

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

G. S. HIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 24 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

Published EVERY MORNING—Mondays excepted.

Subscription, in advance, \$10; Half yearly, \$5; Quarterly, \$3; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Table with columns for space, month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months. Includes rates for various ad types.

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion, \$1 per square; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents per square.

Noted and fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, 50 cents per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as above.

Regular advertisements, where the insertion is allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 50 per cent.

All notices of advertisements to be charged double the above rates, such insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any specified number of insertions will be published at time and charged accordingly.

Adverts with regular advertisements shall be rendered monthly. Square in the space occupied by line solid space.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT.

Published every Saturday morning. Subscription, \$5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rate, single copies 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Table with columns for space, month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months. Includes rates for various ad types.

SAURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1868.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Gold closed at New York yesterday at 124.

Yeddo, Japan, is a city of 600,000 people.

Tennessee has 1400 miles of railroads.

Boston has 2300 liquor sellers.

The Fairbanks turn out \$300,000 worth of scales per year.

A dispatch was recently sent from Boston to Smyrna in two hours and twenty minutes.

Madagascar prohibits the exportation of manila of war, timber, and cows.

Thanks to the officers of the Josephine for late Galveston papers.

Thanks to Capt. O. A. Pittaford, of steamship Mexico, for late Havana papers.

The Rockingham (Va.) Register has just entered upon its forty-eighth year of its existence.

The Nova Scotia gold diggings produced about \$20,000 in October.

There are 210 miles of paved streets in New York city.

More than half the population of New York live in boarding houses and hotels.

Sam. Hanna, of Leon county, Texas, has killed three very large wild cats since last October.

Programmes of music are distributed in some London churches.

A bushel of bogus nickels have been found in St. Louis.

A fire at Bakerville, British Columbia, on the 17th of September, destroyed property valued at \$1,400,000.

Over 200,000 foreigners have sought a home in the United States since the war. They brought with them an average of \$70 each in gold.

The largest cotton manufacturer now in Russia is Mr. Morozoff, one of whose factories near Moscow employs 30,000 workmen.

In 1867 Russia imported cotton worth to the amount of 742,984 rubles, all of which came from England or Germany.

In 1867 the United States imported from Russia goods to the amount of \$1,262,986 rubles, and exported to Russia goods valued at 4,693,551 rubles.

From the third to the tenth of January, 1869, a week of prayer is bestowed, under the authority of the Evangelical Alliance, over the whole world.

It is said that a poor German mechanic of New York city has just invented a sounding board which solves the long-sought problem of the prolongation of sound in the piano.

By a recent law in England, parents who neglect their children may be sent to prison for six months, and a similar penalty is attached to the husband who fails to maintain his wife.

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GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct. 27, 1868.—Gov. Seymour and party arrived here at 2 o'clock P. M., and were tendered a magnificent reception. From the depot and scattered them to the Neil House, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the people. An immense assemblage, among which was a large sprinkling of ladies, gathered around the State House square, and by 3 P. M., at which time the speaking was to commence, the crowd had increased to fully 15,000 people.

Gov. Seymour, on being introduced by Senator Thurston, said: I am glad to have the chance to stand before the people of Ohio at their capital. It has given me a great pleasure during my journey to pass through a large and populous country that I have never before, not only because I have had unfiled before me its great plains and its fertile fields, but because I have had also an opportunity to meet so many of its citizens. It adds to that pleasure that I have received from my political opponents those courtesies which go so far to disarm the asperities of a political canvass.

I stand before you now in no self-seeking spirit. It is not because I wish to take upon myself the care, the anxieties or the responsibilities of the executive office, but it is because I am concerned at the condition of my country. When I pass through your great and fertile fields, and see the fertile farms—when I meet my sturdy laborers—I feel that if there is not unqualified prosperity here, it is not because God has not given you a fair heritage; it is not because labor is not honestly paid; it is not because you are not made by those who conduct our public affairs.

When I turn to the commercial articles of the newspapers to-day, I see the price of your products and your labor is not being the price you have raised by your labor is not being the price you have raised to hope. This is a serious thing. It doesn't concern mere money-making; it concerns the well-being of all families of the country by their own firesides and in the midst of the family circle. It is further reaching than this. All men agree that it is upon the prosperity of agriculture that we base our hopes for the prosperity of the land.

