain that the time of her Foreign Secretary has been taken up with a fruitless negotiation, and herself trifled with by the American Congress. But she may in future decline to deal with any representative of the United States who is not clothed with full power to act for those who send him. She may prefer dealing directly with the Senate of the United States, who seem to be the governing power in this country, and when Mr. Motley proposes to reopen the negotiation, it may be suggested to him that it would be advisable to have an understanding as to his authority to speak in the name of the Senate and bind the United States by his action. The humility of negotiating treaties with Executive officers of the United States who are not in the confidential possession of the views of those for whom they act, has been demonstrated on several occasions of late years. In the case of the Alaska treaty the Emperor of Russia must have felt the awkwardness of the situation, when that treaty came so near being defeated by caprice and mercenary Senators. We presume the King of Denmark must also have had similar annoying reflections touching the failure of his negotiations with Mr. Seward for the sale of the Island of St. Thomas.

Parties in a situation to know what is going on at Washington, say there will be no war with Great Britain concerning the Alabama claims. In the first place it is not consonant either for nations or individuals to engage in physical contest about a question of money and the United States have made this a question of money, and cannot now, after having entered into a conference upon that basis, treat it as a question of honor. Four years have elapsed without demanding from Great Britain an apology for their offended honor. Wounded sensibilities which can pass by a national insult for four long years without demanding satisfaction, are likely to submit to the wrong without resorting to the last arbitrament of nations. The idea is the wrong is only an imaginary one. No demand for satisfaction can properly be based upon it. What Great Britain did in the matter of recognizing the status of the Confederate States as a belligerent power she is ready to justify. All the great powers of Europe, under the advice of the ablest jurists of England and the Continent, acted in that respect in conformity to the principles and rules of public law. The Government of the United States itself was the first to recognize the claim of the Confederate States to be considered a belligerent power. Great Britain will also cite the example of the United States in encouraging on all occasions the revolutionary factions of Europe, and she may close by reminding the United States that more than once she resisted the very powerful pressure which was brought to bear upon her to recognize the Confederate States as an independent nation. She may tell the United States that had it not been for her, that had she yielded to the solicitations of others, the whole face of the American Continent would now be changed.

But what means this warlike speech of Mr. Sumner, who has been known always to have cultivated, with great assiduity the English both in the United States and at home, who is in fact noted for his English manners and habits of thought? Well, his speech simply means this—that some of those New York and Boston and Philadelphia bond-holders want to frighten timid creditors of the United States, and thus induce them to sell their bonds at a decline, that they may buy in at a reduced rate. That is our opinion is the whole of it.

People who want an *apology* for an offence never couch their demands in such a form as to preclude the possibility of that demand being acceded to and England cannot accede to Mr. Sumner's demand without a loss of prestige and self-respect.

Mr. Sumner cannot be in earnest in threatening war because he knows full well the United States is in no condition to engage on the sea any of the maritime powers of Europe, much less England with her enormous navy. He cannot mean to engage in the gambler's trick of "bluffing" because he knows England is well informed as to the resources of the United States and has heard thunder roll before, always, without being moved from her equilibrium.

We think a few weeks will show the correctness of our predictions.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Madame Lambelé Albaiza took her benefit last night in the character of Ursula, in the fairy opera of "Les Amours du Diable. We need not say her pronunciation was vocal conceived, and her performance graceful and artistic. Madame Albaiza invests every role she assumes with an interest given to few. The house was crammed with one of the most select audiences of the season. On making her appearance on the stage, Madame Albaiza was greeted with cordial applause and numerous testimonials of the regard and admiration in which she is held by our opera-goers. Her modesty, amiability, grace and vivacity have made her many friends, as well as her obliging and generous disposition. Madame Albaiza must have been gratified by her reception last evening, which was really an ovation. The stage was fairly covered with flowers.

On Saturday evening "The Jewess," Mademoiselle Cambini and Hasselmans, Messrs. Picot, Engel and Vasilie will be in the leading roles.

OPERA ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to call an election was held yesterday for Directors of the Opera Association for the ensuing year. The number of shares subscribed have been 128. The total number of votes given for any Director were 106; so that 22 shares were not represented at the election.

The following gentlemen were declared by the commissioners duly elected: F. Maspero, Alfred Roman, Henry Fellows, T. D. Miller, John G. Gaines, Augustus Reichard, A. Chiapella, B. Mitsenberger, L. F. Generes.

