EPITAPH ON THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA'S LEG.

[*Written shortly after the Battle of Waterloo.*]

Here rests, and let no saucy knave
Presume to sneer and laugh,
To learn that mouldering in the grave
Is laid a *British calf!*

For he who writes these lines is sure
That those who read the whole
Will find such laugh was premature,
For here, too, lies a *sole*.

And here five little ones repose,
Twin-born with other five,
Unheeded by their brother toes,
Who all are now alive.

A leg, a foot—to speak more plain—
Rest here of one commanding,
Who, though his wits he might retain,
Lost *half his understanding*.

And when the guns, with thunder fraught,
Pour'd bullets thick as hail,
Could only in this way be taught
To give the foe *leg bail*.

And now in England, just as gay
As in the battle brave,
Goes to the rout, review, or play,
With one foot in the grave.

Fortune in vain here show'd her spite,
For he will still be found,
Should England's sons engage in fight,
Resolved to stand his ground.

But Fortune's pardon I must beg;
She meant not to disarm;
And when she lopp'd the hero's leg,
She did not seek his *h-arm*,

And but indulged a harmless whim,
Since he could walk with one;
She saw two legs were lost on him
Who never meant to run.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The DEMOCRAT is responsible for none of the views expressed in the communications under this head; but no communications will be printed except from responsible parties.]

AN OPEN LETTER TO MAYOR PILSBURY.

Sir—The plain, unvarnished, unshirking, manly letter of Mr. John Henderson, in reply to your inquiries about certain strictures upon your official conduct, published in the city papers, may have been to you a bitter disappointment.

It conveyed the lesson that even a Mayor with all his patronage, may find but a very limited number of trusty persons to let him down easy from an uncomfortable place. With this, however, the underwriters have no concern; but this letter of Mr. Henderson having been made the occasion of gross misrepresentations published on the nineteenth instant by a DEMOCRAT reporter as emanating from you, and as you have failed to correct these misrepresentations I feel in duty bound as chairman of the fire committee of the Board of Underwriters to make the correction myself, so that the public may not be misled as to the exact positions respectively occupied by the fire committee on one side and by yourself on the other.

All the fire committee asked of you, and failed to obtain, was that you should authorize and direct Chief Boylan to issue an order, making it obligatory on the police to state, on all occasions, which apparatus, if any, first reached the fire. No more, no less; no comments whatsoever, nothing more than the naked fact: So or so arrived first.

Chief Boylan was willing to accede to this reasonable demand of the committee, but, as you confess, you checked him.

You are made to say by the reporter of the DEMOCRAT, commenting upon Mr. Henderson's letter, that the committee asked "that the police should be instructed to state in their reports other matters regarding the relative efficiency of the two branches—the Babcock and the fire department."

No one knows better than yourself that the committee never made any such demand. On the contrary, the committee deprecated any comments as to the relative efficiency of the two departments, except such as would result from the fact of prompt attendance.

PAUL FOURCHY,
Chairman Fire Committee.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Meeting of the Democrats of Ward Three, Ouachita Parish, in Favor of a Constitutional Convention.

MONROE, April 17, 1878.

This meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a club to consolidate the friends of a constitutional convention and to promote the interest of the people in this cause in Ward 3.

On the temporary organization Mr. Franklin Garrett was chosen chairman and Mr. J. L. Kaliski secretary.

On permanent organization the following officers were unanimously chosen: President, W. P. Renwick; first vice president, Franklin Garrett; second vice president, D. M. Sholars; secretary, Thos. A. Garrett.

The name adopted by the club was the "Democratic Constitutional Convention Club of Ward 3."

After the adoption of suitable resolutions for the organization of the club the following resolutions were adopted:

By Mr. J. H. Mitchell: That the club meet again Saturday, April 20.

By Mr. J. L. Kaliski: That the president and two vice presidents be constituted a special committee to obtain signatures to the club roll.

By Capt. G. W. McCranie: That a committee of seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be to correspond with Democrats of the various wards of this parish for the purpose of forming a club in each ward with objects similar to those of this club.

By F. Garrett, Esq.: That all Democrats of this parish be invited to attend the meetings of this clubs, and that the club guarantees a free discusion of all questions which may arise.

By A. A. Gunby: That the Ouachita *Telegraph* be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that a copy of the proceedings be furnished to each of the following newspapers, with a like request to publish: New Orleans DEMOCRAT, Baton Rouge *Advocate*, Shreveport *Times*.

The club then adjourned to 3 o'clock, Saturday, April 28.

W. P. RENWICK, President.
T. A. GARRETT, Secretary.

We append a copy of the call in pursuance to which the meeting above noticed was called:

The undersigned Democrats request the Democrats of the Third Ward of Ouachita parish, favorable to the abrogation of the existing infamous constitution and the formation of another adapted to the people's wants, to assemble at the court-house, on Wednesday, April 17, 1878, at 12 m., for the purpose of organizing a Democratic constitutional convention club, and for the further purpose of redeeming the pledges made by the Democracy in 1876 in the overthrow of the Radical party. It is expressly announced that this is a movement, not "independent," but strictly within the Democratic party.

