NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
SLAUGHTER & LIMERT, PUBLISHERS.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Weekly Edition—$5 a month.
The Weekly is published every Tuesday morning, containing 36 per annum.
Rates of Advertisement—Transient advertisements, $1 per line of the paper, first insertion, and 75 cents, each subsequent insertion.
Regular Business Page, transient advertisements, each footnote, $1 in per square.
Contracts with liberal discount on transients to be changed quarterly.
Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, $1 per line, not per month.
Business Department, who advertise largely, shall be allowed much discount from the above, at liberal transient rates as may be agreed upon.
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All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net per line, each insertion.
All business advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—At noon, "Le Docteur Crispin." At night, "Don Juan."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Mme Janauschek.

New Sensation Albina Mandeville.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Miss Lydia Thompson Troupe—"Pluto, or the Apple of Discord."

THE CONDITION OF THE LEVEES.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

The several breaks in the levees reported within the last two weeks, we suppose demonstrate the insufficiency of those works and the inefficiency of the State officers who for some years back have had them in charge. Certainly, money has not been spared by the Legislature to make the levees strong enough to withstand any pressure of water. There can be no excuse on that score. Upwards of [illegible] millions of dollars are reported by the Auditor of the State as having been expended for levee purposes during Governor Warmoth's administration—a sufficient sum one would think to render them perfectly secure. We do not say that ten millions of dollars have actually been expended on the levees by Gov. Warmoth, for it is reasonable to infer from the manner in which the finances of the State have been administered by that functionary, that a large part of this sum has gone into the pockets of financiers and bond speculators. But Gov. Warmoth cannot pretend that he has been restricted in the matter of levee funds. He has had all that he and his associates of the Board of Public Works asked for, and yet the levees are breaking in all parts of the State, and the city of New Orleans is threatened with an overflow. The truth of the matter is that Gov. Warmoth has been so busy with his speculations and his political maneuvres, he has found no time to attend to the interests of the State. No one knows under whose charge the levees are, at the present time. The Board of Public Works had them under its control until superseded by the last Legislature, but the new company created by that body, it seems, has not organized, and so the levees for some weeks back have been left to take care of themselves. We have been duly warned of the rising of the river, and in ample time to strengthen them at every weak point, but there has been no levee system for some time. The consequence is before us. Now the responsibility for this state of things, it is not difficult to locate. Gov. Warmoth is the man. He has been the actual dictator of Louisiana, and is answerable for all injury that happens to her by the swelling of the river. As his capital is not in lands, we suppose he will bear of the sufferings of the people of other overflowed portion of the State with serene composure. It is true Louisiana has had overflows before Governor Warmoth ever set foot on her soil, but that does not excuse his gross neglect of the duties he and his associates undertook to perform: He cannot deny that the greater part of his time has been devoted to wire-pulling and speculating, and that the levees have not given him any greater solicitude than his very equable temperament enabled him comfortably to feel. We doubt though if the people who are rendered homeless by these severses will be disposed to exculpate him from the charge of neglect of duty, of which it is evident he and those with whom he acts, have been guilty. If justice were done, he and they should be mulcted in heavy damages to compensate for the losses now incurred by the overflow of the river.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.—This is one of the favorite routes to the North, because it is free from the objections urged against others. There is no obstruction from crevasse or overflow; no danger to the traveler from miasms, no annoyance from musquitoes, gnats or other insects. All the connecting roads are in good order and are supplied with carriages fitted up with every modern improvement. Pullman's palace sleeping cars attached to all trains. The route is claimed to be shorter than any other by 100 miles, and the country is beautiful beyond description. Travelers take the trains of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railway Company at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., daily, and proceed via Mobile, Montgomery, Calera, Rome, Dalton, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Philadelphia to New York. This is the route to the Virginia Springs. Mr. Norman C. Jones, General Southwestern Agent of the Blue Mountain route, will furnish all information at his office, corner Camp and Common streets.

TO TRAVELERS NORTHWARD BOUND.—The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company call the attention of the traveling public to their line by a card in our advertising columns to-day. Their road has not been interfered with and we may add cannot be interfered with by any crevasse or overflow, and trains will continue to run twice a day regularly through the spring and summer. Close connections made at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio and Mobile and Montgomery railroads. Pullman's palace sleepers attached to all trains from Mobile. Mr. W. B. Dell is the agent of the company, and will furnish any information to travelers at his office in the story building corner Camp and Common streets.

TO TEXAS SHIPPERS.—C. A. Whitney & Co., Agents of the Morgan steamship line, give notice that the steamer Austin will receive Galveston freight this day, and the steamer Morgan will receive Indianola freight.

BENEFIT OF MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.—This charming artiste received last night, on the occasion of her benefit, an enthusiastic reception from a most fashionable audience. Many bouquets were thrown at her feet or handed to her, and she was presented with a beautiful diamond cross and gold necklace by some of our French and Creole citizens. This testimonial was accompanied by the following letter:

NAW ORLEANS, April 22, 1871.

To Miss Lydia Thompson,
Academy of Music:

Dear Madam—Profoundly moved by your repeated marks of generosity towards the sufferers by the late war in France, the undersigned French residents and natives of New Orleans beg to present you with an humble token of their appreciation of your talent, and of the high-toned liberality shown by you for the distressed mother country of Louis-ana. The effect of the 20th has only to the cordial wishes which it is intended to convey for the continuation of the well-deserved success which have marked your career as a most accomplished artiste, and for the happiness of a lady whose heart beats with impulses so generous.

Most respectfully your obedient servants.

Judged by about forty well known residents.

Need we say that "Paris" produced quite a furor, but want of space precludes our saying more about it at this time.

"Lorline" is to be given at the matinée, and "Paris" will be repeated to-night.

Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 13, 1867, says: "In conclusion, I can only add the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Wright, 118 and 120 Canal street, New Orleans. 5dw8t 4d.w

The Chicago *Legal News* says that a case was recently decided in Pontiac, in that State, upon the question of admitting atheists as witnesses in court. The ruling of a well-to-do merchant of that neighborhood was objected to by an opposing counsel, on the ground that the party was an atheist, disbelieving in future rewards or punishments. This objection was sustained, but affirmed at the same time that he considered an oath binding upon the conscience of one could be denied to any witness on account of their religious opinions.

The Mobile Register has under consideration the question of a reduction of the jury number. It argues in support of the jury system, in the course of which it says: "The fact that a person cannot be convicted of a felony unless a jury shall find the fact to be true, is a great safeguard against the tyrannical power of the Government. Take the jury system away, and the Government, if it chose, can fix the fact that a person committed a felony, convict and punish him for it. The security of the jury is that it is a body of men who are not subject to the influence of the Government, who are not dependent on the Government for their bread, who are not to be deprived of their liberty or property except by the judgment of their peers, who are not to be punished except by the judgment of their peers, who are not to be deprived of their property except by the judgment of their peers, who are not to be deprived of their property except by the judgment of their peers, who are not to be deprived of their property