The assembly Polkas, Capt. Hoole, sailed last evening for Philadelphia, via Havana, with a full freight and she is leaving crowded passengers.

For Philadelphia—R P Meade, Frank A Parson, Wm Smith, A Smith, Wm Kirkpatrick, E J Strickstaff, mrs O H Mayo and son, Mrs W E Turpe, John Ryan, Aug Fredler, Chas Gold.....For Vera Cruz—D M S Kirk, A Gager, John M Gale.....For Havana—Miss M Valiende, Rev Smith, C Gignel, Miss E Gignel, Miss M Valiende, Rev Smith, C M C Ottvers, wife and 4 children, Mrs M Parsons, wife and daughter, F C Fernandez, Miss Fernandez, Miss Ruiz.

AMERICAN SINTE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The pretty Worrell Sisters and their fine New York Company appear to-night in the comic opera, "*Grande Duchesse*," for the benefit occasion of Miss Sophie Worrell.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Miss Alice Gray has her complimentary benefit at the Varieties Theatre this evening. The beautiful play "Lady of Lyons" and the farce "Kiss in the Dark," are the selections. She is an admirable actress and deserves a splendid benefit.

To-morrow our friend Vining Bowers has a complimentary benefit, for which occasion he will appear, by special request, in his impersonation of Mephistopheles, in the character of "Major Wellington de Boots."

THIRD PARISH CONCERT.—A splendid programme for this evening is presented for the third of the first series concerts given by Messrs. Chaud, Wheat and other popular artists, assisted by a number of fine amateurs. The lovers of elegant vocal and instrument music will here this in mind. Doors open at 7 o'clock, performances commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Tickets can be had at Blackmar's, on Chartres street.

Secretary Boutwell, in his first recorded decision, states that exceptional circumstances in stone-ward only not to overrule "the rule of classification by rum or blood." But when it comes to Alabama wood, the Secretary thinks otherwise. Here a few gilt mahogany and cottonwood are of high the momentous folly of relinquishing three-quarters of a million indemnified blunder on the thinness of power in the American body politic.—N. Y. World.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,738.

The Illinois Press Excursionists.

Their Reception in New Orleans.

Some eighty gentlemen of the Illinois Press Association, accompanied with ladies, or about half of the party which recently visited Mobile, arrived yesterday morning at the lake and, where they were received by Mayor Conway and the reception committees on the part of the city and Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor delivering the following address:

"As the Executive of the city of New Orleans the duty devolves upon me, Mr. Chairman, to present the following preamble and resolutions, which, I am gratified on being able to state, were passed with universal unanimity by the Common Council."

The following is a copy of the preamble and resolutions referred to by his Honor, the Mayor:

Whereas, We learn from the newspapers that a delegation of gentlemen, representing the press of the State of Illinois, have arrived at Mobile on a visit to the South, with a view of fraternal interchange with our people and observation of the condition of our country; and

Whereas, It is the desire of our people to cultivate relations of the most kindly nature with our fellow-citizens of the great West, be it

Resolved, That a committee, to be composed of two members of the Board of Aldermen and three members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, be appointed by the Presidents of the two Boards, to co-operate with the Mayor in extending to the delegations of the press from Illinois such attentions and hospitalities as are proper and due to them and the character of our city.

Mayor Conway, continuing, said: "It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that I discharge this pleasant duty; and representing as you gentlemen do the corps editorial of the great West and Northwest, your visit to this season of our Union, and particularly to this city, the acknowledged metropolis of the South, is, I am free to confess, at this juncture of our national affairs, most opportune, and fitly appreciated by our citizens. The interest of our city and this section has been considered identical with that of the great West, and I know of no method better adapted to develope the interest of both, and cement the commercial relations between this and the great cities of your section, than personal intercourse and mutual interchange of sentiments between its prominent and enterprising citizens. This opportunity, gentlemen, is afforded you, as well as ourselves, in extending your visit to our city, which, I doubt not, before your return homeward, will be improved, not only to our advantage, but in strengthening our friendly relations—social, commercial and political.

I observe, gentlemen, your good fortune, as well as your good taste, in being accompanied by the fairer portion of your population, and in now tendering, Mr. Chairman, the cordial hospitalities of the city, but I express the unanimous wish of our citizens, that the ladies are to be considered our guests, and this committee, of which I have the honor to be a member, is to be held, during your sojourn, subject to your orders.