Franklin Garrett,	W. T. Atkins,
R. B. Vinson,	V. F. Vogh,
Thos. A. Garrett,	R. G. Cobb,
A. L. Slack,	J. D. Oakley,
T. S. Richmond,	W. G. Kennedy,
S. Marx,	A. A. Gunby,
J. L. Kaliski,	D. M. Sholars,
C. C. Lewis,	John I. Bell,
Preston J. Key,	G. W. McCranie,
W. H. Richardson,	J. Meyer,
John Calderwood,	W. H. Gayle,
W. R. Renwick,	Wm. Sandell,
A. Willis,	S. L. Bracy,
R. H. Endom,	Wm. H. Ferry,
J. H. Mitchell,	J. A. Bethune,
N. B. Milton,	John E. Vinson,
D. N Boutz,	F. A. Randall.

The Arrest of Moses.

[N. Y. Nation.]

The South Carolina Democrats have reopened the Presidential controversy in the basest and most treacherous way. Mr. Wade Hampton has sent a requisition here for the body of Moses, some time Speaker of the carpet-bag Legislature, and afterwards Governor of that State, on a charge of forging a promissory note. The objections to this are obvious. If Mr. Hayes' title to the Presidency be good, Mr. D. H. Chamberlain is the lawful Governor of South Carolina, and the only person entitled to demand Moses' body on a charge of any kind. But Mr. Hayes' title *is good*; therefore Chamberlain is the proper person to seize Moses, or cause him to be seized. Chamberlain has not done so. He is here and Moses is here, and yet he takes no notice of him. Hampton's pursuit of the ex-Governor is, therefore, a piece of mean and malignant persecution. He says he made no pledges to the President when the troops were withdrawn about letting bygones be bygones; but who believes him? Wasn't he a Confederate brigadier? Moreover, Moses' forgery, even if committed, was distinctly a "political offense," because any offense committed by a politician is a political offense, as everybody knows. To crown all, Moses' counsel says the note was a usurious note, and therefore by all laws, human and divine, a legitimate subject of forgery. In fact, in whatever way we look at it, Moses is a victim, and is entitled to a rattling letter of sympathy from at least two "visiting statesmen." We trust the aministration will be up and doing. What does the Attorney General say? Does not the spectacle of Moses in jail indicate the existence of a serious "gap in our system?" Unless speedy steps are taken for his release we fear the indignation of several editors may lead them into acts of violence. The very calm they now maintain shows the depth of their feeling.

The Chinese Question.

[San Francisco Cor. Baltimore Sun.]

The Chinese question needs only patience to insure spontaneous solution. Capt. W. Walker is now shipping to Peru, for plantation work, 10,000 Chinamen, with assurance that all the Mongolians California has to spare will find employment along that coast. The government declares that there are in Peru no race antipathies and no repugnance to intermarriage. Chinamen are wanted for permanent residents, in hopes that native indolence will be cured by intermingling with the blood of a race proverbial for habits of industry. Peru has now 60,000 Celestials and half-breeds innumerable. Therefore they are guided by satisfactory experience.

Guatemala is also in the market for Chinamen. Official assurance is given of their being received as equals by the natives, with whom they may freely intermarry and become citizens. The natives are noted for indolence and tardy enterprise, and Guatemala, unlike California, looks on such an acquisition as giving a healthy impetus to all industrial pursuits—certain to elevate the State to the highest rank among the republics of Central America.

And now comes from Missouri an order for 500 of our surplus Chinamen, to work in coal mines, and from Kansas an order comes for 300. In both cases inquiry is made if more can be had. Another feature in the Mongolian drama is being presented in the police reports. Several arrests are noticed of Chinamen turned burglars. Driven to desperation by prohibition to earn an honest living, and by consequent pressure of hunger, this result must be expected. And being ingenious in imitation they are exciting remonstrance from Christian cracksmen, whose monopoly is put in jeopardy.

Judge Black.

[Washington Post.]

Judge Black, it seems, has a hard time getting his pay for rescuing Belknap from impeachment. It is said that the venerable Judge, when asked how he could conscientiously undertake to defend a confessed delinquent like Belknap, rejoined that he was a lawyer, that Washington was in his field of practice, and that there seemed to be only two methods of getting a living in Washington—one by robbing the government and the other by defending the thieves when they were caught. The Judge's experience in the Belknap case admonishes lawyers that the fees for defending Radical thieves must be collected strictly in advance.

The Canonicus.

[Washington Post.]

