

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 7, 1875.

A miss trial—courtship. Brick Pomeroy has recovered his health. Hats become wide awake when the nap is off. Spelling matches commence on the word "go."

An Irish blunder—Trying to wake the dead. If men talked less they would have more time to think. San Francisco is to have a fire patrol, supported by the undershirts.

A man who has a pretty cousin has made an argument on relative beauty. Hon. George Bancroft sticks at nothing and is a member of thirty European clubs.

By a colossal aggregation of votes P. T. Barnum has been elected mayor of Bridgeport. Garibaldi proposes to plant the Australian gum tree around Rome as a preventive of malaria.

When the successor of Treasurer Spigner commences to make his mark we shall have New Money. According to the New York Commercial Advertiser, the hand-organ man is a victim of grinding poverty.

Mrs. Scott Siddons has gone to Europe. She carries with her the best wishes of New Haven and some money.

In training for a head-line the Piqueur hits upon "funeral obsequies," which is good—good as a funeral-funeral. Woodville, Mississippi, has a deaf and dumb philosopher. He is a good artist, and able to make speaking likenesses.

Mr. Van Pelt, of Ohio, has been placed in jail for disturbing a religious meeting while intoxicated. He was one of the leading crusaders. The public debt was reduced \$3,681,000 in the month of March. There is yet a little balance of no credit on the wrong side of the ledger.

Vakaburg papers, according to the matter they contain, are spoken of as the Crosby-Davenport-Carozzo dailies. They all have "the largest circulation." Horace Maynard, our new minister to Turkey, will start on his harem scam mission early in May. Maynard will go to, and very properly, for the minister should not go alone.

John Hay has added a little daughter to his new family. It is his first offense. He wishes now he had been the author of "Little Pantaletoes" instead of "Little Breeches"; but no matter. Several new German papers have been started in Indiana. This looks like thrift, but it is not. The last Legislature authorized the publication of legal advertisements in the German language.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction the day at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, a lot of hardware, etc.

Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of New York, offers a price of \$100 for the best home mission hymn. If all the great poets assault him, from our own Professor Macdonald down to Walt Whitman, they will make mission hymn in short metre.

Attention is called to the card announcing the dissolution of the copartnership firm of Hoyt & Wilcox. The business of the old firm will be carried on at No. 82 Tchoupitoulas street, by Mr. N. A. Wilcox, late junior member of the firm.

In prayer Rev. Mr. Talmage said, "May God speed the cylinders of honest, intelligent, aggressive Christian papers." Our journals in this city having "the largest daily circulation of any paper in the South," will each feel personally gratified.

A young woman lately disguised as a huckman in Liverpool was at last detected by the other catches, because she was polite and civil to strangers, and refused to take more than legal fare; which shows that no woman is mean enough to be a man.

A number of the Catholics of England yesterday presented Cardinal Manning with "an address and 5000 guineas." The address must have been listened to as a religious infliction; but the Cardinal was Manning enough to take the guineas.

Jesse Pomeroy is willing to be hung if he can get rid of the reporters. Having been a newspaper carrier he has had some experience in journalism, not altogether profitable, and he is of opinion the reporters have some prejudice against him for no other reason than that he is a murderer.

The murderer of Mrs. Bingham, in Boston, represented himself as an employe of the gas company, and gained access to the house on the pretense of looking at the fixings in the cellar. It is proposed now that the gas men should wear uniforms that they may be readily distinguished by house-keepers.

In Texas the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry is not a political organization. Grand Master Long has issued an official circular in which he says so. It will now be in order for our Grangers to issue another address sustaining the Phelps Potter report on the political condition of Louisiana.

Dr. Franklin introduced the raising of broom corn in this country by planting an imported broom. The old gentleman at first thought to raise brooms and make a clean sweep to fortune; but as the wire and handles did not come up with the corn, he left the manufacturing business to the Shakers.