The address of the Mayor was responded to by Dr. Roe, of the daily *Paragraph*, Bloomington, Ill., on behalf of the excursionists, and soon afterwards the party took the cars for the city. The excursionists left the city about noon yesterday and their contemplated movements to-day are elsewhere noticed. It will be seen that they are expected to take a trip down the river this morning, leaving by boat at the foot of St. Joseph street. Below we append the names of the excursionists:

LIST OF EDITORS OF THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

J. R. Mosser, Decatur Republican.
James Shoaff, Decatur Magnet.
Thos B. Shaff, Decatur Magnet.
E. H. Talbott, Belvidere Northwestern.
E. L. Baker, Springfield Journal.
E. L. Merritt, Springfield Register.
George Judd, Springfield Register.
Geo. H. Harlow, Chicago Tribune.
Orin Walters, Bloomington Leader.
Dr. R. H. Roe, Bloomington Paragraph.
S. S. Parks, Bloomington Democrat.
T. E. Woods, Mattoon Journal.
C. S. Boswick, Mattoon Gazette.
W. F. Bailhache, Springfield Journal.
F. K. Whitsmore, Chicago Evening Journal.
H. R. Hobart, Chicago Evening Post.
Geo. Scroggs, Champaign Gazette.
A. S. Lindsey, Tuscola Journal.
T. M. Rogers, Quincy Journal.
F. F. Mitchell, Bloomington Leader.
E. P. Findley, Charleston Plaindealer.
Wm Vale, Bloomington Republican.
H. N. Dunn, Bloomington Paragraph.
W. W. Peddecord, Decatur Republican.
M. F. Kanan, Decatur Advertiser.
J. M. Irwin, Decatur Gazette.
W. R. Steele, Wilmington Independent.
S. P. Rounds, Printers' Cabinet, Chicago.
George W. Taylor, Printers' Cabinet, Chicago.
C. G. Root, Chicago Times.
A. W. Edwards, Carlinville Democrat.
J. L. Sewell, Litchfield Courier.
John Marder, Chicago Specimen.
A. C. Bardwell, Dixon Herald.
Wm. M. L. Walker, Chicago Agitator.
W. W. Sellers, Tazewell County Republican.
D. B. Dyer, Joliet Republican.
J. M. Adair, Carroll County Gazette.
H. D. Emery, Prairie Farmer, Chicago.
C. M. Worthington, Sterling Gazette.
J. T. Smith, Springfield Register.
P. H. Bailhache, Quincy Whig.
Paul Selby, Quincy Whig.
Rev Dr. Pierce, Chaplain to party.
C. A. Roberts, Democrat, Peoria.
C. N. Whitney, Schuyler Citizen.
J. G. Kingsbury, Commercial, Danville.
W. H. Bennett, Missouri.

Ladies of the Excursion.

Miss J. P. Cleveland, Springfield.
Miss Ida M. Casey, Mound City.
Mrs. E. H. Parsons, Pekin.
Miss Jennie Lindsey, Tuscola.
Mrs J. M. Irwin, Decatur.
" S. Scroggs, Champaign.
" S. L. Sewell, Chicago.
" H. D. Emery.
" James Waterman, Sycamore.
" Fred. Mooger, New York.
" J. Taylor Smith, Springfield.
" W. H. Steele, Wilmington.
Miss M. L. Parker, Bloomington.
Mrs. Theo. Mitchell, "
" Geo. H. Harlow, Springfield.
Miss Emma M. Sealy, "
" Lizzie Bolivie, Chicago.
" Anna Steele, Grand View.
Misses Martin and Tillie Tutt, Mattoon.
Mrs. Talb t, Belvidere.
Miss Crandall, "
" Rue Bradford, Springfield.
Mrs. E. L. Baker, "
" M. L. Walker, Chicago.
" Geo W. Taylor, "
" J. G. Kingsbury, Danville.
Miss Nance, Quincy.
Mrs C. M. Worthington, Sterling.
Miss Bardwell, Dixon.
" Collins, Chicago.
Mrs D. Dunn, Bloomington.
" C. Jones, Chicago.
" Mary Roe, Bloomington.
Mrs J. W. Scroggs, Champaign.
Mrs. Wasser, Bloomington.

Senator Sprague.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

There is, I admit, a strong temptation to dish up the little Senator. He has so many good things, we like to note the ugly ones. While we the press are footing about on spars, he is captain of a big three-decker. He has fifteen millions gold. He has his seat in the Senate. Chief Justice Chase is his father-in-law, and he is married to a large-hearted, accomplished, and lovely. By Jove, we are forced to balance the account or go mad. And so we say to him, where he appears in the Senate, I swore by said to the peacock, when that gay bird preyed for the voice of the nightingale, "Be content with your tail, old bird. It is a splendid tail, be proud of it, and don't attempt to sing, and people won't discover that you have no voice."