Col. Richard W. Thompson laments that our navy is "not in a condition for aggressive warfare." This is what might be called an alarming discovery. We don't exactly see what use the country has for an aggressive navy just now, but if there really is occasion for such an establishment, and Col. Thompson with his usual warlike insight has discovered it in advance of the rest of the world, we would respectfully suggest that the monitor Canonicus seems to be an aggressive ship. At all events she has been known to sink Mississippi steamboats right and left in the harbor of New Orleans.

Four years ago a California farmer obtained a new variety of grain from the crop of a wild goose which he shot. The seeds were planted and found to be very prolific. The straw and beardless head resemble wheat; the grain looks a little like rye, but is twice as large as rye. When cut, as it is passing into the milk, it makes a hay even superior to wheat-hay. There will soon be some of that seed for sale.

Foreigners have much influence in England. If we regard race alone, the Empire is presided over by a German, and governed by a Venetian: its two greatest Viceroys in 1874 were Irishmen; a German of Leipzic is a powerful leader in Parliament; an Italian controls the workingmen; a Dane, a Swede, and a Pomeranian rank among the first phisicians, surgeons, and oculists of London; a German Jew represents Ailesbury, is a baronet, and will yet have a peerage, and an American is the most prominent commercial lawyer in the Kingdom.

FURNITURE AND FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS.—Remember that Montgomery's emporium, Moresque Buildings, is the best place to purchase your furniture and mirrors. You will find it the cheapest place and see the largest and best selected stock in quantity, quality, styles and designs, suitable for the cabin, cottage, palace or plantation, that can be found in the country. For prices apply at their emporium, corner of Camp and Poydras streets, where they deem it a pleasure to show and price their goods.

Moet & Chandon—Moet & Chandon.

Men's linen bosom shirts for $1 each at Leon Godchaux's, 81 Canal street.

Who will fail to buy a white duck vest for 85 cents, at Godchaux's, 81 and 83 Canal street.

PLEDGES.—All who have not paid over the interest on pledges left with J. Anglade, corner of Bourbon and Conti streets, should take notice that all unredeemed articles will be sold at auction on April 29.

FASHION AND BITTERS.—The "Malakoff" is no more worn by our ladies; the "Waltz" has been superseded by the light "Boston;" yet we should bear in mind that the Malakoff Bitters, sold by Alf. Walz, No. 26 Conti street, are excellent specifics for dyspepsia and malaria. Those bitters are in great demand, and there is no danger of their ever going out of vogue.

NEW CHINA MATTINGS.—In another column will be found an advertisement of Messrs. Elkin & Co. They are receiving a new supply of new Canton matting in white check and fancy patterns. The reputation of this well-known carpet establishment, 168 Canal street, is of too long standing to require commendation at our hands, but we will say we have never seen a more choice assortment of carpets, oilcloths, window shades, etc., than is exhibited by them at the present time.

VOR. NIPPERT.—We take pleasure in recommending Victor Nippert's manufacture of gentlemen's shirts and underwear. No. 131 Canal street. Mr. Nippert has been for past years a large importer of this kind of goods from Europe, but he has now determined upon making his enterprise one of home manufacture. His cutters are talented and stylish, and he uses none but the best domestics and finest French and Irish linens. His laundry is done in his own private house, where he has superior accommodations for that purpose. Everything considered, Mr. Nippert correctly boasts that his facilities permit him to work at the lowest prices, whilst at the same time he guarantees a perfect fit and satisfaction in every respect.

WHAT IS A MEDIUM?—Talk about spirits, and ghosts, and table-rapping, and so on *ad infinitum*, but we will maintain that the best medium of news is the spiritual, though not at all ghostly Staub, who dispenseth the latest newspapers and periodicals from the four quarters of the globe, at Goldthwaite's store, corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley. He favors the DEMOCRAT with late papers.

BULL AND LION.

A TEXAS BULL VANQUISHES A LION AND LIONESS.

The King of Beasts Turns Out An Abject Coward Incapable of Protecting Himself.

[N. Y. Herald.]

SAN ANTONIO, April 14.—At 1 o'clock the lion, "Old George," was put into the arena. He was a large African lion who, although old, presented a formidable appearance. He was very large. He had been given a calf a few days before, which he destroyed in fine style, as well as several vagrant dogs that had strayed into the arena, in which he had been placed for a week past to allow him to exercise his muscles. Old George has only one eye, the other having been burnt in order to get the remains of his keeper out of his cage in Memphis a few years ago, he having torn him all to pieces. At a quarter to 4 o'clock Mexican *vaqueros* were seen bringing the bull across the prairies. The lion was shut up in one corner of the cage, with a circus canvas, while the bull was led in by four men with ropes.

A FURIOUS BULL.