A new paper has been started in Red River parish called the Coushatta Citizen. It claims to be "independent in all things and neutral in nothing," which position is partly fulfilled by erroneously spelling "independence" and "neutral" in the headline motto. The editor asks from the people their indulgence, subscriptions, advertisements, complimentary fruits, "vegetable," frying chickens, etc., and should do well in his new field of labor.

THE JETTIES.

The decision by a majority of the river outlet improvement commissioners in favor of concentrating the current and so scouring out a channel has made it the duty of all who dissent from that specific mode of improvement to withdraw their opposition and give their aid to the fair trial of that which is an experiment. It but reverses the order in which the experiments of a canal or jetty should have been made. We advocated the first because we believed in its permanency. Had it failed to realize our expectations we should have advocated a jetty or other mode of attaining the great object. Were there time—were not our city in imminent danger of being isolated by the trade cravers which break over all restrictions and flow away to the Atlantic ports and outlets, we would welcome a series of experiments to be conducted at the expense of the federal government until our outlet was unimpeded.

We reserve and retain our opinions as to the comparative advantages of the various modes of improvement, but nevertheless none are more zealous or more determined than ourselves to give to the distinguished projector, we will not say all the rope necessary to entangle himself, but the fairest opportunity to demonstrate the success or fallacy of his theory. We hope he will have no difficulty whatever in commanding all the money he may need. We trust he may obtain all the labor he may need to mow every willow from the banks of the Mississippi and that our city may pay out the price of labor and materials to the very last dollar which can be advantageously expended. The summer approaches, our receipts of produce do not increase. One of our city financiers gives the following curious congratulation on the prospect before us: "The extraordinary dullness of the winter has been followed by a sprightly demand for accommodation at the banks, which though cheerfully contrasting with the former stagnation, is by no means sufficiently large to absorb the large surplus that has been accumulated in the banks during the depression. The impression prevails that the coming summer will be more pregnant with profits for bankers than usual during that season of the year in this city."

This "sprightly demand" for accommodations at the banks succeeding the extraordinary dullness of the winter would induce us to apprehend a very stringent season. The "pregnant profits of the banker" are to us rather ominous. In spite, therefore, of these cheerful predictions we know that a dull winter can not make a business summer. The appropriation of a million or more for deepening the river must be expended in great part in and around New Orleans, and may enable our merchants and shopkeepers to escape the talons of the banker. The payment of these wages to colored laborers, who alone can chop bushes or dig in the swamp, must insure to the commercial benefit of New Orleans, and we hope for the immediate beginning of the jetties, not merely for the promotion of the scientific experiment, but as furnishing means of assisting the laborers at present without employment.

We have no disposition to give a party effect to this appropriation, but it is proper to remember that a Republican President and Congress have given this boon to Louisiana at a time that she suffers for want of employment. It is palpable that in the intolerant party fights of the two last years, the power of Louisiana, small as it is, has been paralyzed by the dissensions of her people. Hence the city of St. Louis has taken out letters of administration—perhaps it would be more proper to say a commission of lunacy—against New Orleans. She has entered upon our commercial rights, assumed control of our affairs, and we stand silent, awaiting the result of experiments made with our most vital interests. We acquiesce. We accept the decision of the engineers. We take no exception at the award of this enterprise to one or more individuals whose interests and renown are possibly incompatible with ours. More than this, we will aid cordially every effort which may be made to give effect to the jetties, and while we may not be surprised, will be sincerely gratified if they control the river and command the gulf and give us all the results which have been promised in their behalf.

Everywhere in our United States the high priests of Democracy are expressing anxiety at the critical position in which their party is placed. In New Hampshire, with official patronage and the entire political machine of elections running in their hands, the Democrats failed to elect their Governor, and stepped down and almost under the pressure of great Republican gains. Connecticut has undoubtedly gone Democratic, but by a majority much less than expected, considering the vote of 1871.