That Senator Sprague is honest, earnest, and has touched the popular heart in his wild protest against wrong, I am ready to admit. I will say more—that he may properly adjudge in a correspondence, forwarded in the regular course.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION—CUBAN MATTERS.

Washington, April 26.—Nothing has been received by the English Minister from his Government since he notified it of the rejection of the Alabama treaty by the Senate. Considerable interest is felt in diplomatic circles here respecting this matter, and much speculation indulged in as to how the English Ministry will regard this action, little confidence being placed in the comments of the English press.

A gentleman who occupies a high position, and who has opportunities of knowing the views of Minister Thornton, says that any future negotiations on this important subject will have to be opened by the United States.

The proposition that England surrender her Canadian Provinces to the United States in satisfaction of the Alabama claims, is regarded as too absurd for consideration.

Dispatches received by the English and French Ministers from their respective governments relative to the Cuban difficulties, indicate that those governments are taking a lively interest in the events transpiring here in regard to matters on that island. They are particularly anxious to know whether this Government here is allowing expeditions to be fitted out in aid of the insurgents, or taking any steps looking to an acquisition of that island.

Great Britain.

CUBA THE BULWARK OF EUROPE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

London, April 29.—If we were not confident, says the *International*, that the United States have designs upon Cuba, consequently that public demonstration is unable to the satisfaction of that island can, in no case, be intended by any serious people, we would certainly rank ourselves among the more decided opponents of Northern America. Cuba is not simply a Spanish possession, it is the bulwark of Europe against Yankee encroachment, the advanced fortress protecting European navigation to the Pacific, through the narrow belt of land jutting under the name of Central America. The day Cuba will fall into the hands of the descendants of the Puritans will see the decline and fall of European trade and commerce in those regions. Europe has then a common interest, seeing that island remains in the hands of Spain, the guardians, as it were, of the Trans-Pacific industry and navigation of the old world, and that interest she is bound to show to an efficient manner, whenever the day for action comes."

ENGLAND THE PROTECTOR OF AMERICAN EQUILIBRIUM.

London, April 28.—The *Owl* remarks, editorially, that in American equilibrium of power it is less important to the peace of the world, than European equilibrium, although, to equal Army of England it evidently is great bulwark of while the most extend her protection to all American nationalities, should they be menaced in their integrity or existence by the United States or any other power.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bureau of Military "Justice" Dissolved.

Effects of the Rains in Mississippi.

Order of Gen. Ames.

The Virginia Convention.

Address of Hon. Geo. W. Pashal.

Proclamation of Count Valmaseda.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, April 29.—Coin in the Treasury $111,009,000.

The Bureau of Military Justice is dissolved and the functionaries variously assigned: Major Clinton to the Judge Advocate General's Office, Department of the South; Major Burnham, Judge Advocate, First Military District; Major Goodfellow, Judge Advocate, Fifth Military District, and General Holt, Judge Advocate, at Headquarters of the Army.

Washington, April 29.—Sen. Geo. W. Pascal has published a memorable address to the people of Texas, in which he gives a history of his political connection with and his services to Texas, denounces the political issue and announces himself a candidate for the United States Senatorship. The Judge declared in favor of the ratification of the new Constitution by the people of Texas, if it should be adopted by a majority of State officers and to Congress; the ratification of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution, and a liberal system of internal improvements, so as to connect St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific Ocean, by one or more Southern Pacific railroads, and to aid in this he would leave Texas still 60,000,000 acres of its public domain to the United States. He favors the election of A. J. Hamilton as Governor of Texas.

These things being done the Judge favors the removal of the disabilities of every friend of the government. He opposes the ex post facto decisions of the decisions of Texas, and plants himself squarely against the division of that great State. He favors the admission of New Mexico and Arizona Territory at the Union as States as early as practicable, and for that purpose and building Pacific Railroad would cede a part of Texas.

CUBA.