He took a sudden fit of butting, jerking away from his keepers, and made a rush upon one of them, a large, heavy man, and threw him to the ground in an instant, piercing the calf of his leg with his horn. The position of the unfortunate man was horrible, the infuriated bull standing over him, shaking his head, threatening each moment to impale the prostrate victim. A cry of horror escaped from the multitude. Fortunately the attention of the bull was diverted and the injured man was conveyed out of the arena. A huge gash was cut in his leg, fracturing the tibia, cutting through two large muscles and an artery. But for the presence of a doctor the wounded man would have bled to death.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

As soon as the bull was fairly in the cage, the curtain that concealed the lion was dropped. As soon as they saw each other the lion crouched down, growling and lashing the ground with his tail. Before he could spring, the bull, although lame from his previous encounter with the lioness, without a moment's hesitation bounded toward the lion, catching him under the belly. He threw the lion sprawling, feet upward, against the cage, following it up by going for him again and pinning him to the ground. It was in vain the lion made show of resistance; the bull pinned him to the cage, holding him against the bars as in a vise.

A BREATHING SPACE.

On the bull withdrawing his horn, one of which had made a deep wound in the flank, the lion escaped. For fully five minutes the combatants glared at each other—the lion with uplifted paw and most ferocious mein, the bull with head lowered, as if to make the onset at the slightest provocation. The pose was magnificent. With a muffled roar the bull charged, his horns holding the lion firmly to the ground, the bull apparently suffering no injury.

THE LION VANQUISHED.

The final assault of the bull was terrific. He gored the lion, and then, with a toss, sent him whirling through the air. When he struck the ground he lay on his back, with his mouth open, apparently dead. The lion revived, however, but seemed unwilling to again tackle the monarch of the prairies.

THE LIONESS LET IN.

The managers, seeing how unequal the combat was, determined to add a new feature to it. The bull was tied up, and while doing which he made furious efforts to get through the cage, the strength of which he tested to its utmost. The wagon was backed up to the door of the arena, and the lioness which had been vanquished last Saturday was turned in. Had the lion and the lioness attacked the bull together there is no doubt they would have come out victorious; but the lioness, remembering her previous encounter, fought shy, and beyond showing her teeth and striking attitudes, did not do much, while the lion was too much exhausted to do much damage beyond tearing the hide from the bull's face and legs.

THE BULL STILL THE VICTOR.

It was a strange sight—probably never before witnessed in America—to see the infuriated bull rushing around the arena, with tail up and head down, chasing the two huge lions, tossing one after another over his head or trampling them under foot.

At times the bull seemed to be standing on his head on the bodies of the prostrate animals, that filled the air with their roarings. It was evident that the lions stood no chance, the lion being *hors de combat*, with several deep wounds, while the lioness was to fleet to allow the bull to pin her to the cage.

A BULL'S CONTEMPTUOUS PITY.

Just before the bull was lassoed there was a very pretty scene. The two lions were very close together, the crippled lion huddling up close to the terrified lioness. The bull advanced on them in a trot, but just as he was upon them he seemed to realize their helpless condition, stopped short, and after eyeing them for a few minutes slowly walked off in a different direction. Victory was declared for the bull, and he was lassoed and secured to the cage.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Another Strike Threatened on a Far Grander Scale than That of Last Summer.

[New York World, April 14.]

Ever since the labor riots of last summer there have been accumulating evidences that those who embarked in that strike were organizing again for the same object. The chief among these signs have been the unexpected manifestations of the strength and unity in political successes throughout the country, but most frequently in the West, of those candidates who receive the indorsement of the Workingmen's and Greenback parties; showing that a powerful but secret influence was seeking representation in the State and national councils. The railway secret service agency believed that they have discovered the key to the mystery in a secret order styling itself the Knights of Labor, which, springing up since the strikes, has united the discontented laborers into a secret oath-bound brotherhood with signs and passwords that are bonds of fraternity with 100,000 members scattered through every State in the Union. Mr. Lonergan, of this agency, says the railroad strikes failed, not on account of any inherent deficiency in the organizations that projected them, but because those who had not been taken into the secrets of the movement precipitated a collision between labor and capital. The day fixed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers long post-dated that of the actual strike. There was an unaccounted factor in the problem, namely, the Trainsmen's Union, composed of brakesmen and other railway employees, who, too hard pressed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, brought about the conflict before the men were able to carry it through to success. When the trouble began men of all grades of railway service enlisted in what proved to be a losing campaign. Recognizing the fact that they had miscalculated the power of the National Guard factor of the problem, they sought to repair their omission and prepare for a better considered contest by means of iron-clad oaths, pass-words, and the other binding influences of a secret organization. An important element in this new association has been drafted from the discontented granger societies of the West. National and State organizations have been perfected and the local lodges of the Knights of Labor are styled assemblies. Each of the last-named lodges is governed by a master workman, worthy foreman, venerable sage (dispenser of signs, grips, and pass-words) an unknown knight (director of secret expeditions and transactions), an assistant unknown knight, outer esquire, inner esquire, financial and recording secretary, statistician, almoner, treasurer, and worthy inspector. Uriah O. Stevens, of Philadelphia, who was a guiding spirit in the strikes, is national master workman. George Blair is the master workman of the New York assemblies. Ralph Beaumont, editor of the *Avalanche*, also is in high authority in New York. The purpose of the association is the elevation of labor by means of electing members of Congress and of State Legislatures. Acknowledging no fealty, they support any nominee who is pledged to their objects. At a recent meeting of a convention of the knights, certain refugees of the Commune were excluded, although Justus Schwab was permitted to participate. Still it is asserted that whenever the plans of the organization are ripe the persons lately described in the *World* as foremost in the atrocities of the Paris Commune are to be chosen leaders for the new rising.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