The New York Herald says "the Democrats have shown themselves to be not statesmen, but politicians, and insincere politicians at that." It claims in its own city that the true leaders of the party are quietly pushed aside by the hack politicians, and that not a single promise made by the Democrats in the canvass of last fall has been redeemed. The Herald should consider the number of promises made. It was impossible to keep them all, and the hacks saw consistency in keeping none of them. The same journal says, "We are no better off in New York to-day than we were when Tweed was in power." It says, "If Green and his party are not robbing us they are strangling us," and the closing is elsewhere observable. The Herald has no principles at stake, but it preaches from a pulpit and elevated above the common herd, and from the text of politics as a science. The members of its congregation, however, put present force above theories of right and wrong, see only fat things in political victories, and fill their pockets in the same old way. New Tweeds arise and supply the places in office of those who have been locked up in prison.

What the Herald sees, and what is true in New York and within other Democratic precincts, will become facts here when-

INTEMPERANCE IN HOMER.

Homer, in this State, is situated in the parish of Claiborne. Its green acres are as fair as any the sun shines upon in our land. Flowers of spring and roses come early there, and bloom in profusion on the emerald fields; the glad sunlight there kisses the offspring of nature with almost tropical ardor; and beneath the warm sky above Homer, and among the flowers and under the bright colored roses, lurks a serpent to destroy. The curse of intemperance has fastened itself upon the fair town, and to such an extent that the Homer Road, owned and edited by Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, has been constrained to reason with the people on the sin of drunkenness. We reproduce the leading article of the Road of March 27: "Can we not have a little cessation of strong drink in Homer? A little wine for the stomach's sake occasionally may not be hurtful, or to be condemned—or even a little of something stronger now and then, but to pour the raw whiskey down one's throat every day in the year, like pouring suds into a bottomless sink hole, does not do good. Every citizen, as every individual, has the inherent right of self-preservation; but we think that if the community of Homer should much longer on the right to redeem itself from the warring and most disgusting curse of almost universal drunkenness it will have forfeited its execution. Young men and old men, have you not about enough whiskey for awhile? If you have, stop; but if you have not, then get down enough at once to rid the world of a great nuisance. Come, we love you; but we will not tolerate another moment in your continuing to do as you are doing. And can not men find better employment than selling poison to their neighbors? Lead us not into temptation." And let all good citizens make it a point to sign this. "Society must remember that if it spreads before its members temptations which they can not resist, the consequences thereof will be a serious example upon those who follow it."

The editorial is entitled "Too Much of a Good Thing," and it appeals directly to the pride, the self-respect and the better nature of the people of Homer. Why they heed the warning before it is too late? Intemperance is a deadly sin; it is a foe to mankind, and its blows are struck directly at the roots of good society; it wounds the very hearts of mothers and wives through the blighted lives it brings to sons and husbands. Schools and churches are robbed of their influence for good where the reason of young men is drowned in the dangerous cup. Other towns may be afflicted in the same way, but Homer, which is so little governed by foreign elements, which is free from outside pressure tending toward sin, which is so much a little world within itself, appears to be most culpable. All of this must change, and will, if the people heed the handwriting on the wall. We look forward to the time when the classic town in Claiborne parish will be held up as an example to other towns; when to describe a man who is all sobriety and morality, correct in deportment and manners, it will be only necessary to say, "He behaves like a citizen from Homer; and we trust the Road will keep up its good work until such a state of things has been brought about."

An amateur economist, writing for the Times, charges the REPUBLICAN with the "abuse and slander of nine-tenths of the taxpayers and white population of Louisiana." This, amid a lot of other confused statements, forms a sort of postscript to what is really a clear and correct exposition of the general appropriation bill. The writer has certainly heard some one say something of the sort about the REPUBLICAN. He evidently does not read this paper, for no man can point to a line or a sentence that ever appeared in the REPUBLICAN which contains slander or abuse of any worthy person, nor indeed of anybody else. Slander and abuse are not our weapons. We claim and exercise the right to discuss public men and measures; to applaud such as we can approve, and condemn what we can not approve. If a custom of society is wrong, unjust and injurious, it is not slander and abuse to point it out. If there are follies flying about, and it would be gross flattery to say there are none, it is the duty of the REPUBLICAN to take a shot at them. For thus discharging the functions of an honest, vigilant journalist, we are not amenable to a charge of slander and abuse.

