

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 3, 1870.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN. May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

John W. Overall is at Mobile, or was a day or two since, the Tribune says.

The Governor has appointed Marius Lethbridge inspector of hay in New Orleans.

The new barge Paul was successfully launched Tuesday, at Louisville, from How and Co's ship-yard.

The "Duke's Motto" was performed at the St. Charles last night, to one of the largest and most fashionable audiences that ever filled the theatre.

The public are cautioned against negotiating for a mortgage note of two thousand dollars, signed by John Roche, and stolen from the residence of Salvador Sina.

The Governor has commuted the death sentence of William Carter to imprisonment at hard labor for life in the State Penitentiary.

Brigadier General Dent, in charge of the anti-room at the White House, has been promoted to the Brevet Colonel of the twenty-second cavalry regiment.

The thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 67° at New Orleans, 43° at Cincinnati, 37° at Nashville, 35° at Augusta, 49° at Lake City, 65° at Key West, 62° at Mobile, 45° at Montgomery, 42° at Havana, 40° at Memphis, 45° at Louisville, 39° at St. Louis, 40° at Indianapolis, 34° at Chicago, 40° at Natchez, 54° at Baton Rouge.

The following persons, declared duly elected at the recent election, have been commissioned by the Governor: R. K. Smith, parish judge, Ascension parish; H. M. Carter, parish judge, St. Helena parish; S. H. Pearson, sheriff, St. Helena parish; L. R. Draughin, coroner, St. Helena parish.

C. E. Reece, Esq., who, as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, became the terror of evil-doers in Louisiana some two years ago, is in the city. Mr. Reece has resumed the practice of the law in Washington.

The report of the Postmaster General has been printed. All its important recommendations have been anticipated, as well as the receipts and expenditures.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been printed. It is shorter than usual, and its main points have been anticipated by the publication of the report of Secretary Cox.

Our highly respected friend, Colonel Charles Case, has returned from a season of rest and recuperation in the North, looking stronger and heartier than we have seen him in a year or two.

Colonel Lewis Wolsey, whose instrumentality in securing the latest appropriation for keeping open the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi has already been recognized in our columns, arrived here yesterday from Washington.

THE LEVEE CONTRACTS. The Times has got into one of its characteristic periodical muddles upon the general subject connected with the levees. In order to get something of an insight into the matter, and furnish the writer with the wherewithal to start his pen going, it is probable that a careful examination has been made of the petition filed by plaintiff in the case of Delhomme vs. Graham, recently decided in the Eighth District Court, in favor of the defendant.

There are frequent disappointments and occasional successes, just as there are in most other attempts to get money from a slow debtor. But we cannot see what the public have to do with all this. So long as the financial officers keep their accounts straight and pay no more than the State actually owes, and conduct their business strictly within the law, they are not required to sympathize with unsuccessful brokers who failed to present their warrants at the Treasurer's window at the happy moment when there were funds.

But, not being quite satisfied with his own showing in the matter of warrants, the Times assails the whole levee system, because one of the firms who take large contracts are going to make half a million of dollars. It would probably hardly be deemed a sufficient cause for suspending work on the levees if it could be shown that Messrs. P. J. Kennedy & Co. really made so much money out of their contracts.

Our invitation was not accepted, and we are left to conduct the matter to our own satisfaction. And from the evidence before us, taken in a judicial proceeding, with both parties giving testimony on the subject, there can be but one conclusion. The parties that attempted to interfere with the Registrar, after a peaceful election had been conducted to a successful ending, were the authors of the trouble.

That money has been squandered under pretense of building levees in this State, we know perfectly well. The Legislature of 1866-67 authorized the issue of \$1,000,000 bonds to build the levees. The money, at least so much of that amount as capitalists would lend, say thirty or thirty-five cents on the dollar, was promptly borrowed, and was promptly spent. But no levees were constructed, and the State suffered from one of the most disastrous overflows in the fall of 1867 ever known in Louisiana.