A PROCLAMATION—CASE OF THE MARY LOWELL.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Times says:

Canards, or, as they are called by the Spaniards, *bolas*, are in constant circulation, the last being a fat one and hopping the city in a fever of excitement. Yesterday morning until Tuesday evening, when Dulce himself came to the rescue and issued the following proclamation, which we explain all:

Inhabitants of Havana:—It is certain that the news received from the theatre of war is highly satisfactory; that the rebels are flying disbanded, and that their situation in the Central Department is compromised and difficult, but the news which is circulating that Cienfuegos, the principal city of your properties, the seaman of your families, and your friends, is now in the Principe fort, is an outer falsehood, invented by those who are interested to keep alive the anxiety and agitation here, in order to make capital with it in foreign countries by representing that we are losing your dignity as Spaniards and the honor of our fatherland. I announce to you now, and without fear that the truth will be my words, *the triumph of the Spanish cause in Cuba is inevitable, certain and imminent. The insurrection is overcome and conquered.* Woe to those who attempt to renew it!

Volunteers, seek to convince personally the credulous and impatient. See yourselves to those who are anxious and fear, though they be pleasant, may contribute to excitement and an outbreak of the passions.

Have confidence in me as I have in you.

Your Captain-General,
DOMINGO DULCE.

Havana, April 19, 1869.

This document needs no comment. The ladies are those of Dulce himself. He must be either in possession of information I have not yet received, or else he is over-confident. Time will show.

The History of General Longstreet's Letter.

A writer in the *Banner of the South* (Father Ryan's paper), under date of Alexandria, Va., March 24, says:

"And now about that letter; and what I now say, I have direct, as spoken by Longstreet himself, when in an adjoining county to this last year, visiting a valued friend. He says that after the war ended, he was in New Orleans, and also many other Confederate Generals, and on a certain occasion, being in conversation with some of his brother officers, it was thought that they were looked upon with distrust and hate by the United States authorities, that a letter written by some one or more of those on the subject would be a benefit to the South. Longstreet being the ranking General, was pitched upon to write the letter. General Longstreet says he thought some expression from him, or all of them, accepting the situation, would be of benefit to the South. He says the letter was written by himself, and afterward handed around among his brother officers for their consideration, some of whom approved altogether, some altered some of the expressions, and the letter was then returned to him (General Longstreet) for publication. It was published, and you know the storm it raised; and now comes the disgraceful part of the proceeding. Those very Generals who approved of that letter slunk from our loved General, and left him alone to bear the brunt of the responsibility called up to the South by use little. Not one has had the manliness to acknowledge that he knew anything of it; and General Longstreet, with that dogged sense of disposition which rendered his cause invincible, said he was able to bear it, and would not murmur; that that letter had caused trouble enough, but it stop with him.

Nor did he depart from this determination, except on one occasion, just after the letter was published, he met one of the Generals referred to above on the street, who immediately crossed to the other side, not wishing to recognize him. A few days afterward, as General Longstreet sat in the St. Charles Hotel in conversation with some friends, this General came in but did not recognize Longstreet, smarting under this insult, he called to the former, and said: "I have stood running a few buryers. Low middlings 26 to 26½c. Sales 950 bales. Receipts 576 bales, exports 515 bales.

Memphis, April 29.—Cotton quiet and firm; high grades scarce; low middlings 25 to 26½c; receipts 240 bales; exports 800.

Cincinnati, April 29.—Family Flour $6 to $7 25. Corn 61 to 65c. Oats 67 to 70c. Rye $1 20 to $1 25. Barley dull. Whisky 90c.

Pork held at $31 to $31 25. Bulk shoulders 13½c; sides 14½c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17c. Lard 15c. Groceries unchanged.

St. Louis, April 29.—Flour $4 75 to $5. Wheat $1 35 to $1 55. Corn 60 to 64c. Oats 60 to 65c. Rye $1 24 to $1 26. Whisky 87c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $31 to $31 50. Bulk Meats nominal. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 17½c to 17½c.

Chicago, April 29.—Flour $5 to $6. Wheat $1 11. Corn 56 to 51c. Oats 37 to 37½c. Rye $1 17. Barley $1 55 to $1 60. High Wines 85 to 87c. Molasses $1 to $1 05. Sugar 14 to 15½c. Pork $30 75. Lard 17½c. Hams 15 to 15½c; short rib middles 15c; shoulders 10c.

Louisville, April 29.—Tobacco steady. Sales 217 hhds at full prices. Pork $31 25 to $31 50. Lard 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 13c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c. Bulk shoulders 13½c, sides 16½c. Flour $5 50 to $6. Corn 66 to 68c. Prime Sugar 14½c. Whisky 91c.