We believe this State is all the better for having the REPUBLICAN to put the people on their guard against the designing partisan leaders of the Democracy. It may be an abuse and slander of nine-tenths of the people to say there are political gamblers in the State at all. We do not think so, however, nor is a teacher generally presumed to be abusive who offers to instruct the unlearned. The preacher who cautions his flock against worldly sins, and thunders his anathemas against discovered peccadilloes, is no slanderer.

Overweening vanity and self-conceit are among the besetting sins of mankind. The latter encourages them in weak minds, until they come to regard an honest man who withholds his admiration and occasionally gives a little wholesome advice as a downright enemy. Perhaps Mr. Economy has his share of these weaknesses. Doubtless, were he to see himself exhibited in the REPUBLICAN as one of the very oldest, wisest and best citizens, whose honesty is unimpeachable, whose judgment is unerring, and whose love for his fellow man is greater than that for himself, he would begin to think this a pretty good paper, and well disposed to do justice to "this people" after all. But the changes are twenty to one that such would be unadulterated flattery, without truth enough to relieve it from being nauseous; and as we have a character for good sense and veracity to maintain, it is hardly likely

Mr. Economy will ever have an opportunity to change his opinion of us.

We can get along without him, however. We console ourselves for the loss of his favor with the reflection that we have the approval of all whose opinions we deem valuable, and what is much more satisfactory, we have our own.

A NOTICEABLE FACT. The Piqueur has its eye on the political barometer, and reports as follows: Lincoln's signature brought a quarter more than Washington's at the sale of autographs in New York. This the New York Tribune, in its issue of the 27th inst., has called attention to. It is it of the estimation Republicans have for Lincoln over Washington? We pause for a reply.

We think it quite natural that the memory of Lincoln should be held in the very highest reverence. He was, in every sense of the word, one of the noblest men America has produced. He lacked, perhaps, some of the polish of Washington, but excelled him in those qualities which captivate the popular heart. Washington was a good man, but not a great statesman. His chief desire in life was to adjust the principles which he believed in, so as to be applicable to his country, and then retire to private life and leave to others the details of their adaptation. Washington loved his country, Lincoln his fellow-men. What wonder is it then that some grateful heart, who knew the martyr President, and perhaps to-day owes the ownership of his own labor to the emancipation proclamation, should, in his desire to obtain a memento of the grandest American of modern times, have bid the price up to a point above Washington. The Piqueur may put us down as one of that sort. Washington was coolly good; Lincoln was warmly good and great.

THE Piqueur has its eye on the political barometer, and reports as follows: Lincoln's signature brought a quarter more than Washington's at the sale of autographs in New York. This the New York Tribune, in its issue of the 27th inst., has called attention to. It is it of the estimation Republicans have for Lincoln over Washington? We pause for a reply.

We think it quite natural that the memory of Lincoln should be held in the very highest reverence. He was, in every sense of the word, one of the noblest men America has produced. He lacked, perhaps, some of the polish of Washington, but excelled him in those qualities which captivate the popular heart. Washington was a good man, but not a great statesman. His chief desire in life was to adjust the principles which he believed in, so as to be applicable to his country, and then retire to private life and leave to others the details of their adaptation. Washington loved his country, Lincoln his fellow-men. What wonder is it then that some grateful heart, who knew the martyr President, and perhaps to-day owes the ownership of his own labor to the emancipation proclamation, should, in his desire to obtain a memento of the grandest American of modern times, have bid the price up to a point above Washington. The Piqueur may put us down as one of that sort. Washington was coolly good; Lincoln was warmly good and great.