Did the Late Legislature Give Us Any Reforms?

[New Iberia Sugar-Bowl.]

The condition of affairs in Louisiana was terrible under Radical rule, but since Gov. Nicholls' administration came into power an annual saving of over three millions of dollars to the State has been effected. As proof of this we copy from the recent speech of Senator E. D. White, of Orleans, the following table, which he compiled from official figures, showing the annual saving in the respective departments of our new government over that of 1875. * * * * * Our State tax has this year been reduced from fifteen and a half to thirteen mills, and the economy effected in the various departments of our government will soon enable a still further reduction. It should always be borne in mind that the high rate of taxation is attributable to Radical misrule and debts bequeathed us. It would be unreasonable to expect our Democratic government to immediately relieve us from onerous taxation, unless we had the power to repudiate the Radical debts.

It is very evident that a mighty revolution is going on in Louisiana, and it is for the very reason that the people expect so much—demand every needful reform and the overthrow of every monopoly—that we are not fully satisfied with our last Legislature, even though it did save us several millions. The revolution in public sentiment will not be satisfied until the government is fully within their power, and every vestige of disgraceful Radical legislation has been obliterated from our statute books. The ring men and monopolists well know that this is a war between them and the people, and right will soon triumph.

[Sparta Rural Times.]

Criticism by the press is allowable, and often wholesome. Fanaticism by the press is reprehensible and dangerous. Political feeling exercised in moderation is a conservator of safety; but when enthused to burning passion is most disastrous. Abuse and contumely are often provoked even against public servants, but the judicious exercise of reason and common sense would often be more effectual, as well as more becoming. In a late number of the Franklin *Enterprise* the following language occurs:

"Senator White, of New Orleans, opened the campaign in defense of the present Legislature by a long speech in the Senate on the eighteenth instant. He said: 'Perhaps the legislators had not brought to their work the highest intelligence, but they had brought to it pure hearts and intentions.' There is a place, they say, that is paved with good intentions. Would that our legislators had intended less and done more."

Now if Mr. White's speech had consisted wholly of the language, "accomplished a great and noble work," our confrere's comment is admissible. On the contrary, that speech itemized very specifically and clearly every measure of reform, every dollar, dime and cent saved by the Nicholls Legislature. And, until those figures are shown incorrect or insufficient to satisfy the demands of a reasonable people, it ill becomes our confrere as a factor in the journalistic make up of public sentiment to give utterance to such an article. If he simply intends to warp and bias his readers against the Legislature, despite of whatever good that body may have accomplished, then his barking is good. But if he would enlighten a constituency by refuting a statement of facts by counterbalancing testimony, he is far out of his line of duty. If he, as a newspaper man, is under obligation to a public to do justice to all parties, to render impartially both sides of any issue, to show that Mr. White's speech did not rest upon actuality, we say that the *Enterprise* is out of the province of its own admitted usefulness.

The Navies of Europe.

The English navy is, of course, the most powerful in the world. Of the first-class battle ships she has the Inflexible, 11,165 tons and four eighty-one ton guns, with from sixteen to twenty-four inches of armor plate; the Dreadnaught, 10,950 tons and four thirty-eight ton guns, fourteen inches armor plate; Devastation, 9190 tons and four thirty-five ton guns, twelve to fourteen inches armor plate; Thunderer, 9900 tons and two thirty-eight ton and two thirty-five ton guns, and eleven other ironclads ranging from 9000 to 4900 tons, and all armed with the heaviest ordnance.

Germany has six battle ships, France eight, and Russia two, while Turkey has eight, built in Great Britain and splendidly equipped. This fleet is now in Greek waters, commanded by an Englishman, Hobart Pasha, and, it is thought, will be turned over to England at the proper time.

Austria has seven battle ships, and Italy two—the Duilio and Dandolo, the heaviest armor-plated vessels in the world, 22 inches, each with four 100-ton guns, and 10,650 tons displacement—perfect leviathans of the sea. Russia has one 14-inch vessel and one 12-inch vessel, which ranks only with the second class battle ships of the British navy.