SILVER NEWS:

Vicksburg, April 29.—Passed up—Mollie Belle and Burgess, at 9 a. m. and Forgent at 2 p. m. Down—Great Republic at noon, the "I. C. Harris." On their return, which will be between six and eight o'clock in the afternoon, they will distribute in an elegant dinner to be specially prepared for the occasion.

So far, the entertainment of our editorial guests has been most fitting of the city and effects credit upon the Committee of Reception. Among the gentlemen duly attentive we noticed Messrs. Fisher, Shields, Pratke, Markey and others of the City Council, City Treasurer Mount, City Controller Landry, Mr. James Pragne, Messrs. Hays, Valvis and Fondick, on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. J. P. Tocker, the gentlemanly and efficient agent of that great iron artery, the Illinois Central Railroad.

Accident.—Officer Sale reports that a girl about four years old—name not given—fell off a gallery about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, at No. 52 St. Thomas street, and was so injured that she will not probably recover.

Fire.—Corporal Maceny reports that a fire broke out at 5 o'clock last evening in the bakery of Fred. Sanders, on Carondelet Walk, between Johnson and Friar streets. The house was partially, and the kitchen entirely destroyed. Insurance $2800.

Drowned.—About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a yellow boy named Adendes, was drowned, and another boy, Morten Oakz came very near drowning while bathing in the Canal in City Park. Body not recovered.

Mad Dog.—Officer Bonwell reports having chased a mad dog from Orange street to St. Andrew street, but without capturing him. He states that he bit at least a dozen on the route. So the public and parents especially should be on their guard.

Murder in Jefferson.—Mrs. Catherine Greeley, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Valmont and Tchoupitoulas streets, was most brutally murdered Wednesday night. Her husband is a German, and driver of a car on the Jefferson line. Her head was battered with an axe in a most shocking manner, and she was stabbed in the head and neck. She is the second wife, and they are said to have had trouble with each other, but whether he is the guilty party or not, is not determined. The woman was discovered murdered in bed. A negro woman states that she identifies a man named Woods as one she saw near by after the murder. Woods was arrested.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The case of the State vs. Johnny Schapper is fixed for Monday at the First District Court.

The case of Thomas Toomey, charged with the murder of Lawrence Collins in front of the Triangular Building on Delord street, on the 11th of April, was continued to-day in the First District Court yesterday morning. The name of five witnesses, on whom subpoenas had been issued, were called, but not responded to. A note was received by the Attorney General from Recorder Becker, the most important witness, intimate as he had received the murdered man's dying declaration, begging to be excused inasmuch as he had a quantity of papers to attend to and to his court, which he would find it inconvenient to leave. The request was disregarded, and the Recorder ordered.

John P. Becker, sworn—I took the dying declaration of the deceased; I recognize the prisoner at the bar as the man brought before me charged with being the murderer of the deceased; I was not acquainted with the deceased; I saw him once at the Charity Hospital, he was then wounded and dying; I saw him, afterwards at the same place dead; I saw the wound. (Recorder Becker here described the appearance of the wound to the Jury.) The deceased looked very pale and appeared to be dying; Coroner Roche held the inquest on deceased. (Took the dying declaration: one of my clerks took the statement down in writing.

Question by Attorney General Belden—Did the deceased realize at the time that his death was imminent?

Mr. Field (counsel for defense)—I object to the question, as it is but introductory to the introduction of the dying declaration.

The court sustained the objection.

Mr. Belden (to witness)—Did the deceased at this time realize his condition?

Witness—Yes, he said that he was going to die; this was before he made his dying declaration, but he did not seem to be in pain; at some time after he was cut before I visited him at the Charity Hospital. The declaration was read to deceased before he signed it.

Mr. Field held that no evidence had been produced sufficient to warrant the reading of the declaration to the jury. This was overruled by the court and the declaration was read.

In it the deceased stated that he positive that Toomey had stabbed him, and that it was done with the intention of robbing him.

Owing to the absence of witnesses the court now adjourned.

Washington Items.

THE CUBAN QUESTION AND THE SITUATION.

[Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.]

Washington, April 26.—The dispatch sent Saturday, that the Government intended to issue no proclamation of neutrality regarding Cuban matters, is fully confirmed, while official advices from Havana, just at hand, show that there is no reason for any aggressive movement on the part of the Administration to protect the rights of American citizens and the property of the same in Cuba. Those dispatches show that every person whose American citizenship has been established, has been released from prison—there were only three of them. The two persons taken on the high seas from the American brig Lizzie Major have also been released, and it is expected that the Mary Lowell, seized and libeled in a Spanish Admiralty Court, will also be given up.