THE Piqueur has its eye on the political barometer, and reports as follows: Lincoln's signature brought a quarter more than Washington's at the sale of autographs in New York. This the New York Tribune, in its issue of the 27th inst., has called attention to. It is it of the estimation Republicans have for Lincoln over Washington? We pause for a reply.

We think it quite natural that the memory of Lincoln should be held in the very highest reverence. He was, in every sense of the word, one of the noblest men America has produced. He lacked, perhaps, some of the polish of Washington, but excelled him in those qualities which captivate the popular heart. Washington was a good man, but not a great statesman. His chief desire in life was to adjust the principles which he believed in, so as to be applicable to his country, and then retire to private life and leave to others the details of their adaptation. Washington loved his country, Lincoln his fellow-men. What wonder is it then that some grateful heart, who knew the martyr President, and perhaps to-day owes the ownership of his own labor to the emancipation proclamation, should, in his desire to obtain a memento of the grandest American of modern times, have bid the price up to a point above Washington. The Piqueur may put us down as one of that sort. Washington was coolly good; Lincoln was warmly good and great.

THE Piqueur has its eye on the political barometer, and reports as follows: Lincoln's signature brought a quarter more than Washington's at the sale of autographs in New York. This the New York Tribune, in its issue of the 27th inst., has called attention to. It is it of the estimation Republicans have for Lincoln over Washington? We pause for a reply.

We think it quite natural that the memory of Lincoln should be held in the very highest reverence. He was, in every sense of the word, one of the noblest men America has produced. He lacked, perhaps, some of the polish of Washington, but excelled him in those qualities which captivate the popular heart. Washington was a good man, but not a great statesman. His chief desire in life was to adjust the principles which he believed in, so as to be applicable to his country, and then retire to private life and leave to others the details of their adaptation. Washington loved his country, Lincoln his fellow-men. What wonder is it then that some grateful heart, who knew the martyr President, and perhaps to-day owes the ownership of his own labor to the emancipation proclamation, should, in his desire to obtain a memento of the grandest American of modern times, have bid the price up to a point above Washington. The Piqueur may put us down as one of that sort. Washington was coolly good; Lincoln was warmly good and great.

THE Piqueur has its eye on the political barometer, and reports as follows: Lincoln's signature brought a quarter more than Washington's at the sale of autographs in New York. This the New York Tribune, in its issue of the 27th inst., has called attention to. It is it of the estimation Republicans have for Lincoln over Washington? We pause for a reply.

We think it quite natural that the memory of Lincoln should be held in the very highest reverence. He was, in every sense of the word, one of the noblest men America has produced. He lacked, perhaps, some of the polish of Washington, but excelled him in those qualities which captivate the popular heart. Washington was a good man, but not a great statesman. His chief desire in life was to adjust the principles which he believed in, so as to be applicable to his country, and then retire to private life and leave to others the details of their adaptation. Washington loved his country, Lincoln his fellow-men. What wonder is it then that some grateful heart, who knew the martyr President, and perhaps to-day owes the ownership of his own labor to the emancipation proclamation, should, in his desire to obtain a memento of the grandest American of modern times, have bid the price up to a point above Washington. The Piqueur may put us down as one of that sort. Washington was coolly good; Lincoln was warmly good and great.

THE Piqueur has its eye on the political barometer, and reports as follows: Lincoln's signature brought a quarter more than Washington's at the sale of autographs in New York. This the New York Tribune, in its issue of the 27th inst., has called attention to. It is it of the estimation Republicans have for Lincoln over Washington? We pause for a reply.