The fighting power on the sea of Russia, Austria, Germany and Italy combined would not be equal to that of Great Britain and Turkey, or of England alone, leaving France out of the combination altogether. Of coast cruisers Italy has four armor-plated vessels, Great Britain twelve—all first class, splendidly armored vessels—Germany four, Russia four, France six. Of coast defenders Russia has five iron-plated vessels, one of them, the Admiral Popoff, with armor plate eighteen inches thick, and two forty-ton guns, Turkey five, Italy eight, France six, Great Britain five. It should be remembered in this connection that England has recently purchased several powerful vessels, and that others are in course of construction.

Cotton Factories in the South.

The annual report of the Langley Cotton Manufacturing Company, of Columbia, S. C., for the year 1877, presents some figures highly encouraging to the development of Southern manufacturing enterprises. The original capital stock of the company was $100,000, and it has been in active operation six years, during which time its net profits have been $325,407, and in 1877, the worst year since the war, perhaps, upon the manufacturers of cotton goods, the profits were $37,214, after deducting for taxes and repairs. The dividends during the last year amounted to $132,000, after which $141,672 was left on hand, to be used as commercial capital. The directors are considering a suggestion of the president to increase the capital stock to $200,000, in order to double the productive capacity of the mills, and thus utilize its spendid water power, which is free from interruption by freezing the year round. During the year 1877, 2,460,000 pounds of cotton was consumed, producing 6,221,512 yards of cloth. The prospect is that the Langley Company in only one of the many successful pioneers in what will, ere many years shall elapse, be one of the greatest industries of the South.

The British government has purchased from Sir Wm. Armstrong four 100-ton guns, which are near completion at Elswick. The price is not yet known, but those made by Sir William for the Italian navy cost $80,000 each. The eighty-ton gun, the largest made at Woolwich, costs about $50,000. Herr Krupp has made a breech-loader of eighty tons, and the price, exclusive of the carriage, is $100,000. He is prepared to make a steel breech-loader of 124 tons at a cost of $165,000. The report that the British government intends making a gun of 200 tons is untrue.

According to official returns 2,256,860 of the inhabitants of Belgium speak French, 2,650,890 Flemish, 38,070 German, 340,770 French and Flemish, 22,700 French and German, 1790 Flemish and German, 5490 French, Flemish and German, 2070 are deaf and dumb. It is now proposed to the Chamber that every Belgian subject shall have the right of having all public business, correspondence, etc., done for him in the language which he understands.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION

WHAT HIS HOLINESS HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Paris *Univers* of April 1, contains the full text of the Allocution delivered by Pope Leo XIII on the 28th of March. It is asserted here, by the most eminent Roman Catholic prelates, that the abstract of the Allocution sent to this country by telegraph was imperfect and misrepresenting.

THE ALLOCUTION.

Venerable Brethren—Since we were called last month by your suffrages to undertake the government of the whole Church, and to hold on the earth the place of the prince of pastors, Jesus Christ, we have felt our spirit oppressed with trouble and affright. On one side, indeed, we were especially dismayed, both by a profound conviction of our unworthiness, and by the inadequacy of our strength to support a burden so much the more heavy, as the renown of our predecessor, Pope Pius IX of immortal memory, had more signally and gloriously spread throughout the world. For this remarkable pastor of the Catholic flock, who always fought invincibly for truth and for justice, and who accomplished in a remarkable manner such great things for the government of the Christian republic, not only illumined the Apostolic chair with the splendor of his virtues, but, moreover, so filled the church with love and admiration for him that, even as he surpassed the bishops of Rome in the length of his Pontificate, so he perhaps obtained, more than the rest, the greatest and most constant proofs of public respect and veneration. On another side we were vividly preoccupied with the critical condition in which, almost everywhere in our time, are found not only civil society, but the Catholic Church herself, and, above all, this Apostolic See, which, despoiled by violence of its temporal sovereignty, has been brought to the point of no longer being able at all to enjoy the full, free and unopposed exercise of its power.

But although for these reasons, venerable brethren, we were moved to decline the honor which was conferred upon us, how could we withstand the divine will so clearly made known to us by the agreement of your suffrages, and by that pious anxiety to finish as quickly as possible, for the good of the Church, which alone you have in view, the election of the sovereign Pontiff?

We have believed it our duty, therefore, to accept this charge of the supreme apostolate which was offered to us, and to obey the divine will, putting all our trust in God, and firmly hoping that He who had conferred upon us the honor would also supply the necessary strength to our humility.

And now, venerable brethren, that it is given to us to address for the first time from this place your renowned college, we solemnly declare above all before you that we shall never have anything more nearly at heart in the discharge of the apostolic ministry than to devote, with the grace of God, all our solicitude to preserve sacredly the deposit of the Catholic faith, to maintain faithfully the rights and interests of the Church and of the Apostolic See, to seek the salvation of all; ready as we are in all things to shun no toil, to shrink from no trial, and never to do anything which might show that we esteem our life more than ourselves.