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to serve its purpose. We hope it will never serve as a precedent, even though the present Legislature be succeeded by one of the Democratic persuasion. Whatever complaints grumblers may make that the levees cost too much money, the fact cannot be denied that the Mississippi has been kept within its banks—a feat which our predecessors were unable at all times to accomplish. As to the matter of profits to the contractors, we are glad to learn that they are satisfactory. They obtained their contracts by means of fair competition, and may be persuaded, next year, to lower the prices still further.

LET TRUTH AND JUSTICE PREVAIL. A decoy duck is the snare of the flock, and an opportunity to fall in the enemy of the procreator. The Times has discussed the Donaldsonville trouble as if its main object was to destroy the truth, while the REPUBLICAN has investigated the matter for the higher and better purpose of arriving at the exact facts, in order to fix the responsibility on the proper shoulders.

There was more animation in Carondelet street yesterday than has been witnessed for some time, caused by the near approach of the long expected Slaughterhouse crisis. At a comparatively early hour, a number of brokers began to inquire for Slaughterhouse stock.

The Calcasieu bears, after beating the stock down to 88, seem to have left the field for the moment. Their movement appears to have been successful, for the stock was offered and sold yesterday as low as 88. Five shares even changed hands at 87. The assessment levied will, when paid, bring the price to 82 or 83, which is two points below the point from which it started on its downward career.

The Chicago Tribune gives the following interesting statement of the situation of the Great Western Telegraph Company: The Great Western Telegraph Company has never paid a dividend, and as to the prospect that it ever will, and also as to the general character and standing of a business enterprise we can only state the following facts: The capital stock of the company is \$3,000,000, in 120,000 shares of \$25 each. The company have now two lines of operations, one from New Orleans to Milwaukee, and one from here to Omaha.

REOPENING. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the merits of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best adapted to the use to which they desired to apply it.

REMOVAL. No. 95 Canal Street. The change necessary to keep pace with the improvements in the Photographic Art, are now complete, and for the convenience of my patrons, I have opened a Reception Room on the second floor of my gallery, where you and your friends are cordially invited to call and inspect our work.

take their seats, then the trouble began to assume serious proportions. The Times knows this as well as we do. These initial acts are charged with the entire culpability in the premises, and the evidence declares it. What followed after was the whirlwind that succeeded the wind. Parties planted a storm and it almost blew their scalps off. Who set this madness afloat is denoted by the testimony, and as that has been published in the Times, the antidote has gone with the poison.

ON CARONDELET STREET. There was more animation in Carondelet street yesterday than has been witnessed for some time, caused by the near approach of the long expected Slaughterhouse crisis. At a comparatively early hour, a number of brokers began to inquire for Slaughterhouse stock.

IN MEMORIAM. Died, on Thursday morning, December 1, 1870, from injuries received at the fire on Gravier street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, while in the discharge of his duty, JOHN D. NICHOLSON, aged twenty-seven years, a native of New York, and a member of Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Office of the Editor, Corner Camp and Paydras Streets. S. SILVERSTEIN, 195 Paydras street.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE, 32 Royal street. The rooms of this Club are open every day to members and their guests.

I. C. LEVI, Canal street. Having removed to his new store, No. 100 Canal street, three doors from the corner of St. Charles street, would respectfully invite examination of his elegantly fitted up establishment and choice and substantial stock.

STANDARD FIRE AND WATER PROOF ROOFING. SOUTHERN PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY. Office—No. 184 Peters Street, formerly New Levee, above Julia.

EXCHANGE. We purchase SHORT and LONG SIGHT on Boston, Providence, Philadelphia and Chicago. Also, STERLING and FRANKS, and CHECK AT SIGHT on various places.

stockholders have received any certificates of stock, or have any voice in the disposal of their money. As to the prospect of dividend after the completion of our Kansas City friend must judge for himself; but for the present, the chief end and aim of the Great Western Telegraph Company, seems to be that Selah Reeve should divide from seven hundred thousand to a million dollars profit for constructing its line.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Capital, Over \$6,000,000. Annual Income, Over \$2,000,000.

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GOVERNMENT SALES OF GOLD FOR DECEMBER. OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER, New Orleans, November 29, 1870.

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