Aside from this the Spanish Minister assured the State Department to-day that his information indicated that the insurgents were growing weaker, and that the authorities were pushing troops into the interior more rapidly than ever. The troops from Spain have been sent to the front.

RUMORED BREAK-UP IN THE CABINET.

There have been some rumors to-day which have found their way on to the wires, that Messrs. Fish, Hoar and Borie were about to resign at once from the Cabinet. The report of these stories is that the Western and Southern stars have told the President that Mr. Fish is altogether too conservative for the Republican party, and that he is not in favor of the vigorous foreign policy of the Executive, and that Senators are universally opposed to Mr. Hoar, who has undoubtedly made himself very obnoxious as Attorney General.

As regards Mr. Borie, his retirement would create no surprise, as it has been anticipated by those who profess to know his views. It does not appear, however, that Fish and Hoar have any intention of resigning. The former is not here, to answer for himself, but he contradicted the rumor on Saturday.

THE SPRAGUE-ABBOTT SQUABBLE — SUMNER "HOLDS THE BAG" BELLIGERENTS.

Senators Sumner and Sprague, succeeded to-day in effecting a treaty of peace between Abbott and Sprague. They called upon both parties and ascertained, after some conversation, that the feud between them was of a mere "Pickwickian" character, and more ridiculous even than has been represented. The matter was then very speedily adjusted in a correspondence, forwarded in the regular course.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION—CUBAN MATTERS.

Washington, April 26.—Nothing has been received by the English Minister from his Government since he notified it of the rejection of the Alabama treaty by the Senate. Considerable interest is felt in diplomatic circles here respecting this matter, and much speculation indulged in as to how the English Ministry will regard this action, little confidence being placed in the comments of the English press.

A gentleman who occupies a high position, and who has opportunities of knowing the views of Minister Thornton, says that any future negotiations on this important subject will have to be opened by the United States.

The proposition that England surrender her Canadian Provinces to the United States in satisfaction of the Alabama claims, is regarded as too absurd for consideration.

Dispatches received by the English and French Ministers from their respective governments relative to the Cuban difficulties, indicate that those governments are taking a lively interest in the events transpiring here in regard to matters on that island. They are particularly anxious to know whether this Government here is allowing expeditions to be fitted out in aid of the insurgents, or taking any steps looking to an acquisition of that island.

Great Britain.

CUBA THE BULWARK OF EUROPE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

London, April 29.—"If we were not confident," says the *International*, "that the United States have designs upon Cuba, consequently that public demonstration is unable to the satisfaction of that island can, in no case, be intended by any serious people, we would certainly rank ourselves among the more decided opponents of Northern America. Cuba is not simply a Spanish possession, it is the bulwark of Europe against Yankee encroachment, the advanced fortress protecting European navigation to the Pacific, through the narrow belt of land jutting under the name of Central America. The day Cuba will fall into the hands of the descendants of the Puritans will see the decline and fall of European trade and commerce in those regions. Europe has then a common interest, seeing that island remains in the hands of Spain, the guardians, as it were, of the Trans-Pacific industry and navigation of the old world, and that interest she is bound to show to an efficient manner, whenever the day for action comes."

ENGLAND THE PROTECTOR OF AMERICAN EQUILIBRIUM.

London, April 28.—The *Owl* remarks, editorially, that in American equilibrium of power it is less important to the peace of the world, than European equilibrium, although, to equal Army of England it evidently is great bulwark of while the most extend her protection to all American nationalities, should they be menaced in their integrity or existence by the United States or any other power.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, 1869.

We have no material change to report in the Money market proper. The street rates are 10 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent. per month for A1 paper with unquestionable collaterals, and 1 to 1½ for good to fair business paper without collaterals. Mortgage paper is quoted at 10 to 11 per cent per annum for A1, and 12 to 15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 134⅞ to 134⅛ against 133¾ at New York) and closed at 134⅛ to 134⅜.