In the fulfillment of the duties of our ministry we have confidence that your counsel and your wisdom will not fail us. We ardently desire and we demand of you that they shall never fail us; and you must not mistake this appeal as simply an effect of the solicitude of our charge, but we desire that it shall be understood by you as the solemn declaration of our will. For we have deeply graven in mind that which the Holy Scriptures tell us that Moses did by the order of God when, dismayed by the heavy burden of ruling the whole people, he joined to himself seventy of the elders of Israel, that they might share the charge with him and succor him with their zeal and counsel in the cares of the government of the nation of Israel. We have put before ourselves this example—we who, notwithstanding our unworthiness, are the chief and the ruler of the whole Christian people; having it before our eyes, we cannot fail to demand of you—you who hold in the Church of God the place of the Seventy of Israel, help in our toils and assistance for our spirit.

Furthermore we know, since the Holy Scriptures teach us, that in an abundance of counsellors there is safety; we know by the teachings of the Council of Trent that the administration of the whole Church rests upon the Council of Cardinals stationed near the Sovereign Pontiff; lastly, we know from St. Bernard that the Cardinals are called the assistants and the counsellors of the Roman Pontiff; and this is why we, who shared during twenty-five years the honor of your college, have brought to this chair, not only a mind full of affection and good will toward you, but also the firm purpose of having for companions and co-workers in our labors and deliberations in the transaction of the business of the church those whom we formerly had as colleagues in dignity.

For the rest, venerable brethren, we do not at all doubt that, joining your efforts to ours, you will work ardently with us for the protection and maintenance of religion, for the defense of the Apostolic See, and for the increase of the divine glory; for you know that we shall have a common recompense in Heaven if we have labored in common for the well-being of the Church. Pray then humbly of God, who is rich in mercy, by the powerful intervention of His Immaculate Mother, of St. Joseph, the heavenly patron of the Church, and of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, that His goodness assist us, that He direct our thoughts and our actions, that He order happily the time of our ministry, and, lastly, that He conduct this bark of Peter, which He has confided to us to steer over a raging sea, after he shall have mastered and appeased the winds and waves, to the desired haven of tranquillity and peace.

THE GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE

Has taken the lead in passenger accommodations. It has supplied a want long felt. It now runs Pullman palace sleeping cars through from New Orleans to New York without change. This is the longest sleeping car line in the world, and the only route offering such comforts. The Kennesaw is via Atlanta, Dalton and Lynchburg. This is also the fast mail and express route.

J. R. Walker, D. D. S., 154 Canal street.

Messrs. S. Leonard & Co. are successfully undertaking the artificial incubation and raising of chickens at their establishment on St. Philip street.

Godchaux is selling men's white duck vests at 85 cents.

Who will fail to buy a white duck vest for 85 cents, at Godchaux's, 81 and 83 Canal street.

FINE PICTURES.—Do the public know who Basco is? Just go round to Theo. Lilienthal's, 121 Canal, and have your picture taken and you will never forget him. Theo. Lilienthal, in order to meet the increased demand for his exquisite Lambert pictures, has engaged the skillful and celebrated poser Basco, who has for years occupied the first positions in the most renowned art galleries in this country.

J. R. Walker, D. D. S., 154 Canal street.

A WELL KNOWN FACT—Which many avail themselves of—that is, that Messrs. Wheeler & Pierson, Nos. 13 and 15 Camp street, have all their clothing made to their own order. Mr. Pierson, who has been for a good many years in the business, has the general supervision of the manufacture of their entire stock. Upon an examination of their stock of clothing, it will be found that the stitching is strong and uniform, and the cut more in accordance with the prevailing fashion than is usually found at a ready-made clothing establishment. They have their large establishment filled to repletion with all kinds of clothing, from the cheapest to the most fashionable and expensive.

Moet & Chandon is the wine for connoisseurs.

Washburn's Studio, situated on the corner of Canal and Exchange place, is attracting much attention by the beautiful work executed by this talented artist. It is a well known fact that Washburn spares no expense in procuring the finest artists, such as retouchers and posers, to be found in the country, and to this fact much of his success is due, as it would be impossible for the old hero in photography to stand up under the press of business at his new location.

LOUISIANA

JOCKEY CLUB,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SPRING MEETING,

1878,

COMMENCING

Saturday, April 20, 1878.

SECOND DAY.
TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

FIRST RACE—The SCRAMBLE STAKES, for two year olds; half mile; $25 entrance, p. p., with $250 added, of which $200 to the first horse and $50 to the second; closed with six nominations.

SECOND RACE—One mile and a quarter. A handicap for all ages. Entries to be made the previous day at 12 m. Weights to appear at 2 p. m., and acceptances to be made in writing through the entry box at the usual time of closing. Purse $300. First horse, $250; second horse, $50.