We think it quite natural that the memory of Lincoln should be held in the very highest reverence. He was, in every sense of the word, one of the noblest men America has produced. He lacked, perhaps, some of the polish of Washington, but excelled him in those qualities which captivate the popular heart. Washington was a good man, but not a great statesman. His chief desire in life was to adjust the principles which he believed in, so as to be applicable to his country, and then retire to private life and leave to others the details of their adaptation. Washington loved his country, Lincoln his fellow-men. What wonder is it then that some grateful heart, who knew the martyr President, and perhaps to-day owes the ownership of his own labor to the emancipation proclamation, should, in his desire to obtain a memento of the grandest American of modern times, have bid the price up to a point above Washington. The Piqueur may put us down as one of that sort. Washington was coolly good; Lincoln was warmly good and great.

THE Piqueur has its eye on the political barometer, and reports as follows: Lincoln's signature brought a quarter more than Washington's at the sale of autographs in New York. This the New York Tribune, in its issue of the 27th inst., has called attention to. It is it of the estimation Republicans have for Lincoln over Washington? We pause for a reply.

We think it quite natural that the memory of Lincoln should be held in the very highest reverence. He was, in every sense of the word, one of the noblest men America has produced. He lacked, perhaps, some of the polish of Washington, but excelled him in those qualities which captivate the popular heart. Washington was a good man, but not a great statesman. His chief desire in life was to adjust the principles which he believed in, so as to be applicable to his country, and then retire to private life and leave to others the details of their adaptation. Washington loved his country, Lincoln his fellow-men. What wonder is it then that some grateful heart, who knew the martyr President, and perhaps to-day owes the ownership of his own labor to the emancipation proclamation, should, in his desire to obtain a memento of the grandest American of modern times, have bid the price up to a point above Washington. The Piqueur may put us down as one of that sort. Washington was coolly good; Lincoln was warmly good and great.

THE Piqueur has its eye on the political barometer, and reports as follows: Lincoln's signature brought a quarter more than Washington's at the sale of autographs in New York. This the New York Tribune, in its issue of the 27th inst., has called attention to. It is it of the estimation Republicans have for Lincoln over Washington? We pause for a reply.

We think it quite natural that the memory of Lincoln should be held in the very highest reverence. He was, in every sense of the word, one of the noblest men America has produced. He lacked, perhaps, some of the polish of Washington, but excelled him in those qualities which captivate the popular heart. Washington was a good man, but not a great statesman. His chief desire in life was to adjust the principles which he believed in, so as to be applicable to his country, and then retire to private life and leave to others the details of their adaptation. Washington loved his country, Lincoln his fellow-men. What wonder is it then that some grateful heart, who knew the martyr President, and perhaps to-day owes the ownership of his own labor to the emancipation proclamation, should, in his desire to obtain a memento of the grandest American of modern times, have bid the price up to a point above Washington. The Piqueur may put us down as one of that sort. Washington was coolly good; Lincoln was warmly good and great.

THE Piqueur has its eye on the political barometer, and reports as follows: Lincoln's signature brought a quarter more than Washington's at the sale of autographs in New York. This the New York Tribune, in its issue of the 27th inst., has called attention to. It is it of the estimation Republicans have for Lincoln over Washington? We pause for a reply.

We think it quite natural that the memory of Lincoln should be held in the very highest reverence. He was, in every sense of the word, one of the noblest men America has produced. He lacked, perhaps, some of the polish of Washington, but excelled him in those qualities which captivate the popular heart. Washington was a good man, but not a great statesman. His chief desire in life was to adjust the principles which he believed in, so as to be applicable to his country, and then retire to private life and leave to others the details of their adaptation. Washington loved his country, Lincoln his fellow-men. What wonder is it then that some grateful heart, who knew the martyr President, and perhaps to-day owes the ownership of his own labor to the emancipation proclamation, should, in his desire to obtain a memento of the grandest American of modern times, have bid the price up to a point above Washington. The Piqueur may put us down as one of that sort. Washington was coolly good; Lincoln was warmly good and great.