There has been very little demand either for the Custom-house or on speculation, and the business has been of limited extent. The sales include $2000 at 134⅞, $1300, $1200, $4000, $5000 and $10,000 at 134⅞, $5000 and $5000 at 134⅝, and $1300 at 134⅜. In Silver $5000 Mexican dollars sold at 2 per cent premium in gold. We note 128½ to 129½c for American half dollars, and 127 to 127½ for Mexican dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was limited, but with a further improvement in gold and bills. At New York, rates ruled ⅛ per cent higher. In our market of Sterling included £5000 A1 clear (early) at 144⅞, £1000 at 145, £1000 (a ship's bill) at 145¼, £4000 first class at 145¾, and £200 bank at 144⅞. We did not hear of any sales of French Sterling may be quoted at 145 to 145⅛ for A1 bill of lading and clear, and 146 to 146¼ for bank; and Francs 5 30 to 5 28 for the former, and 5 27½ to 5 25½ for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were very light, but with only a moderate demand rates showed no quotable variation. The banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent premium, and the sales included $60,000, $20,000, $30,000 and $40,000 New York commercial sight at par, and $100,000 bank (from one bank to another) at ⅛ per cent. premium.

The only sale reported in Specie is 500 shares Ship Island Canal at $1.

We have no transactions in Bonds. There was some inquiry bonds for Levee State and Waterworks Firm—particularly the latter. Nothing has transpired yet to establish quotations for the Firm, but sales have been made at 56 to 58. The Firm seem disposed to be favorably, for investment, at those figures.

We note sales of some $6000 State Warrants and coupons, at 37 to 37½ payers, at 38½ to 39. At the close rumor found amongst Bank Warrants could have been bought at 37. Metropolitan Police Warrants were offered at 77, but were heard of no transactions at 76 bid.

City Treasury notes were quoted at 90 asked. The dealers bought the small sums offered across the counter at 88 per cent. discount, and sold at 87½.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to day amounted to 2550 bales, including 1000 to arrive, at 25½c for Ordinary. We now quote ordinary at 21½ to 25½c, good ordinary at 26 to 26½c, low middling at 27½ to 27¾c, middling at 28 to 28½c, and strict middling at — to 29½c.

The market opened with a fair inquiry, and being stimulated by a further advance in Foreign Exchange and Sterling, the tone continued fairly throughout the day, resulting in sales to the amount noted above. At one time there was a little more inquiry than at other times, and prices were accepted owning to our inside figures, but subsequently they recovered some of the ground. The improvement was mainly confined to the better styles of the second grades—say to strict good ordinary, strict low middling and strict middling—and strict mid dling 27¾ to 28c, strict low middling at 26¾ to 27, and strict good ordinary commanding 26¾ to 26½c, and strict low mid dling 27¾ to 28c. Ordinary 25½c was refused for strict middling, which was asked and in some respect. The business was confined to Great Britain and the Continent.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Saturday, Jan. 1st, 1869		3 949
Arrived since last statement	1 454	
Arrived previously	763,274	781 912
		785 861
Cleared to-day	77	
Cleared previously	689,140	689 217
Stock on hand and on shipboard		97,644

To day's exports were to Philadelphia. Re-exports to Philadelphia, 1 bale. Total sales against 6214 corresponding time last week.

FREIGHTS—The market still exhibits but little animation, and the supply of unengaged tonnage tonnage for all points is more than ample.

By steam—Cotton to New York 3c, to Boston 5c, to Philadelphia 5c, to Liverpool 7-16d per lb. Flour to Northern ports 62½c per bbl. Corn to do 15 to 16c per bushel.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 1 farthing, to Havre — c per lb. Corn to Liverpool 5d per bushel. Tobacco to Liverpool and Bremen 30s, to London 25s per hhd.

Sugar—Receipts of the sugar crops in the morning were confined to 88 hhds Sugar and 90 bbls Molasses, exclusive of the Opelousas Railroad. Sugar continues inactive, the sales to-day being only 25 hhds fair to good fair at 9½c, and 10 hhds for fair. In Molasses there is only an occasional retail sale. The total supply of Sugar now on the levee and being sold to-day is about 3000 hhds, of which only a small portion is in first hands.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer R. K. Lee, from Louisville, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The demand for the local trade is limited, and the market is drooping, the stock being too small to fill foreign orders. Superfine is quoted at $5 62½, double extra $5 75 to $6 per bbl. The principal sales to day are one hundred bbls superfine at $5 62½, and 100 bbls double extra at $5 75.

CORN—Receipts are light. Meslin dry flat 50 to 52c, sound ear 55c, dry mixed 56 to 57c, wet city slaughter 6 to 12c per lb.

Weekly Quotations of Hides, etc.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30, 1869.

Steer Hides, city slaughter, over 25 lbs		9 @	7½ @