THIRD RACE—The HOWARD STAKES, a sweepstakes for all ages. $50 entrance, p. p., with $500 added by the Club, and $500 additional by Mr. C. T. Howard. The first horse to receive $800; the second $200, and the third to save his stake. Two mile heats; closed with 12 nominations.

THIRD DAY.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

FIRST RACE—Mile heats. A handicap for all ages. Club purse $400. First horse $300; second horse $100. Entries to be made the second day at 12 m. Weights to appear at 2 p. m., and acceptances to be made in writing through the entry box at the usual time of closing.

SECOND RACE—One mile and three-quarters, for all ages. Club purse $350. First horse $300, second horse $50.

THIRD RACE—The NEW ORLEANS CLUB CUP. Members of that Club to ride. The winner to receive a handsome Silver Cup, valued at $250. One mile and one-eighth.

FOURTH DAY.
THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

FIRST RACE—HURDLE RACE. A handicap, two miles, over eight hurdles. Purse $250. First horse $200; second horse $50. Weights to appear the day previous, and acceptances to be made through the entry box at the usual time of closing.

SECOND RACE—SELLING RACE. One mile and a quarter, for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for $1500 to carry their proper weights; for $1000 allowed 5 lbs.; for $750, 10 lbs; for $500, 15 lbs; for $300, 20 lbs. Any surplus over amount entered to be sold for will be given to second horse. Purse $200. First horse $175; second horse $25.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, three best in five, for all ages. Club purse $450. First horse $350; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY.
SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

FIRST RACE—One mile and an eighth for all ages, with 100 lbs. on each, three year olds to carry their proper weight, 3 lbs. allowed to mares and geldings. Purse $250. First horse $200; second horse $50.

SECOND RACE—The COTTRILL STAKES, for three year olds. $25 entrance, p. p., with $400 added. Capt. Wm. Cottrill adds silver cup valued at $600. One mile and a half. Winner of the Pickwick Stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra. First horse to receive $300; second horse $100. Closed with six nominations.

THIRD RACE—CONSOLATION PURSE, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs.; twice 10 lbs.; three times or over 15 lbs. Purse $200. First horse $150; second horse $50. One mile.

FOURTH RACE—Four mile heats, a handicap for all ages. Entries to be made at 12 m. the day previous. Weights to appear at 2 p. m., and acceptance to be made in writing through the entry box at the usual time of closing. Club Purse $900. First horse $700; second horse $200.

Three lbs. allowed to mares and geldings in all races unless otherwise stipulated.

In all Club Purses entrance free, and in all such purses a walk-over entitles a horse to first money only.

Members are notified to call for their badges at the office, 16 Carondelet street.

The races will commence at 3 o'clock p. m.

In case of postponement on account of the weather, a pennant will be displayed from the office of the Club, 16 Carondelet street.

Quarter-stretch badges for meeting	$12 00
Day badges	3 00
Admission to club stand	2 00
Admission to field	1 00

RULES OF ADMISSION.

No ladies permitted to the stand unaccompanied by gentlemen.

Invitation badges for non-residents only are personal, and admit only the person invited.

Quarter-stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand and grounds.

Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter-stretch.

Members are entitled to a free admission for ladies accompanying them.

Ladies accompanied by members are invited to visit the Club-House.

Smoking positively prohibited on the members' stand.

All vehicles must enter by Gentilly road gate, except members'. Members of the club and ladies accompanying them only admitted at the Members' gate.

Quarter-stretch badges can be obtained at the office, 16 Carondelet street, and at the track.

The cars of the City Railroad, Bayou Bridge branch, and Orleans Railroad will leave Clay Statue, Canal street, every five minutes during the races.

STEWARDS.
G. A. Breaux, C. T. Howard, R. W. Simmons,
I. E. Glenny, A. P. Mason, A. M. Bickham,
E. A. Yorke, W. C. Lipscomb.

TIMERS.
R. E. Rivers, J. A. Morris.

DISTANCE JUDGES.
T. L. Airey, W. B Krumbhaar.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
W. A. Bell, Chairman;
N. D. Wallace, Frank T. Howard,
Atwood Violett, Carneal Burke,
George W. Nott.

All communications must be addressed to Lock Box 369, New Orleans.

G. A. BREAUX, President.
J. B. HORNER, Secretary. ap14 SuWeFr td

SOULE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND Literary Institute.—Day and evening sessions the entire year; elective system; 32 branches of study; daily lectures; gymnasium exercise; special care given to native capacity, disposition, manners, health and morals; non-sectarian; students free to college, literary and debating society; full faculty; large, well ventilated study rooms, and all necessary apparatus; special classes in particular studies, for boys, at from $1 to $5 per month.

fe16 1y GEO. SOULE, President.