THE Piqueur has its eye on the political barometer, and reports as follows: Lincoln's signature brought a quarter more than Washington's at the sale of autographs in New York. This the New York Tribune, in its issue of the 27th inst., has called attention to. It is it of the estimation Republicans have for Lincoln over Washington? We pause for a reply.

We think it quite natural that the memory of Lincoln should be held in the very highest reverence. He was, in every sense of the word, one of the noblest men America has produced. He lacked, perhaps, some of the polish of Washington, but excelled him in those qualities which captivate the popular heart. Washington was a good man, but not a great statesman. His chief desire in life was to adjust the principles which he believed in, so as to be applicable to his country, and then retire to private life and leave to others the details of their adaptation. Washington loved his country, Lincoln his fellow-men. What wonder is it then that some grateful heart, who knew the martyr President, and perhaps to-day owes the ownership of his own labor to the emancipation proclamation, should, in his desire to obtain a memento of the grandest American of modern times, have bid the price up to a point above Washington. The Piqueur may put us down as one of that sort. Washington was coolly good; Lincoln was warmly good and great.

THE Piqueur has its eye on the political barometer, and reports as follows: Lincoln's signature brought a quarter more than Washington's at the sale of autographs in New York. This the New York Tribune, in its issue of the 27th inst., has called attention to. It is it of the estimation Republicans have for Lincoln over Washington? We pause for a reply.

We think it quite natural that the memory of Lincoln should be held in the very highest reverence. He was, in every sense of the word, one of the noblest men America has produced. He lacked, perhaps, some of the polish of Washington, but excelled him in those qualities which captivate the popular heart. Washington was a good man, but not a great statesman. His chief desire in life was to adjust the principles which he believed in, so as to be applicable to his country, and then retire to private life and leave to others the details of their adaptation. Washington loved his country, Lincoln his fellow-men. What wonder is it then that some grateful heart, who knew the martyr President, and perhaps to-day owes the ownership of his own labor to the emancipation proclamation, should, in his desire to obtain a memento of the grandest American of modern times, have bid the price up to a point above Washington. The Piqueur may put us down as one of that sort. Washington was coolly good; Lincoln was warmly good and great.

THE Piqueur has its eye on the political barometer, and reports as follows: Lincoln's signature brought a quarter more than Washington's at the sale of autographs in New York. This the New York Tribune, in its issue of the 27th inst., has called attention to. It is it of the estimation Republicans have for Lincoln over Washington? We pause for a reply.

We think it quite natural that the memory of Lincoln should be held in the very highest reverence. He was, in every sense of the word, one of the noblest men America has produced. He lacked, perhaps, some of the polish of Washington, but excelled him in those qualities which captivate the popular heart. Washington was a good man, but not a great statesman. His chief desire in life was to adjust the principles which he believed in, so as to be applicable to his country, and then retire to private life and leave to others the details of their adaptation. Washington loved his country, Lincoln his fellow-men. What wonder is it then that some grateful heart, who knew the martyr President, and perhaps to-day owes the ownership of his own labor to the emancipation proclamation, should, in his desire to obtain a memento of the grandest American of modern times, have bid the price up to a point above Washington. The Piqueur may put us down as one of that sort. Washington was coolly good; Lincoln was warmly good and great.

THE Piqueur has its eye on the political barometer, and reports as follows: Lincoln's signature brought a quarter more than Washington's at the sale of autographs in New York. This the New York Tribune, in its issue of the 27th inst., has called attention to. It is it of the estimation Republicans have for Lincoln over Washington? We pause for a reply.