And I see another complaint of our business men look anxiously forward to see if they are to have a currency to send their produce forward to market. Why is it that the people of Ohio and the people to-day with their industry—with all their natural advantages—feel paucity? We learn that the scarcity of that currency to business grows out of no misfortune, but is made by speculators, who, for the purpose of pulling up the stocks in the East, have been buying and selling, and when it is made to invade your rights, you ought not to approve of it. When this government puts power into the hands of the State, then the States are to be the smallest States, but limited now the less.

Now, how has that feature of our government been so perverted as to produce these great evils? Look at the Senate. A majority of the people of the State are not in the Senate. From Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Wisconsin and Michigan. They have eighteen senators—one-third. The people of Ohio are not in the Senate. The fair working of our institutions according to their original compact, but when it is made to invade your rights, you ought not to approve of it. When this government puts power into the hands of the State, then the States are to be the smallest States, but limited now the less.

What next has been done? They have gone on and increased the power of that body until you have no voice there. The executive power was transferred to the Senate. The President is not in the Senate. It has become the central power to a greater degree than it ever was before. The House of Representatives are in no small degree disorganized, and the President is not in the House. It has become the central power to a greater degree than it ever was before.

My Republican friends, you may be pleased with this little while; you may think it secures in office your friends, and you may think it statesmanship; it is far-sighted; it is looking down the future to the time that will surely come, when you will have interests conflicting with the interests of the State. You will have a long while to show how, step by step, the power has been absorbed. In another way the Senate has absorbed power.

There are sixty thousand office-holders. The Senate is not in the House. It has become the central power to a greater degree than it ever was before. The House of Representatives are in no small degree disorganized, and the President is not in the House. It has become the central power to a greater degree than it ever was before.

But let that go by. If the system was right, or wrong, it ought to have been fairly carried out. The bonds were sold on the people's property. A portion of the land, but it was a great evil to divide our country into debtor and creditor States. The men in power were bound to see that they made as little debt as they could.

But they created a banking system, and before they did so, destroyed your banking system in Ohio, and in every other State they taxed them out of existence; they took upon themselves the right to do this, and they have done it. They have given it to you in a fair way? Did they do so? I hold that this banking system was bad, and as governor of New York, when a law passed authorizing the issue of such currency, I voted against it. I could not see why government should print and secure bills, and then give to men holding \$500,000,000 worth of bonds a privilege so great as to issue currency, when a law passed authorizing the issue of such currency, I voted against it.

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I found that it was my duty, in studying the interests of the State of New York, to take care of the people of the State. I found that the people of the State were not being the price you have raised by your labor is not being the price you have raised to hope. This is a serious thing. It doesn't concern mere money-making; it concerns the well-being of all families of the country by their own firesides and in the midst of the family circle. It is further reaching than this. All men agree that it is upon the prosperity of agriculture that we base our hopes for the prosperity of the land.

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CONSTITUTION Y. M. M. L. A.

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS.

READING-ROOM REGULATIONS.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCHANT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

We, the subscribers, young men of the city of New Orleans, being desirous of adopting effectual means to secure the circulation of useful literature, and to afford an opportunity to our fellow citizens of general utility, have associated ourselves for the purpose of establishing a Reading-Room, and for our government have adopted the following:

ARTICLE I. THE NAME AND STYLE OF THIS ASSOCIATION SHALL BE "THE YOUNG MEN'S MERCHANT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS."

ARTICLE II. SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Directors. The President shall be elected annually, and shall hold office for one year.

SECTION 2. The President shall preside at meetings of the Association, and shall have a vote in all elections, and shall have the right to appoint and remove any member of the Association.

SECTION 3. The Vice President shall preside in the absence of the President, and shall have a vote in all elections, and shall have the right to appoint and remove any member of the Association.

SECTION 4. The Secretary shall keep a regular account of the financial concerns of the Association, and shall report the same to the Directors at each quarterly meeting.

SECTION 5. The Treasurer shall receive all dues and donations, and shall keep a regular account of the same, and shall report the same to the Directors at each quarterly meeting.

SECTION 6. The Board of Directors shall have power to appropriate the funds of the Association, and to purchase books, maps, charts, and other property for the use of the Association, and to sell the same when necessary.

SECTION 7. The Board of Directors shall have power to appoint and remove any member of the Association, and to suspend any member who shall be guilty of any offense against the Association.

SECTION 8. The Board of Directors shall have power to make and alter the by-laws of the Association, and to suspend any member who shall be guilty of any offense against the Association.

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