We think it quite natural that the memory of Lincoln should be held in the very highest reverence. He was, in every sense of the word, one of the noblest men America has produced. He lacked, perhaps, some of the polish of Washington, but excelled him in those qualities which captivate the popular heart. Washington was a good man, but not a great statesman. His chief desire in life was to adjust the principles which he believed in, so as to be applicable to his country, and then retire to private life and leave to others the details of their adaptation. Washington loved his country, Lincoln his fellow-men. What wonder is it then that some grateful heart, who knew the martyr President, and perhaps to-day owes the ownership of his own labor to the emancipation proclamation, should, in his desire to obtain a memento of the grandest American of modern times, have bid the price up to a point above Washington. The Piqueur may put us down as one of that sort. Washington was coolly good; Lincoln was warmly good and great.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH ELLISON, BANKRUPT. In Bankruptcy—No. 1419.

THE HONORABLE THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the District of Louisiana, sitting in bankruptcy—The petition of Emmanuel D. LeBlond, of the city of New Orleans, herein appearing as the assignee of the estate of Joseph Ellison, bankrupt, respectfully represents that, among the assets surrendered by the bankrupt, and belonging to the aforesaid estate in bankruptcy, there is the following described real estate, situated in the State of Louisiana, in the parish of Orleans, to-wit: A certain parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances appertaining thereto, situated in the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, in the square designated by the No. 74, bounded by Common Camp, First and Second streets; said lot to be taken from the corner of Common Camp and First streets, measuring 20 feet front on First street and 20 feet deep, and containing 400 square feet of ground, being the same property acquired by the bankrupt, Joseph Ellison, on or about the 15th day of May, 1871.

Your petitioner further represents that the said real estate, described and charged with the following liens and mortgages, to-wit: A certain mortgage in favor of Miss Julia Ludwigsen and the minor children of John H. Ludwigsen, for \$2,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125, and a certain mortgage in favor of Charles F. Debevoise, for \$1,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125.

The general mortgage in favor of Miss Julia Ludwigsen and the minor children of John H. Ludwigsen, for \$2,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125, and a certain mortgage in favor of Charles F. Debevoise, for \$1,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125.

The general mortgage in favor of Miss Julia Ludwigsen and the minor children of John H. Ludwigsen, for \$2,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125, and a certain mortgage in favor of Charles F. Debevoise, for \$1,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125.

The general mortgage in favor of Miss Julia Ludwigsen and the minor children of John H. Ludwigsen, for \$2,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125, and a certain mortgage in favor of Charles F. Debevoise, for \$1,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125.

The general mortgage in favor of Miss Julia Ludwigsen and the minor children of John H. Ludwigsen, for \$2,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125, and a certain mortgage in favor of Charles F. Debevoise, for \$1,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125.

The general mortgage in favor of Miss Julia Ludwigsen and the minor children of John H. Ludwigsen, for \$2,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125, and a certain mortgage in favor of Charles F. Debevoise, for \$1,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125.

The general mortgage in favor of Miss Julia Ludwigsen and the minor children of John H. Ludwigsen, for \$2,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125, and a certain mortgage in favor of Charles F. Debevoise, for \$1,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125.

The general mortgage in favor of Miss Julia Ludwigsen and the minor children of John H. Ludwigsen, for \$2,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125, and a certain mortgage in favor of Charles F. Debevoise, for \$1,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125.

The general mortgage in favor of Miss Julia Ludwigsen and the minor children of John H. Ludwigsen, for \$2,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125, and a certain mortgage in favor of Charles F. Debevoise, for \$1,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125.

The general mortgage in favor of Miss Julia Ludwigsen and the minor children of John H. Ludwigsen, for \$2,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125, and a certain mortgage in favor of Charles F. Debevoise, for \$1,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125.

The general mortgage in favor of Miss Julia Ludwigsen and the minor children of John H. Ludwigsen, for \$2,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125, and a certain mortgage in favor of Charles F. Debevoise, for \$1,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125.

The general mortgage in favor of Miss Julia Ludwigsen and the minor children of John H. Ludwigsen, for \$2,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125, and a certain mortgage in favor of Charles F. Debevoise, for \$1,000, interest and costs, recorded on the 10th day of May, 1871, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the book of mortgages, folio 125.